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FROM

The Board

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FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

CITY TRUSTS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE YEAR 1911

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT,
Nos. 1211-1213 Clover Street.
1912:

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

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FOR THE YEAR 1911

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT,
Nos. 1211-1213 Clover Street.

1912.

[327]

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
CITY TRUSTS
1912.

LOUIS WAGNER, *President*,
S. W. cor. Broad and Market Streets.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, *Vice-President*,
905 Mutual Life Building.

SAMUEL BELL, Jr.,
Central Trust Building.

ALFRED MOORE,
618 North American Building.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
1005 Morris Building.

CHARLES E. MORGAN,
934 Land Title Building.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,
215 South Sixth Street.

WILLIAM POTTER,
904 Mutual Life Building.

JOHN K. GUMING,
1807 N. Broad Street.

EDWARD B. SMITH,
N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

SAMUEL DICKSON,
750 Bullitt Building.

EDWIN S. STUART,
9 South Ninth Street.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, "EX-OFFICIO."

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, *Mayor*,
City Hall.

HARRY C. RANSLEY, *President Select Council*,
1120 South Tenth Street.

GEORGE McCURDY, *President Common Council*,
124 North Seventeenth Street.

LOUIS OTTO HEILAND, *Secretary*,
Lafayette Building.

OFFICE—LAFAYETTE BUILDING, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

STATED MEETINGS, ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH
MONTH AT 3.30 P. M.

COMMITTEES.

HOUSEHOLD OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

WILLIAM POTTER, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING, ALFRED MOORE,
EDWIN S. STUART, EDWARD B. SMITH,
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

INSTRUCTION OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING, CHARLES E. MORGAN,
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, SAMUEL DICKSON,
WILLIAM POTTER, THE MAYOR.

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, AND DISCHARGE, GIRARD COLLEGE.

ALFRED MOORE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, SAMUEL DICKSON,
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH, PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, CHARLES E. MORGAN,
ALFRED MOORE, SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
WILLIAM POTTER, PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

JOHN K. CUMING, *Chairman.*

EDWIN S. STUART, SAMUEL DICKSON,
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH, PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS.

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING, FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL, CHARLES E. MORGAN,
EDWIN S. STUART, PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

FINANCE.

EDWIN S. STUART, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, EDWARD B. SMITH,
ALFRED MOORE, CHARLES E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM POTTER, THE MAYOR.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Committees to visit Girard College 1912.

January.

MESSRS. BROWN, BLANKENBURG, CAMPBELL.

February.

MESSRS. BLANKENBURG, CAMPBELL, CUMING.

March.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL, CUMING, DICKSON.

April.

MESSRS. CUMING, DICKSON, LAMBERT.

May.

MESSRS. DICKSON, LAMBERT, MCCURDY.

June.

MESSRS. LAMBERT, MCCURDY, MOORE.

July.

MESSRS. MCCURDY, MOORE, MORGAN.

August.

MESSRS. MOORE, MORGAN, POTTER.

September.

MESSRS. MORGAN, POTTER, RANSLEY.

October.

MESSRS. POTTER, RANSLEY, SMITH.

November.

MESSRS. RANSLEY, SMITH, STUART.

December.

MESSRS. SMITH, STUART, BELL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD AND THE CHAIRMEN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

STATED MEETINGS.

AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Friday preceding second Wednesday:

Instruction, 3 P. M.

Admission, Discipline and Discharge,
3.30 P. M.

Household, 4 P. M.

AT LAFAYETTE BUILDING:

Girard Estate without the City.

Thursday preceding second Wednesday,
3.15 P. M.

Girard Estate within the City.

Friday preceding second Wednesday,
9.30 A. M.

Finance.

esday preceding second Wednesday,
9 A. M.**WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS.**Monday preceding second Wednesday,
3.30 P. M., at Wills Hospital.

EXECUTIVE.

At the call of the Chairman.

**DIRECTORS OF GIRARD WATER
COMPANY.**Thursday preceding second Wednesday,
3.10 P. M., at Lafayette Building.

The Board of Directors of City Trusts 1869-1912.

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON.....	Died March 22, 1883.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE.....	Resigned Dec., 1884.
JAMES CAMPBELL.....	Died Jan. 27, 1893.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN.....	" Aug. 25, 1884.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.....	Resigned June 11, 1884.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL.....	" Sept. 9, 1874.
EDWARD KING.....	" Feb. 14, 1872.
WILLIAM B. MANN.....	Died Oct. 17, 1896.
JOHN H. MICHENER.....	" Sept. 16, 1906.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS.....	" Aug. 28, 1884.
GEORGE H. STUART.....	" April 11, 1890.
WILLIAM WELSH.....	" Feb. 11, 1878.

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

DANIEL M. FOX, <i>Mayor</i>	Term expired Jan. 1, 1872.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, <i>President Select Council</i> ..	" " Jan. 1, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER, <i>President Common Council</i>	" " Jan. 2, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

APPOINTED.	
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON.....	Feb. 14, 1872. Died Oct. 9, 1892.
LOUIS WAGNER.....	Jan. 4, 1875.
GEORGE L. HARRISON.....	March 18, 1878. Resigned Dec. 17, 1881.
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS.....	Jan. 7, 1882. Died March 29, 1900.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN.....	March 31, 1883. " March 17, 1907.
WILLIAM L. ELKINS.....	Oct. 6, 1884. " Nov. 7, 1903.
JAMES SIMPSON, M.D.....	" 6, 1884. Resigned March 5, 1888.
RICHARD VAUX.....	" 6, 1884. Died March 22, 1895.
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE....	Jan. 12, 1885. " April 19, 1889.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE (reappointed) April	2, 1888. " May 2, 1899.
JOHN H. CONVERSE.....	June 3, 1889. " " 3, 1910.
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY.....	" 2, 1890. Resigned May 13, 1903.
JOHN K. CUMING.....	Dec. 5, 1892.
DALLAS SANDERS.....	March 6, 1893. Resigned March 15, 1906

APPOINTED—(Continued).

JOHN M. CAMPBELL.....	April	15, 1895.
EDWIN S. STUART.....	Dec.	7, 1896
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.....	June	5, 1899.
ALFRED MOORE.....	"	4, 1900.
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN....	Sept.	21, 1903.
WILLIAM POTTER.....	Jan.	4, 1904.
EDWARD B. SMITH.....	March	26, 1906.
CHARLES E. MORGAN.....	Dec.	17, 1906.
SAMUEL DICKSON.....	June	3, 1907.
SAMUEL BELL, JR.....	June	3, 1910.

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, <i>Mayor</i>	Jan.	1, 1872, to April	4, 1881.
SAMUEL G. KING, ".....	April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.
WILLIAM B. SMITH, ".....	"	7, 1884, " "	4, 1887.
EDWIN H. FITLER, ".....	"	4, 1887, " "	6, 1891.
EDWIN S. STUART, ".....	"	6, 1891, " "	1, 1895.
CHARLES F. WARWICK, ".....	"	1, 1895, " "	3, 1899.
SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE, ".....	"	3, 1899, " "	6, 1903.
JOHN WEAVER, ".....	"	6, 1903, " "	1, 1907.
JOHN E. REYBURN, ".....	"	1, 1907, " Dec.	4, 1911.
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, ".....	Dec.	4, 1911.	
WM.E.LITTLETON, <i>President Select Council</i> Jan.	1, 1872, " Jan.	5, 1874.	
*ROBERT W. DOWNING, " " " "	5, 1874, " July	8, 1875.	
W. W. BURNELL, M.D., " " " July	8, 1875, " Jan.	3, 1876.	
*GEORGE A. SMITH, " " " Jan.	3, 1876, " Nov.	3, 1881.	
GEORGE W. BUMM, " " " Nov.	3, 1881, " April	3, 1882.	
WILLIAM B. SMITH, " " " April	3, 1882, " "	7, 1884.	
JAMES R. GATES, " " " "	7, 1884, " "	3, 1893.	
JAMES L. MILES, " " " "	3, 1893, " Jan.	3, 1903.	
EDWARD W. PATTON, " " " Jan.	8, 1903, " April	6, 1903.	
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " " April	6, 1903, " "	2, 1906.	
SAMUEL CROTHERS, " " " "	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.	
JAMES M. HAZLETT, " " " "	1, 1907 " Oct.	19, 1911.	
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " " Oct.	19, 1911.		
*HENRY HUHN, <i>President Common Council</i> Jan.	2, 1871, " Feb.	15, 1872.	
LOUIS WAGNER, " " " Feb.	15, 1872, " Jan.	6, 1873.	
A. W. HENSZEY, " " " Jan.	6, 1873, " "	3, 1876.	
JOSEPH L. CAVEN, " " " "	3, 1876, " April	4, 1881.	
WILLIAM H. LEX, " " " April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.	
CHAS. LAWRENCE, " " " "	7, 1884, " "	2, 1888.	
†WILLIAM M. SMITH, " " " "	2, 1888, " May	4, 1892.	
WENCEL HARTMAN, " " " May	12, 1892, " Dec.	28, 1899.	
GEORGE McCURDY, " " " Jan.	4, 1900, " April	2, 1906.	
THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, " " " April	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.	
GEORGE McCURDY, " " " "	1, 1907.		

OFFICERS.*President.*

†WILLIAM WELSH.....	Sept. 13, 1869, to Feb. 11, 1878.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS.....	March 13, 1878, " Dec. 14, 1881.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE.....	Dec. 14, 1881, " " 10, 1884.
†W. HEYWARD DRAYTON.....	" 10, 1884, " Oct. 9, 1892.
LOUIS WAGNER.....	Nov. 9, 1892.

Vice-President.

HENRY M. PHILLIPS.....	May 11, 1870 " March 13, 1878.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE.....	March 13, 1878, " Dec. 14, 1881.
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON.....	Dec. 14, 1881, " " 10, 1884.
LOUIS WAGNER.....	" 10, 1884, " Nov. 9, 1892.
†JAMES CAMPBELL.....	Nov. 9, 1892, " Jan. 27, 1893.
†JOSEPH L. CAVEN.....	April 12, 1893, " Mar. 17, 1907.
†JOHN H. CONVERSE.....	April 10, 1907, " May 3, 1910.
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.....	June 8, 1910.

Secretary.

HENRY W. AREY.....	Feb. 25, 1870, " Jan. 9, 1878.
CHARLES T. MILLER.....	Jan. 9, 1878, " Dec. 31, 1884.
†FRANK M. HIGHLEY.....	" 1, 1885, " June 26, 1911.
LOUIS OTTO HEILAND.....	Oct. 11, 1911.

* Resigned.

† Died.

THE
FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS

To the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:

IN compliance with the Act of Assembly entitled "A Further Supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,' creating a Board called Directors of City Trusts," approved June 30th, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration, for the year 1911.

Two changes in the membership of the Board occurred during the past year.

The term of office of the Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor, having expired on December 4th, he ceased to be a member of the Board, and the Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor, succeeded him.

Mr. James M. Hazlett resigned the office of President of Select Council on October 19th, and thus severed his connection with this Board. Mr. Harry C. Ransley was elected President to fill the vacancy, and became a member of the Board.

Mr. Frank M. Highley, Secretary of the Board died June 26th.

The following minute on his death was adopted by the Board:

The Board of Directors of City Trusts has heard with deep regret of the death of the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Frank M. Highley, which occurred on June 26th, 1911. Mr. Highley was elected Secretary January 1st, 1885, and for twenty-six years served this Board in that capacity, rendering faithful and efficient service.

Affable and courteous in manner, quiet and unostentatious in the performance of his work, he leaves behind him memories of a sunny disposition, sterling integrity of character and devotion to duty.

The Board directs that this expression of regret be entered upon its minutes, and that a copy be sent to the family.

On October 11th, Mr. Louis Otto Heiland, a graduate of Girard College, was elected Secretary to fill the vacancy.

The number of trusts under our direction continues at 43.

The reports of the several officials having charge as executive officers of the many Trusts under the care of this Board are printed as a part of this report, and it gives us pleasure to say that these officials and employes continue to discharge faithfully the several duties assigned them.

The report of the PRESIDENT OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE (Appendix D) gives in detail the work of the past year, and the several suggestions it contains will be considered by the proper Committees.

The following changes occurred in the Faculty of the College:

DIED:

Mr. Walter F. VanHorn, Pianist.

RESIGNED:

James N. Walker, A.M., Professor of English.

A. Davis Jackson, B.S., Relieving Teacher.

Mr. George B. Sickels, Laboratory Assistant and Teacher of Algebra.

Mr. Guy E. Albert, Teacher in Third School.

Miss Emily E. Payne, Teacher in Second School.

Miss Elizabeth Burnett, Teacher in Second School.

Miss Alice P. Ervin, Teacher in First School.

Miss Eva Stiteler, Teacher in First School.

Mr. Charles M. Knapp, Instructor in Electrical Mechanics.

Mr. Robert H. Clinger, Instructor in Carpentry.

APPOINTED:

Mr. Harold Barnes, Supervising Principal of Elementary Schools.

George C. Foust, A.B., A.M., Instructor in English.

Mr. George W. Blumrick, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry and Physics and Teacher of Algebra.

Miss Harriet E. Matthews, Teacher in Third School.

Mrs. Sarah B. Weiler, Teacher in Second School.

Miss Ida R. Taylor, Teacher in First School.

Miss Elizabeth A. Widdicombe, Teacher in First School.

Miss Jane Detweiler, Teacher in First School.

Miss Christine McMichael, Teacher in First School.

Mr. Jacob Martin, Instructor in Electrical Mechanics.

Mr. George R. Strohm, Instructor in Carpentry.

Captain Howard C. Price, 5th Infantry U. S. A., was, at his own request, relieved on July 1st by the War Department from further duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Girard College.

The attention of the Board having been called to an Order of the War Department affecting the mode of assignment, &c., of a Military Detail, it was decided, after thorough consideration of the subject, not to request the detail of a successor, but to reorganize the Battalion upon the basis upon which it was first established, and under the care of a Commandant appointed by the Board.

The gentleman selected and placed in charge of the Battalion of Cadets is Major Robert M. Brookfield, a graduate of West Point, and active in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, the appointment to take effect on October 16th.

Mr. William D. Bastert resigned as Instructor of the Band, and Mr. C. Stanley Mackey, a graduate of Girard College, and well known in musical circles, was appointed to the position, with Mr Horace R. Anders, as Assistant.

The following is the list of the celebrations of commencements and of anniversaries, with the names of the speakers:

New Year's Day: Dr. Talcott Williams.

Lincoln's Birthday: Major William H. Lambert.

Washington's Birthday: Hon. Norris S. Barratt.

Memorial Day: General James W. Latta.

Thanksgiving Day: Dr. Herrick, President of the College.

Commencement, January 27th: Professor Calvin O. Althouse.

Commencement, June 26th: Hon. J. Hampton Moore.

"Founder's Day" celebration was marked by the usual large attendance. The Alumni and their friends who honored us in great numbers with their presence, seemed to be thoroughly gratified at the arrangements made for their entertainment.

The Anniversary Address was delivered by His Excellency, M. Jules Jusserand, Ambassador of France to the United States.

Brigadier-General R. K. Evans, U. S. A., Chief of Division of Militia Affairs, with his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Monroe C. Kerth, reviewed the Battalion of Cadets.

The affairs of the HOUSEHOLD of the College continue in the usual satisfactory condition, the large family of

1473 pupils and of 418 teachers, officers, and employes being well cared for by the Matron and her assistants.

The following changes occurred in the Staff of Household Officers:

DIED:

Miss Elizabeth Thorniley, Governess.

RESIGNED:

Mr. Percy E. Dickinson, Prefect.

Mr. George W. Price, Prefect.

Mr. Andrew J. Long, Prefect.

Miss Edith W. Stone, Governess.

Mrs. Margaret A. Spiese, Governess.

Miss Mary L. Govers, Governess.

APPOINTED:

Mr. Percy E. Dickinson, Prefect.

Mr. William E. Brown, Prefect.

Mr. Andrew J. Long, Prefect.

Mr. Merton G. Wescott, Prefect.

Miss Alexandrina Ross, Governess.

Miss Anna J. Fletcher, Governess.

Miss D. Lacea Kirkpatrick, Governess.

Miss Jean L. Struthers, Governess.

Miss Mary L. Govers had served as Governess forty years.

The following minute on her retirement was adopted by the Board:

Miss Mary L. Govers, after a faithful service of forty years as Governess in Girard College, has separated herself from her life in the Institution. The Board of Directors of City Trusts, appreciating her spirit and devotion, desire to place on record this minute of their esteem and regard.

Mr. Ernest Cunningham, a graduate of Girard College, who had given many years of faithful and efficient service in the office of the Steward, was appointed Assistant Steward, July 1st.

The LIBRARIAN reports that during the year 5691 visits were paid to the Library by officers and teachers

and 9190 by pupils; 10,501 books were issued, 8203 to officers and teachers and 2298 to pupils; a decrease from 1910 of 161 books issued to the former class, and an increase of 95 books issued to the latter class. Of these issues, 2835 were periodicals and 4413 books of fiction. The books classify as follows:

	1910.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts, fine.....	216	216	...	...
Arts, useful.....	132	134	2	...
Biography.....	365	351	...	14
Education.....	508	614	106	...
Fiction.....	4,671	4,413	...	258
General works.....	82	95	13	...
History.....	344	322	...	22
Literature.....	485	596	111	...
Periodicals.....	2,816	2,835	19	...
Philology.....	16	8	...	8
Philosophy.....	83	104	21	...
Religion.....	74	79	5	...
Science.....	322	339	17	...
Travels.....	453	395	...	58
Total.....	<u>10,567</u>	<u>10,501</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>360</u>
Net Decrease.....				<u>66</u>

It is interesting to note that the greatest decrease in the number of books issued, as per the classification of the Librarian, was in

Fiction.....	258
Travels.....	58

The largest increases were in

Education.....	106
Literature.....	111

The additions to the Library were 607 bound volumes and 130 pamphlets; 21 volumes were discarded; making a total number of 18,069.

The largest number of books was issued in July 1114

The smallest number in June..... 756

There are also 31 libraries connected with the several Sections, and which are used only by the pupils constituting the particular Section. These libraries contain a total of 4650 books.

Dr. Frank L. Greenewalt was, on January 11th, appointed Visiting Physician, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. William S. Janney. He had been for five years a Resident Physician and had a thorough knowledge of the medical work of the College.

With the resignation of Dr. Wilbur F. Litch as Dentist, the Dental Department was reorganized, with the following appointments:

Dr. Samuel P. Cameron, Chief.

Dr. A. Edgar Parke, Assistant.

Dr. William Z. Hill, Assistant.

Miss Mary Stilz, Clerical Assistant.

An Ear, Nose and Throat Department has been established, with Dr. Joseph S. Gibb as Chief.

Important changes were made in the arrangement of the Infirmary building to provide thoroughly-equipped rooms for these two new Departments, as well as for the Ophthalmological Department, in care of Dr. John R. Forst.

The following work was done in the Dental Department:

502 boys examined and treated.

1653 fillings.

58 teeth devitalized.

63 alveolar abscesses and putrescent teeth treated.

310 teeth cleaned.

7 permanent teeth extracted.

The Ophthalmologist reports:

Total number of boys examined.....	1613
“ “ “ refracted.....	756
“ “ “ ordered glasses.....	650

The Ear, Nose and Throat Department was not established until nearly the close of the year.

In view of the important work in connection with our Infirmary, special attention is called to the reports of the various Medical Officers, which are printed in connection with Appendix D.

The total number of cases treated in the Infirmary compared with 1910 was as follows:

	PUPILS.				
	Dispensary.	Ear, &c. Clinic.	Eye Clinic.	Wards.	Total.
1910.....	4,433	174	488	2,373	7,468
1911.....	4,382	208	1,125	2,579	8,294
	<u>— 51</u>	<u>+ 34</u>	<u>+ 637</u>	<u>+ 206</u>	<u>+ 826</u>

	EMPLOYEES.		
	Wards.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1910.....	26	363	389
1911.....	10	495	505
	<u>—16</u>	<u>+ 132</u>	<u>+ 116</u>

The increase in the number of pupils treated is mostly in the item of “Eye Clinic,” all of the pupils being systematically examined by the Ophthalmologist.

The number of cases of pneumonia treated, compared with the year 1910 increased from 7 to 16, while the cases of scarlet fever decreased from 6 to 1; 37 cases of measles and two cases of typhoid fever were treated in 1911. No cases of diphtheria, whooping cough, or chicken-pox presented themselves.

There were also treated:

351	cases of acute bronchitis.
563	" " acute follicular tonsillitis.
569	" " indigestion.
219	" " migraine.

These four conditions represent 69 per cent. of all the cases treated in the wards.

There were 100 operations, a decrease from 1910 of 9 (69 being for tonsilectomy and adenectomy).

The following table shows the death rate of the pupils of the College by decades:

1848-1857.....	7.5	per thousand.
1858-1867.....	5.1	"
1868-1877.....	3.1	"
1878-1887.....	4.2	"
1888-1897.....	4.1	"
1898-1907.....	2.8	"
In 1908 the percentage was.....	2.0	"
" 1909 " " "	2.0	"
" 1910 " " "	2.0	"
" 1911 there were no deaths.		

The STEWARD reports in detail the provisions furnished and the repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.

The average cost of subsistence *per capita* of pupils, \$103.37, includes that furnished the officers and employes at the College tables; but it is calculated only upon the average number of pupils, 1493.

The total expenditures for the support of the Girard College amounted to \$576,895.82, an increase of \$13,-553.83 over the previous year.

These expenditures were as follows:

For Household.....	\$443,955.84
" Instruction.....	\$126,813.84
" Admission, Discipline, and Discharge	\$6,126.14
an average <i>per capita</i> of pupils....	\$386.40

The increased cost *per capita* from \$372.83 in 1910 to \$386.40 in 1911, must be ascribed chiefly to an increase of \$13.46 in the item of "Salaries and Wages."

Contracts for additions and improvements and repairs to buildings were made as follows:

Additional wing to Building No. 7.....	\$87,544.00
Lavatories and shower baths.....	72,300.00
Alterations to dormitories.....	45,200.00
Additional toilet facilities.....	21,669.00
Fireproof stairways.....	15,500.00
Electrical work.....	16,728.00
Various repairs and renewals.....	18,027.83
Total.....	<u>\$276,968.83</u>

On account of these contracts there was expended
during 1911..... \$217,173.09

The reports of the President and Steward of the College give in detail the work done.

The population of the College during the year 1911 was as follows:

Number of pupils January 1st, 1911.....	1,481
Admitted during the year.....	191
	<u>1,672</u>

During the year there were

college indentures cancelled to enable boys to accept employment.....	132
returned to mothers and friends, transferred to other institutions, &c.....	45
left at eighteen years of age.....	20
expelled.....	2
	<u>199</u>

Number of pupils December 31st, 1911..... 1,473

Officers, Instruction..... 77

Household..... 53

— 130

Employes, Instruction..... 2

Household..... 286

— 288

— 418

Total, December 31st, 1911.... 1,891

The following table shows the number of applicants registered for admission to Girard College, and the number of boys in the College, on December 31st, 1911, born in the several counties of Pennsylvania:

County	On the list of Applicants.	In the College.	County.	On the list of Applicants	In the College.
Adams.....	0	1	Mercer.....	1	0
Allegheny.....	6	18	Mifflin.....	5	8
Bedford.....	3	4	Monroe.....	2	2
Berks.....	18	21	Montgomery....	20	48
Blair.....	10	17	Montour.....	1	2
Bradford.....	2	5	Northampton...	9	17
Bucks.....	5	16	Northumberland	12	31
Cambria.....	6	5	Perry.....	1	0
Carbon.....	4	8	Potter.....	2	0
Centre.....	2	3	Schuylkill.....	30	63
Chester.....	19	31	Snyder.....	0	2
Clearfield.....	9	25	Somerset.....	2	3
Clinton.....	6	15	Sullivan.....	3	2
Columbia.....	3	14	Susquehanna....	7	9
Crawford.....	3	4	Tioga.....	0	2
Cumberland....	4	7	Union.....	0	2
Dauphin.....	9	14	Venango.....	1	1
Delaware.....	21	51	Warren.....	1	0
Elk.....	2	6	Washington....	3	1
Erie.....	1	3	Wayne.....	1	6
Fayette.....	1	0	Westmoreland...	3	4
Forrest.....	0	1	Wyoming.....	1	1
Franklin.....	3	4	York.....	0	9
Fulton.....	0	1		347	645
Greene.....	0	1	Philadelphia(out- side of Old City)	246	757
Huntingdon....	3	8	Old City of Phila- delphia.....	0	71
Indiana.....	0	5		593	1,473
Jefferson.....	21	10	Outside of the State of Penn- sylvania.....	17	0
Juniata.....	1	5		610	1,473
Lackawanna...	23	34			
Lancaster.....	6	16	A decrease from 1910 of.....	11	8
Lebanon.....	0	7			
Lehigh.....	6	5			
Luzerne.....	34	53			
Lycoming.....	10	14			
McKean.....	1	0			

There are pupils in the College from 53 counties, and applicants registered for admission from 49 of the 67 counties of the State.

Applications for registry of admission must be made to the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, whose office is located in the College.

The Superintendent of Admission and Discharge reports (Appendix E) 191 admissions and 199 discharges, and a list of the occupations, so far as it has been possible to secure this information, of those discharged in recent years.

Mr. Howard Humphreys has been appointed Assistant to the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge.

Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, who had been serving as Field Agent, was appointed Superintendent of Admission and Discharge on April 12th, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. John S. Boyd on March 6th.

The following minute on the death of Dr. Boyd, was adopted by the Board:

Dr. John S. Boyd, the efficient Secretary of the Committee on Admission, Discipline and Discharge of the Board of City Trusts, and the Superintendent of Admission and Indentures, departed this life on March 6th, 1911. He was elected to the latter office in 1884, which was then created in relief of the Secretary of the Board who had become unable to attend to the important duties of Superintendent of Binding out the pupils of Girard College, and for twenty-six years he was continuously connected with that branch of the work of the College which the above mentioned Committee had particularly in charge. As the opportunity for indenturing pupils lessened, his most important work became that of obtaining positions for those who left the College, of assisting these in establishing themselves in their chosen callings, and of keeping in touch with them during their early manhood.

He had been for many years one of the speakers at the religious services held in the Chapel at the College, and his addresses illustrated with lessons learned through large experience with former pupils, were interesting and instructive.

His was a nature kind and sympathetic, he was admirably fitted and qualified for the work and service in which he was engaged, and in adjust-

ing the sometimes strained relations between employer and employe, his good offices were most effective. Every pupil of Girard College who left that Institution to engage in the work of the world found in him a wise counsellor, and a generous and devoted friend.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GIRARD ESTATE (Appendix A) shows the following receipts:

	GROSS.	NET.
From Real Estate within the City	\$1,004,208.15	\$526,921.63
Stocks, Bonds, &c	352,284.20	294,907.31
Total	\$1,356,492.35	\$821,828.94
From same sources in 1910	1,296,121.96	789,893.85
an increase of	\$60,370.39	\$31,935.09

The real estate has been kept in its usual good repair. The total collections from rents amount to 93 per cent. upon the gross rental value of \$984,435.66.

The development of the property in the Southern Section of the City continues satisfactorily. The 76 dwellings on Garnet Street and on Twentieth Street, between Porter and Shunk Streets, and on Shunk Street between Eighteenth and Twentieth Streets, are completed, and 51 are occupied; the 205 dwellings heretofore erected are constantly rented.

54 new houses are in process of erection, as follows:

- 2 on Wolf Street—south side—east of Twenty-first Street;
- 12 on Passyunk Avenue—south side—Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street;
- 28 on Twenty-first Street—both sides—between Passyunk Avenue and Ritner Street;
- 12 on Ritner Street—north side—between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets.

All these houses will be two-story, eight-room, semi-detached dwellings.

When these houses are completed the Girard Estate will have erected 335 dwellings in this locality.

The building containing four housekeeping flats of seven rooms each and four stores, at the southwest corner of Eighteenth and Shunk Streets, has been completed. One of the stores and all the flats are rented.

The power plant, Twentieth Street and Oregon Avenue, furnishes heat, light and hot water for domestic consumption, to all these buildings; and to meet the increasing demand due to the erection of new buildings, additional machinery is being installed.

In 1912 there will be erected on Lambert Street, between Porter and Shunk Streets, 36 dwellings, similar in design to those recently built in that vicinity.

The American Dredging Company continued to deposit dredged material upon property of the Estate near the mouth of the Schuylkill River until the latter part of the year, when, because of the exhaustion of the United States Government appropriation, the work was stopped. It is expected that work will be resumed in the early part of the coming year.

The Girard Estate has paid to the City of Philadelphia during the past year:

for taxes.....	\$217,357.59	^{1910.} \$196,531.00
and for water rents.....	\$12,519.15	\$11,435.77

This is an increase of 10 per cent. for taxes and of 9 per cent. for water rents.

In addition to these payments large sums have been expended for the laying of water pipes, the construction of sewers, and the paving of streets as follows:—

Water Pipe laid:—

Passyunk Avenue, Twenty-first to Twenty-second
Street;

Sewers constructed:—

Twenty-second Street, Passyunk Avenue to Ritner Street;

Streets paved:—

Shunk Street, Eighteenth to Twentieth Street;
 Twenty-first Street, Passyunk Avenue to Porter Street;
 Garnet Street, Porter to Shunk Street.

Work has not yet been begun upon the Free Library Building to be erected at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Shunk Streets, which was mentioned in last year's report.

The "SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE in the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia," established for reasons given in our report for the year 1910, amounts to \$14,216.26.

The SINKING FUND FOR THE STOCK OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY, established for reasons given in detail in our report for the year 1906, amounts to \$32,991.57.

In the FIRE INSURANCE FUND

the assets amount to.....	<u>\$84,008.37</u>
and the amount at risk to.....	<u>\$2,250,850.00</u>
an increase in assets of.....	<u>\$6,947.54</u>
and an increase of amount at risk of.....	<u>\$992,700.00</u>

The large increase in the amount at risk is caused by the assuming of practically all the insurance on the buildings of Girard College.

The investments of the RESIDUARY FUND of the Girard Estate in Stocks, and in Bonds and Mortgages, show a slight decrease, as compared with the preceding year:

At the close of the year 1911 they amounted to	\$7,465,200.00
a decrease of.....	<u>\$15,050.00</u>
the net income was.....	<u>\$310,767.35</u>
an increase of.....	<u>\$5,855.56</u>

The new investments were in:—

Philadelphia City Loans.....	<u>\$48,000.00</u>
Mortgages.....	<u>\$136,000.00</u>
Girard Water Company stock	<u>\$15,000.00</u>

The income from the FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EASTERN FRONT OF THE CITY is being expended, as directed in Mr. Girard's will, in cleaning and lighting the highways at the Delaware River front.

The income from investments was.....	<u>\$19,748.46</u>
and the expenditures for the purpose of the Trust were	<u>\$16,645.47</u>
a decrease in expenditures from the year 1910 of.....	<u>\$577.59</u>
the total of the investments on December 31st, 1911, was.....	<u>\$498,100.00</u>

The briefing and indexing upon the correspondence of Mr. Girard continues:

Briefing:

Outgoing letters, 1814–1817.

Incoming letters, 1814–1816.

Indexing:

Outgoing letters, 1810–1815.

Incoming letters, 1810–1814 and part of 1815.

The report of the Superintendent of the Girard Estate (printed as Appendix A) of which the above is a brief summary, is commended to your careful consideration.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT (Appendix A), with the report of the ENGINEER OF THE GIRARD ESTATE IN SCHUYLKILL AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES (Appendix B), give a full account of the important operations in connection with the Girard Estate lands in these counties.

The total receipts were:

	Gross.	Net
in 1911.....	\$720,061.89	\$616,640.94
in 1910.....	644,693.15	553,026.90
Increase	<u>\$75,368.74</u>	<u>\$63,614.04</u>

The mining leases of the Girard Estate number 12 (one lease covering two operations), and the washery leases, 1—total, 13.

Work under all these leases continued during the year 1911 and the shipments were the greatest in the history of the Estate.

The total shipments were.....	2,162,047 Tons
to which should be added the coal used in colliery operations.....	258,701 “
Total coal mined.....	<u>2,420,748</u> “
10 operations increased their shipments....	369,278 “
and 5 decreased theirs.....	85,861 “
a net increase of.....	<u>283,417</u> “

The largest shipment in 1911 was from

Packer 1 Colliery.....	386,522 Tons
------------------------	--------------

The total coal shipped from the Girard Estate from 1863 to 1911—49 years—was.	<u>57,337,114 Tons</u>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

In 1911 the average royalty on all coal shipped from the Girard lands was.....	\$0.3134 per ton
and in 1910 it was.....	.3277 “ “
a decrease of.....	<u>\$0.0143</u> “ “

the result of increased shipments of coal of the smaller sizes.

The colliery improvements are all in good condition. 6.9 miles of new gangway, with working breasts and

airways, and 845 yards of tunnels from one coal bed to another were driven during the year.

On December 4th a fire was discovered in the workings of Packer No. 1 Colliery. It was extinguished within eight hours.

The fire in William Penn Colliery, mentioned in previous reports, and supposed to have been smothered, again broke out. It has been sealed off, and it is hoped is extinguished.

The proving of the coal measures upon the lands of the Girard Water Company under and near the reservoirs, which was begun by the Girard Estate in 1910, was continued in 1911, and the work so far shows that the quantity of coal to be put in condition for mining purposes will amply justify the abandonment of the present reservoirs of the Girard Water Company, and the building of larger reservoirs elsewhere.

The coal reclaimed from culm banks and shipped to market in 1911 amounted to 353,665 tons, yielding an average royalty of 16.28 cents per ton. In 1889 the first washery was opened upon the Girard Estate and in the twenty-three years since then, the shipments from these culm banks have amounted to 2,741,710 tons, with receipts from royalty from these shipments of \$499,564.92.

The percentage of the different sizes of coal shipped compared with previous years, is as follows:

Year	Large. Percent.	Chestnut. Percent.	Pea. Percent.	Buckwheat. Percent.	Rice. Percent.	Barley. Percent.	Culm. Percent.	Per Cent.
1863....	90.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1867....	87.49	12.17	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1878....	77.22	12.52	10.19	.07	.....	.....	.....	100
1895....	50.64	20.31	11.51	16.54	1.00	.....	.....	100
1902....	30.67	19.09	15.47	23.49	10.25	.82	.21	100
1906....	39.65	17.48	12.81	17.87	9.68	2.51	.....	100
1909....	39.45	18.48	13.04	17.79	8.19	3.05	.....	100
1910....	38.80	19.57	12.27	17.60	8.26	3.50	.....	100
1911....	34.22	20.00	11.71	18.55	10.32	5.20	.....	100

The net changes in shipment were a decrease of 4.71 per cent. of Pea, Chestnut, and larger coal, and a corresponding increase in the smaller sizes.

The total shipment of anthracite coal in the state of Pennsylvania was..... 69,954,299 Tons
which is an increase over the previous year of 5,048,513 "
and is the largest of any year.

The statements of production in the United States, bituminous and anthracite, in 1911, are not yet completed; but in 1910 it was..... 447,853,908 Tons.

The Engineer in his report gives detailed statements of the varied mining operations by our lessees, and the facts and figures given will be of great value to those interested in the mining and shipment of coal.

Although forest fires burned over an area of approximately 715 acres during the year 1911, the damage was slight, nothing but brush and small sprouts being injured. The area burned over in 1910 was 1200 acres, with slight damage.

The 565 lot leases are nearly all located in the vicinity of collieries and are occupied by dwellings, stables and other outbuildings. The removal of some of these buildings from their present to other locations, because of the extension of the culm banks of the collieries, is being gradually consummated.

The 6 farm leases are for 668 acres of land in the Catawissa Valley, of which 376 acres are under cultivation. 28 other leases are for reservoir sites, rights of way for pipe lines, for telephone and telegraph lines, and for tracks of railroads and of trolley companies.

The total income from lot, farm and timber leases, from the sale of stone and sand, and from other miscellaneous sources was \$17,603.06.

The length of pipes of the Girard Water Company under the lands of the Girard Estate continues at $10\frac{1}{3}$

miles. These pipes were laid and are maintained by the Estate and an annual rental of \$7000 was paid by the Water Company.

The Public Roads of Butler, Mahanoy, West Mahanoy and Kline Townships in Schuylkill County, and of Conyngham Township in Columbia County, are made and kept in repair by the large taxpayers in these townships, under the Act of the Legislature of June 22d, 1893, without a regular tax levy, at their own expense, proportioned among themselves according to their assessment values.

By this plan better roads are made and kept in proper repair, without expense to the general taxpayers, and at a less cost to the landowners than if made by the highway officials of the several townships.

The taxes of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties

in 1911 were.....	\$67,752.83
in 1910.....	59,340.92
an increase.....	<u>\$8,411.91</u>

On March 9th, Mr. Heber S. Thompson, Engineer of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, died.

The following minute on his death was adopted by the Board:

On March 9th, 1911, the estate of Stephen Girard suffered the loss by death of one of its most valuable officers, Mr. Heber S. Thompson, Engineer in charge of the property of the Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, in which capacity he had served during a period covering thirty-seven years. The untiring devotion and marked ability shown by Mr. Thompson in his care of this property have yielded results to the Girard Estate which are truly beyond estimate, and his unblemished personal character and uniform courtesy, have, in addition to their direct value to the Estate in its official intercourse, earned for him the earnest personal regard and affection of all those officially connected with him as Directors and officers.

In testimony of his long, faithful and efficient service is it directed that this minute be entered upon the records of the Board, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Thompson's family.

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On April 12th, Mr. James Archbald, Jr., was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Thompson.

The report of the GIRARD WATER COMPANY (Appendix C) shows an increase of 1,345,244 gallons over 1910, 373,295,528 gallons of water being furnished to

10 collieries
 1 washery
 3 railroad companies
 10 towns and villages

—
 24
 ==

There are also agreements for

4 reservoir sites and water rights
 1 privilege to cut ice
 1 right of way for railroad tracks to ice houses
 6 lot leases.

—
 12
 ==

The quantity of water furnished in 1911 was only exceeded in two other years.

1907.....	385,827,516	gallons
1904.....	382,970,724	"

The total consumption of water in 1911 was as follows:

for colliery use.....	269,841,428	gallons	73	per cent.
for railroad use.....	18,194,300	"	5	"
for domestic use.....	85,259,800	"	22	"
	<u>373,295,528</u>	"	<u>100</u>	"

The water is distributed to the consumers through the following water mains leased from the Girard Estate:

12 inch.....	10,518 feet
8 "	22,802 "
6 "	11,222 "
4 "	10,011 "
	<u>54,553 feet or 10$\frac{1}{3}$ miles</u>

Under the three agreements with the Railroad Companies there were consumed..... 18,194,300 gallons

an increase over 1910 of..... 1,097,600 "

and under the 7 agreements for domestic purposes..... 85,259,800 "

an increase over 1910 of..... 5,638,092 "

The smallest consumption was in April.. 22,819,900 "

and the largest was in July 37,884,444 "

During the 28 years of the existence of the Company 6,692,601,153 gallons have been supplied.

The charges for water to the small consumers are at the rate of 10 cents per 1000 gallons, and to the collieries and to other large consumers, a minimum charge of \$50 per month for 1,000,000 gallons or less, and 10 cents per 1000 gallons for all used in excess of 1,000,000 gallons.

The average receipts during 1911 were..... 8.35 cents per 1,000 gallons
and for 1910..... 8.50 " " "

The receipts for the year were:

Water rents.....	\$32,002.89
Rent of real estate.....	1,544.84
Interest bank account.....	371.50
	<u>\$33,919.23</u>
An increase over 1910 of.....	<u>\$2,830.92</u>

The payments were:

Taxes.....	\$3,337.14
Rent of pipe lines.....	7,000.00
Repairs and improvements to reservoirs.....	16.58
Repairs and improvements to buildings.....	314.10
Repairs to stone wall.....	52.50
Salaries.....	1,800.00
Traveling expenses.....	16.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	99.66
Stationery and printing.....	101.60
Forestry.....	154.15
General maintenance.....	75.77
	<u>\$12,967.50</u>
Dividends paid	8,580.00
Purchase of land on Whiskey Mill Creek.....	940.65
Purchase of land on Dreshers Run.....	17,127.46
	<u>\$39,615.61</u>

The weather records kept at the reservoirs of the Company show a total precipitation for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1911, of.....55.08 inches
Average for 24 years preceding.....53.75 "

an increase of..... 1.33 "

The greatest precipitation was in August.....10.12 inches

and the least precipitation was in February.... 2.33 "

The total snow fall was.....60.00 inches

There was rain or snow fall on..... 147 days

the greatest being in August 15 "

For the fourth consecutive year there was a general and protracted drouth, but which was not so severe as in the preceding year.

Our 4 reservoirs, with a storage capacity of 177,029,903 gallons, were last full on April 28th of this year, the first time since July 3d, 1910. The reduced rainfall decreased this quantity so that only 68,504,735 gallons were on hand on August 25th.

This is 39,468,505 gallons more than the lowest quantity reported in 1910, which was on December 23d.

As the stored water decreased, the quantity furnished the several collieries and other consumers was not reduced, but for nearly a month water was supplied to domestic consumers only during two hours daily.

8.94 acres of ground, situated on Whiskey Mill Creek, and 108.88 acres of farm and timber land on the watershed of Dreshers Run were purchased in 1911 for future increase of the source of supply and the storage of water. The property of the Company consists at present of 7,589.69 acres of land, with 4 reservoirs of a capacity of 177,029,903 gallons, which are supplied with water from Lost Creek and Raven's Run, both streams having their sources upon the lands of the Water Company and of the Girard Estate.

The serious and important question of increasing the storage capacity and thereby rendering unnecessary the restriction of the supply to our consumers, is under active consideration. Land for a pumping station and new reservoirs has been purchased, and addition to these tracts will be made during 1912. This will necessitate the drawing of a supply of water from the Catawissa Valley, and, with requisite pumping facilities, the difficulties encountered in this direction will be finally removed.

Forest fires burned over land belonging to the Girard Water Company, but they were neither extensive or serious. The land is partly enclosed by $6\frac{1}{3}$ miles of stone wall and there have been planted upon it 252,050 trees which are doing well, the plantations having been exempt from forest fires.

The property is cared for by two reservoir watchmen, occupying, with their families, two well-built stone cottages.

Mr. Heber S. Thompson, General Manager of the Girard Water Company since its organization in 1883, died March 9th, and on June 26th Mr. Frank M. Highley, Treasurer since May 7th, 1885, died.

At meetings of the Board of Directors following these deaths, proper minutes referring to the services rendered by these gentlemen were adopted and entered on the minutes of the Company.

On May 4th Mr. James Archbald, Jr., was appointed General Manager, and on November 2d Mr. Louis Otto Heiland was appointed Treasurer.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR TRUSTS (Appendix F) contains in condensed form the statements of the financial and statistical accounts of 41 trusts, classified as follows:—

Building Fund.....	1
Fuel and food.....	15
Hospitals.....	4
House of Correction and Almshouse.....	3
Library.....	1
Loans to artificers.....	2
Medals.....	4
Pensions	1
Poor, relief of.....	5
Schools.....	4
Miscellaneous.....	1
	—
	.41
	=

The total cost of the administration of all the Minor Trusts was \$4091.47, which is charged to the several trusts in proportion to their invested capital.

The Capital accounts, the current receipts and expenditures, and the receipts from legacies, donations, &c., summarize as follows:

Total capital of all the Minor Trusts.....	\$1,969,743.96
an increase over 1910 of.....	\$15,880.04
The current income was.....	\$69,456.93
an increase over 1910 of.....	\$2,307.37

The extraordinary receipts for the Wills Hospital were from the following sources:

from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on account of appropriations for

maintenance	\$13,750.00
improvements to buildings.....	6,615.60
	<u>\$20,365.60</u>

from other Minor Funds:

John Bleakley.....	\$4,531.00
Jacob J. Snyder.....	3,001.00
	<u>7,532.00</u>

from donations:

James H. Windrim (architect's fees returned).....	\$2,572.66
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.....	469.18
Bethlehem Steel Company.....	200.00
The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.....	100.00
The Midvale Steel Company.....	100.00
Crane Iron Company.....	100.00
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	100.00
Frederick Hemsley.....	50.00
Sundry contributors.....	315.00
	<u>4,006.84</u>

Carried forward \$31,904.44

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$31,904.44
Donation Day, April 2d.....	\$1,039.50
Donation boxes at the Hospital..	169.50
	<u>1,209.00</u>
from legacies:	
Estate of Lewis Elkin.....	\$1,662.01
“ “ Louis L. Forbes.....	92.62
	<u>1,754.63</u>
Total receipts from these sources.....	\$34,868.07
A decrease from 1910 of.....	\$30,880 23
but of this decrease.....	<u>\$28,018.80</u>
includes the decreased amount of appropriation.	

The legacies were added to the permanent fund and the other amounts are included in the current income.

From the accumulated net income of the John Bleakley Fund, \$4,531 has been transferred, and \$3,001 from the Jacob J. Snyder Fund, to the use of the Wills Hospital.

The principal expenditures under the Minor Trusts were:

Wills Hospital Maintenance.....	\$35,129.30
“ “ Improvements.....	\$11,139.16
Mary Shields Almshouse Fund.....	\$3,912.89
Fuel Funds.....	\$8,728.74
Food: Bread and Soup.....	\$1,092.88
Books, medals, school purposes, &c., including annual payment to the Southwark Library from the Grover Estate.....	\$1,462.30
Simon Muhr Scholarships.....	\$4,678.01

The funds under the bequests of Dr. Bushrod Washington James for the BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE and for the BUSHROD LIBRARY are still insufficient for the work contemplated by the testator, the net income for the former being but \$2,584.22, and for the latter \$2,164.74.

Under the authority of the Orphans' Court, the income is to be invested and added to the capital fund until the principal becomes sufficient for the purposes provided in the will.

The total assets for the Eye and Ear Institute are....	\$96,443.23
and for the Library.....	<u>\$87,680.63</u>

The MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND continues its work "to relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse in Philadelphia."

The expenditures during 1911 were for	
coach rides and trolley excursions, concerts, entertainments, &c.....	\$1,160.24
salary of Visiting Physician.....	300.00
books, games, musical instruments, &c.....	666.96
provisions and delicacies.....	1,785.69
	<u>\$3,912.89</u>

From the income of the THOMAS D. GROVER FUND the sum of \$300 was paid to the Southwark Library Company.

From the income of the STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND there was expended the sum of \$615.20 for subscriptions to magazines, pictures, stationery, &c., for six grammar schools in the (old) City of Philadelphia.

No expenditures were made from the incomes of the RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND and JULIANNA H. GOOD FUND.

The income from the SIMON MUHR FUND supports eleven scholarships as follows:

- 3 young men and
- 1 young woman in the University of Pennsylvania.
- 1 young man in Harvard University.
- 3 young women in Cornell University.
- 2 young women in Bryn Mawr College.
- 1 young man in Hahnemann Medical College.

The capital of the Fund is..... \$112,220.33

The total investment of the fund is..... \$113,850.00

The customary awards of one gold and one silver medal were made to the ranking scholars in the General Course of the Girls' High School, under the provisions of the HANNAH M. DODD MEDAL FUND.

Two gold medals were awarded to graduates of the Southern Manual Training High School, under the provisions of the GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND.

The condition of the JOHN SCOTT and the DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUNDS for loans to "young married artificers," &c., is as last year, no loans having been applied for.

The total assets for the
Benjamin Franklin Fund are..... \$47,528.17
and for the John Scott Loan Fund..... \$44,521.66

The FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND, which is held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts

now has assets amounting to..... \$351,888.34

an increase over 1910 of..... \$9,539.35

increased income from investments.

The selection of a site for the location of the new Franklin Institute Building is still under consideration.

Upon the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, five medals and premiums, accompanied by the usual certificate, were awarded from the income of the JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND.

From the income of fourteen FUEL FUNDS, orders for coal were distributed under the personal direction of the members of the Board.

859 tons were paid for from the income of the Thomas D. Grover Fund. The conditions of this Trust limit the distribution "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

The other coal purchased was distributed as follows:

1 trust in the former district of Spring Garden...	11	tons.
1 trust in the former district of the Northern Liberties.....	27	"
5 trusts in the old city of Philadelphia.....	254½	"
5 trusts in the present city of Philadelphia.....	385	"
1 trust in the former districts of Southwark and of the Northern Liberties.....	4	"
Total.....	681½	"

The total distribution during the year 1911 amounted to 1540½ tons, costing the 14 fuel funds \$8,728.74.

In addition to this amount, the recipients of the 92 tons under the BOUDINOT TRUST paid \$2.00 per ton for the coal sent them.

The incomes of the PAUL BECK SOUP FUND, the ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND and the SAMUEL SCOTTEN

FUND, amounting to \$568, and the specific bequest of \$300 provided in the will of THOMAS D. GROVER were distributed to the various soup societies of the city.

From the income of the legacy of ARCHIBALD THOMSON, bread costing \$224.88 was distributed to the poor through the Wayfarers Lodge at No. 1720 Lombard Street, and the Federation of Day Nurseries in the old City.

From the income of the RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND, \$170 was paid to each of the three funds: The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund.

The reports of the SURGICAL STAFF and of the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WILLS HOSPITAL (Appendix G) give detailed and interesting statistics of the work of year.

The Administration Building has been enlarged and improved at a cost of \$54,420.53. The appropriation for this work made by the Legislature was \$45,000, a sum not sufficient, the difference—\$9,420.53—being obtained as follows:—

Special Donations.....	\$1,888.53.
Accumulated income of	
John Bleakley Fund.....	4,531.00
Jacob J. Snyder Fund.....	3,001.00

The following changes in the SURGICAL STAFF occurred during the year:

DIED:

Dr. Charles A. Oliver, Attending Surgeon.

RETIRED (because of death of Chief):

Dr. Charles J. Jones, Assistant Surgeon.

RETIRED (on expiration of term of service):

Dr. Thomas H. Cates, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. John A. Kenney, Resident Surgeon.

APPOINTED:

Dr. William M. Sweet, Attending Surgeon.

Dr. Charles R. Heed, Assistant Surgeon.

Dr. L. H. Fetter, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. Irvin Fawcett, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. Charles A. Oliver, who died April 8th, had been connected with the Wills Hospital since 1878. He was an oculist of the highest type, and rendered valuable service to the Institution.

Number of patients admitted:

House patients.....	981
Clinic patients.....	15,279
Total.....	<u>16,260</u>

The average number of beds occupied was.....	64
the largest number being in December.....	82
and the smallest number being in August....	<u>29</u>

The average stay of house patients was.....	24 days
and the expenditure per patient was.....	<u>\$35.81</u>

The total expenditure for maintenance was..... \$35,129.30

Number of patients treated:

	1910	1911	Increase.	Decrease.
House.....	991	1,050	59	
Clinic.....	16,651	15,279		1,372

Number of visits of patients to clinics..... 68,755

	1910	1911	Inc.	Dec.
Number admitted as House patients, resident in Philadelphia.....	331	300		31
resident elsewhere.....	606	681	75	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total.....	937	981		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

The House patients are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on January 1st, 1911.....	51	18	69
Admitted 1911.....	678	303	981
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	729	321	1050
Discharged 1911.....	696	311	1007
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Remaining December 31st, 1911.....	33	10	43
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The discharges were as follows:

Cured.....	547
Improved.....	395
Unimproved.....	45
Left without discharge.....	16
Died.....	4
	<u> </u>
	1007
	<u> </u>

The total number of patients treated at clinics is classified as follows:

from 48 of the 67 counties of this State.....	14,270
from 18 other States.....	1,009
	<u> </u>
	15,279
	<u> </u>

Of those admitted as House patients, there came from 44 counties of this State.....	813
from 8 other States.....	168
	<u> </u>
	981
	<u> </u>

Total number of patients treated since the opening of the Hospital in 1834:

House patients..... 31,282

Clinic patients..... 433,714

The residences of patients are as follows:

Pennsylvania.	House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.	Pennsylvania.	House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.
Adams County ..	3	3	3	Lehigh County 23	21	44	44
Allegheny " 1	11	12	12	Luzerne " 49	42	91	91
Bedford " 1	1	1	1	Lycoming " 2	6	8	8
Berks " 13	26	39	39	Mifflin " 7	12	19	19
Blair " 27	58	85	85	Monroe " 1	5	6	6
Bradford " 2	3	5	5	Montgom'y " 22	306	328	328
Bucks " 18	64	82	82	Montour " 1	1	1	1
Cambria " 4	4	8	8	N'hampton " 31	44	75	75
Cameron " 1	1	1	1	N'thumb'd " 31	25	56	56
Carbon " 16	5	21	21	Perry " ..	3	3	3
Centre " 7	1	8	8	Philadelphia " 300	12,827	13,127	13,127
Chester " 30	150	180	180	Pike " ..	1	1	1
Clearfield " 13	11	24	24	Schuylkill " 67	92	159	159
Clinton " 10	17	27	27	Snyder " ..	2	2	2
Columbia " 10	2	12	12	Somerset " 2	1	3	3
Crawford " ..	1	1	1	Sullivan " ..	1	1	1
Cumberland " 6	8	14	14	Susqueh'na " 3	1	4	4
Dauphin " 13	55	68	68	Union " 2	1	3	3
Delaware " 28	378	406	406	Venango " ..	1	1	1
Elk " 3	3	3	3	Warren " 1	1	1	1
Erie " 2	2	2	2	Washington " ..	1	1	1
Fayette " ..	2	2	2	Wayne " 1	2	3	3
Franklin " 3	2	5	5	Westmorel'd " ..	2	2	2
Fulton " ..	1	1	1	Wyoming " 1	6	7	7
Huntingdon " 9	3	12	12	York " 5	8	13	13
Indiana " 1	1	1	1	Total from Penn-	813	14,270	15,083
Juniata " 4	6	10	10	sylvania....	168	1,009	1,177
Lackawanna " 30	10	40	40	Other States..	981	15,279	16,260
Lancaster " 8	34	42	42				
Lebanon " 4	5	9	9				

SUMMARY OF DISEASES.

Affections of the Lids and Eyebrows.....	1,078
“ “ Lachrymal apparatus.....	197
“ “ Conjunctiva.....	2,303
“ “ Cornea.....	2,267
“ “ Sclera.....	61
“ “ Crystalline lens.....	880
“ “ Iris and Ciliary Body.....	365
“ “ Choroid.....	302
“ “ Vitreous Humor.....	181
“ “ Retina and Optic Nerve.....	464
“ “ Eyeball.....	152
“ “ Orbit and Sinuses.....	31
“ “ Muscles and Nerves.....	481
Glaucoma.....	109
Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation.....	7,119
	<hr/>
	15,990

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Cataract (primary and secondary).....	463
Operations on the Iris.....	119
“ “ Cornea and Sclera.....	373
“ “ Conjunctiva.....	107
“ “ Eyeball.....	177
“ “ Lachrymal Apparatus.....	209
“ “ Lids and Eyebrows.....	348
“ “ Muscles.....	59
“ “ Orbit and Sinuses.....	27
	<hr/>
	1,882

The capacity of the Wills Hospital, and its facilities for the work for which it was established, have been increased with the appropriations made by the Commonwealth and the contributions of liberal friends. The Medical Staff deserves, and it has, the thanks of the Board and also of the thousands of patients receiving, gratuitously, the very best medical and surgical treatment.

An annual repetition of the detailed comparative tables of Assets, and of Receipts and Expenditures, is hardly necessary, but it is proper to note that the number of the Trusts under our care continues43

The invested assets.....	{ 1911, \$30,580,908.58
	{ 1910, 29,017,534.86

Increase	<u>\$1,563,373.72</u>
----------------	-----------------------

The gross receipts (not	{ 1911, \$2,176,658.95
including investments	
repaid) .....		{ 1910, 2,071,478.89

Increase	<u>\$105,180.06</u>
----------------	---------------------

The current expenses (not	{ 1911, \$1,525,440.55
including investments	
made) .....		{ 1910, 1,359,653.50

Increase	<u>\$165,787.05</u>
----------------	---------------------

Taxes and water rents...	{ 1911, \$290,979.85
	{ 1910, 262,993.43

Increase	<u>\$27,986.42</u>
----------------	--------------------

Real estate improvements	{ 1911, \$454,129.77
	{ 1910, 426,562.49

Increase	<u>\$27,567.28</u>
----------------	--------------------

Work of the principal trusts:

Pupils in Girard College December 31st.....	<u>1,473</u>
---------------------------------------------	--------------

Admitted to Wills Hospital

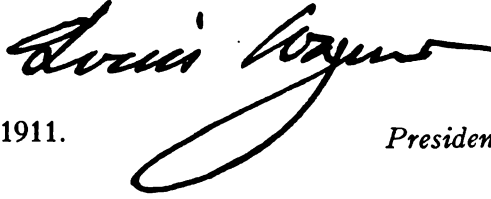
House patients	981
Clinic "	15,279

Cost of fuel distributed to the poor.....	<u>\$8,728.74</u>
-------------------------------------------	-------------------

Coal shipped from lands of the Girard Estate in	
tons.....	<u>2,162,047</u>

The work of the year 1911 has been satisfactorily concluded, and we trust that the results may have the approval of those to whom we submit these annual reports.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Louis W. Brown". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping loop at the bottom.

DECEMBER 31, 1911.

President.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

GIRARD ESTATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1911.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD ESTATE.

SUPERINTENDENT	GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT	ANDREW MACDONALD.
SOLICITORS	{ FRANCIS E. BREWSTER.
	{ I. HAZLETON MIRKIL.
ARCHITECT	JAMES H. WINDRIM.

GIRARD ESTATE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1911.

To The Board of Directors of City Trusts:

GENTLEMEN:—The cash receipts of the Estate of Stephen Girard during the year 1911 are greater, both gross and net, than those of any previous year—exceeding those of 1910 by \$135,739.13 gross and \$95,549.13 net, as shown by the following statement:—

	GROSS.	NET.
1901.....	\$1,217,314.55	\$868,123.58
1902.....	1,080,772.52	687,968.54
1903.....	1,412,903.49	957,530.19
1904.....	1,533,677.33	1,077,522.55
1905.....	1,663,867.30	1,191,504.95
1906.....	1,678,349.78	1,250,612.83
1907.....	1,826,089.31	1,366,538.94
1908.....	1,776,797.12	1,311,376.03
1909.....	1,804,085.86	1,189,833.45
1910.....	1,940,815.11	1,342,920.75
1911.....	2,076,554.24	1,438,469.88

Analysis of these figures for the year 1911 shows that in all of the several subdivisions of the Estate the receipts both gross and net are in excess of the corresponding figures of the year 1910:—

Gross Receipts.	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Real Estate outside of the City	\$720,061.89	\$644,693.15	\$75,368.74
Real Estate within the City....	1,004,208.15	953,919.48	50,288.67
Stocks and Loans, Residuary Fund.....	310,897.35	305,142.64	5,754.71
Total Residuary Fund....	\$2,035,167.39	\$1,903,755.27	\$131,412.12
Fire Insurance Fund.....	7,135.50	5,612.70	1,522.80
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock.....	6,169.84	5,941.97	227.87
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate.....	8,333.05	5,902.21	2,430.84
Stocks, Loans, etc., Delaware Avenue Fund.....	19,748.46	19,602.96	145.50
	\$2,076,554.24	\$1,940,815.11	\$135,739.13
Increase.....	.....	135,739.13	.....
	<u>\$2,076,554.24</u>	<u>\$2,076,554.24</u>	<u>\$135,739.13</u>

Net Receipts.	1911.	1910.	Increase.
Real Estate outside of the City...	\$616,640.94	\$553,026.90	\$63,614.04
Real Estate within the City.....	526,921.63	518,071.90	8,849.73
Stocks and Loans, Residuary Fund.....	310,060.01	289,716.71	20,343.30
	<u>\$1,453,622.58</u>	<u>\$1,360,815.51</u>	<u>\$92,807.07</u>
General Office Expenses.....	55,316.03	52,052.04	3,263.99
	<u>\$1,398,306.55</u>	<u>\$1,308,763.47</u>	<u>\$89,543.08</u>
Total Net Receipts Residuary Fund.....			
Fire Insurance Fund.....	6,947.54	4,141.11	2,806.43
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock.....	6,119.25	5,649.43	469.82
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate.....	8,314.05	5,902.21	2,411.84
Stocks, Loans, &c., Delaware Avenue Fund.....	18,782.49	18,464.53	317.96
	<u>\$1,438,469.88</u>	<u>\$1,342,920.75</u>	<u>\$95,549.13</u>
Total Net Increase.....		95,549.13	
	<u>\$1,438,469.88</u>	<u>\$1,438,469.88</u>	<u>\$95,549.13</u>

Further analysis of the net receipts of 1911, shows the increase in net income (\$95,549.13) to have been made up of:—

Increase in gross receipts from Real Estate Without the City.....	\$75,368.74
Increase in gross receipts from Real Estate Within the City.....	50,288.67
Increase in gross receipts from Stocks and Loans held by the Residuary Fund.....	5,754.71
Decrease in expenditures on account of Stocks and Loans held by the Residuary Fund.....	14,588.59
Increase in gross receipts of Fire Insurance Fund.....	1,522.80
Decrease in expenses of Fire Insurance Fund.....	1,283.63
Increase in gross receipts of Sinking Fund for Girard Water Company Stock.....	227.87
Decrease in expenses of Sinking Fund for Girard Water Company Stock.....	241.95
Increase in gross receipts of Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate.....	2,430.84
Increase in gross receipts from Stocks and Loans held by the Delaware Avenue Fund.....	145.50
Decrease in expenses of Delaware Avenue Fund...	172.46
Less:—	
Increase in expenses of Real Estate Without the City.....	\$11,754.70
Increase in expenses of Real Estate Within the City.....	41,438.94
Increase in general office expenses of the Residuary Fund.....	3,263.99
Increase in expenses of Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate, City.....	19.00
	<u>56,476.63</u>
Total increase in net receipts.....	<u>\$95,549.13</u>

REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

The gross cash receipts from real estate outside of the City of Philadelphia are greater by \$75,368.74 in 1911 than they were in the year 1910, and are exceeded by those of no year except 1907, when \$727,986.65 was received. The royalty from coal mined, the principal item making up these receipts, has increased from \$614,641.14 in 1910 to \$687,-627.54 in 1911, and is exceeded only by the royalty of 1907.

The quantity of coal shipped to market in 1911 from the property of the Girard Estate, is greater than in any previous year, exceeding even that of 1907; the greater royalty of the latter being due to the fact that in 1911 the proportion of smaller sizes (and lower royalties) is much greater than in 1907, being .4578 and .4156, respectively.

	TONNAGE	Average Royalty.	Royalty Earned.
1900.....	1,092,357	28.81 cts.	\$314,691.86
1905.....	1,822,899	33.07 "	602,833.58
1906.....	1,710,271	32.47 "	555,297.43
1907.....	2,101,200	32.67 "	686,563.03
1908.....	1,960,891	31.99 "	627,206.73
1909.....	1,758,386	32.93 "	579,048.06
1910.....	1,878,630	32.77 "	615,588.14
1911.....	2,162,047	31.34 "	677,638.42

The expenses in this department are greater than in 1910, principally because of the steadily increasing bill of taxes, on which account \$53,099.48 was paid in 1910, and in 1911, \$59,020. Another large item of expense, amounting to \$11,-587.21, is that incurred in the work of developing the coal measures in Locust Mountain.

Most satisfactory data has been obtained during the year, showing that the marketable coal lying under the water sheds of Lost Creek and Raven's Run exceeds eight million tons and amply justifies the sacrifice of this property as a water producer and of the reservoirs which have been built upon it. The testing of these measures has now been completed and the character and quantity of the coal are no longer a matter of conjecture.

It has also become evident that the coal beds on this mountain extend eastward beyond the Lost Creek Water Shed into that of Kehley Run and the work of proving these measures is now under way, with every indication of the presence of a large and valuable deposit.

On March 9th, 1911, occurred the death of Mr. Heber S. Thompson, Engineer in charge of the mining and other property of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. Mr. Thompson had held this office since 1874, when he was appointed to succeed Mr. Stephen Harris, whose sudden death had recently occurred. During this period, covering thirty-seven years, Mr. Thompson devoted to the interests of the Girard Estate, the most vigilant care and ability of the highest order, and to his efforts no small portion of the satisfactory results which have been derived from this property is due. Mr. James Archbald, Jr., who has been appointed his successor in this office, is well qualified by years of experience as Mr. Thompson's assistant.

With the approval of the court, the West Bear Ridge Colliery has been leased to the Brookwood Coal Company for a term expiring December 31st, 1928, and will be operated in conjunction with Stanton Colliery, located upon the adjoining tract of land.

The Staff of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties has been increased by the appointment of an Assistant Solicitor, Mr. Daniel W. Kaercher.

REAL ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

The large sums of money which year after year are being expended in the improvement of property of the Girard Estate within the city, justify the expectation of corresponding growth in the cash receipts from this property, and the results shown in the year 1911, have fully met such expectation. The gross income collected in 1911 is \$1,004,208.15, exceeding that of 1910 by \$50,288.67, and as indicated by the following statements, this increased income comes principally from the Lafayette Building, the Third Street Power Plant and the new

dwellings in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Porter Streets.
The increased gross receipts were from:—

Second and Spruce Streets.....	\$551.91	
Lafayette Building.....	9,769.50	
Eleventh and Market Streets.....	1,592.97	
Third and Chestnut Streets.....	107.00	
Front Street and Delaware Avenue...	2,334.11	
Eighteenth and Porter Streets.....	32,236.85	
Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets.....	535.69	
Third Street Power Plant.....	4,752.31	
Stephen Girard Building Power Plant..	399.61	
		<u>\$52,279.95</u>

while decreased gross receipts were from:—

Mariner and Merchant Building.....	\$254.17	
Stephen Girard Building.....	117.54	
Fifth and Brown Streets.....	584.25	
Farms.....	1,004.12	
Miscellaneous items.....	31.20	
		<u>1,991.28</u>

Net increase in gross receipts..... \$50,288.67

In the following statement of net receipts, an increase when compared with 1910 of only \$8,849.73 is shown—indicating an increase in expenditures of \$41,438.94. This increase of expense is principally in the item of taxes, for which \$217,357.59 was paid in 1911, as compared with \$196,531 in 1910.

This statement shows growth of net income to the extent of \$33,710.40 to be attributable to the investment in the Lafayette Building and in the buildings at Eighteenth and Porter Streets, which, however, is offset and reduced by the increased taxes and other expenses of other portions of the Estate:—

Locality.	1911.	1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Second and Spruce Sts..	\$4,895.86	\$4,482.73	\$413.13	
2. Mariner and Merchant Building.....	17,032.49	17,428.60		\$396.11
3. Third and Chestnut Sts.	21,150.19	21,480.60		330.41
4. Lafayette Building....	39,201.80	33,836.73	5,365.07	
5. Eleventh and Market Sts.	221,402.58	230,728.13		9,325.55
6. Stephen Girard Building	48,330.02	57,789.19		9,459.17
7. Eighth and Arch Streets	1,637.19	1,747.71		110.52
8. Front Street and Delaware Avenue.....	49,010.21	50,437.20		1,426.99
9. Fifth and Brown Streets	14,681.88	14,155.84	526.04	
10. Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets.....	1,315.55	1,591.80		276.25
11. Eighteenth and Porter Streets.....	44,116.49	18,435.87	25,680.62	
12. Farms.....	15,171.19	18,236.85		3,065.66
Total Net Rental (carried forward).....	\$477,945.45	\$470,351.25	\$31,984.86	\$24,390.66

<i>Brought forward.....</i>	<i>\$477,945.45</i>	<i>\$470,351.25</i>	<i>\$31,984.86</i>	<i>\$24,390.66</i>
13. Third Street Power Plant	43,216.91	39,199.46	4,017.45	
14. Stephen Girard Building				
Power Plant.....	8,648.12	8,870.59		222.47
Total Net Income.....	<u>\$529,810.48</u>	<u>\$518,421.30</u>	<u>\$36,002.31</u>	<u>\$24,613.13</u>
Fluctuation in amount of fuel and other supplies carried in stock.....	2,888.85	—349.40		2,539.45
Totals as per cash accounts..	<u>\$526,921.63</u>	<u>\$518,071.90</u>	<u>\$36,002.31</u>	<u>\$27,152.58</u>
Net increase of income.		8,849.73		8,849.73
	<u>\$526,921.63</u>	<u>\$526,921.63</u>	<u>\$36,002.31</u>	<u>\$36,002.31</u>

The details and comparisons of these figures are stated in the following pages:—

No. 1.—Second and Spruce Streets, 22 buildings, factory, stores and dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$8,804.08
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	8,529.44
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value..	97

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$6,063.38
1890.....	5,566.05
1895.....	3,405.15
1900.....	5,105.72
1905.....	4,677.51
1906.....	4,682.25
1907.....	5,201.91
1908.....	6,296.30
1909.....	5,307.48
1910.....	4,482.73
1911....	4,895.86

No. 2.—Mariner and Merchant Building, eight-story office building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$76,312.00
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	65,095.08
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value..	85

Net Income:—

1903.....	\$23,009.34
1904.....	23,364.41
1905.....	13,003.16
1906.....	16,756.89
1907.....	21,989.52
1908.....	22,325.34
1909.....	22,722.52
1910.....	17,428.60
1911.....	17,032.49

No. 3.—Third and Chestnut Streets (exclusive of the Mariner and Merchant Building): 7 pieces of property—bank, office buildings, factory and lot of ground:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$30,870.00
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	28,377.00
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value.	92

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$49,269.57
1890.....	31,223.89
1895.....	19,186.40
1900.....	8,805.87
1905.....	22,186.26
1906.....	22,575.45
1907.....	22,849.33
1908.....	21,535.48
1909.....	21,266.54
1910.....	21,480.60
1911.....	21,150.19

For the years prior to 1903 these figures include the receipts from buildings on the site now occupied by the Mariner and Merchant Building.

No. 4.—Fifth and Chestnut Streets (Lafayette Building) : ten-story office building, erected in 1908:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$163,502.00
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	119,054.09
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	73

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$18,112.25
1890.....	16,275.05
1895.....	14,527.47
1900.....	9,197.60
1905.....	9,932.70
1906.....	12,238.79
1907.....	—4,053.75
1908.....	—5,472.56
1909.....	—1,877.50
1910.....	33,836.73
1911.....	39,201.80

In this statement, the figures for years prior to 1909 represent the income derived from the buildings then occupying

the site of the Lafayette Building—and those for years prior to 1903 include nothing from 439–441 Chestnut Street, purchased in that year.

No. 5.—Eleventh and Market Streets (exclusive of the Stephen Girard Building): 20 stores and 13 dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$351,075.00
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	352,645.54
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value.	100

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$83,265.94
1890.....	180,672.14
1895.....	203,239.88
1900.....	205,255.00
1905.....	212,162.04
1906.....	233,336.22
1907.....	218,414.02
1908.....	228,635.21
1909.....	225,781.94
1910.....	230,728.13
1911.....	221,402.58

The figures for years prior to 1900 include the receipts from 1126–38 Girard Street, the site of the Stephen Girard Building.

No. 6.—Stephen Girard Building: thirteen-story office building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$120,118.79
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	118,040.54
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value.	98

Net Income:—

1901.....	\$44,793.77
1902.....	51,080.29
1903.....	45,708.65
1904.....	44,435.17
1905.....	54,145.37
1906.....	57,691.17
1907.....	56,836.44
1908.....	54,945.82
1909.....	54,232.70
1910.....	57,789.19
1911.....	48,330.02

No. 7.—Eighth and Arch Streets: one store and one factory building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$2,069.15
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	2,069.16
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value..	100

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$1,123.68
1890.....	1,773.33
1895.....	1,385.06
1900.....	1,731.86
1905.....	1,642.42
1906.....	1,735.88
1907.....	1,732.61
1908.....	1,504.53
1909.....	1,769.33
1910.....	1,747.71
1911.....	1,637.19

No. 8.—Front Street and Delaware Avenue: two covered piers, thirty-three warehouses, one water lot:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$68,760.94
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	69,075.27
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value..	100

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$50,499.52
1890.....	42,846.07
1895.....	40,688.47
1900.....	43,652.96
1905.....	38,747.68
1906.....	45,985.35
1907.....	43,513.20
1908.....	44,726.48
1909.....	54,744.97
1910.....	50,437.20
1911.....	49,010.21

No. 9.—Fifth and Brown Streets: 68 dwellings, 2 stores, 1 lot of ground:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$39,167.04
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	24,848.77
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value..	64

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$29,470.18
1890.....	24,824.98
1895.....	14,559.03
1900.....	15,124.65
1905.....	14,099.09
1906.....	19,021.26
1907.....	15,179.70
1908.....	16,370.32
1909.....	13,935.18
1910.....	14,155.84
1911.....	14,681.88

No. 10.—Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets: eleven dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$3,600.00
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	3,532.16
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value....	98

Net Income:—

1895.....	\$2,978.21
1900.....	653.35
1905.....	2,044.81
1906.....	2,004.59
1907.....	1,978.37
1908.....	2,001.28
1909.....	2,477.78
1910.....	1,591.80
1911.....	1,315.55

No. 11.—Eighteenth and Porter Streets: 226 two-story, 55 three-story brick dwellings, and a store and flat-house building, erected in 1906-11:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$86,806.60
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	90,021.64
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value....	104

Net Income:—

1907.....	\$2,855.24
1908.....	5,995.06
1909.....	—4,352.21
1910.....	18,435.87
1911.....	44,116.49

No. 12.—Farms: 450 acres of land in the Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth Wards—partially improved:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911	\$33,350.06
Gross rental collections, 1911.....	31,671.04
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value...	95

Net Income:—

1886.....	\$7,904.00
1890.....	13,278.56
1895.....	10,954.94
1900.....	12,235.84
1905.....	13,047.89
1906.....	20,283.17
1907.....	24,662.52
1908.....	22,309.38
1909.....	18,673.40
1910.....	18,236.85
1911.....	15,171.19

No. 13.—Third Street Power Plant:—

Net cash profits:—

1903.....	\$12,219.71
1904.....	21,808.01
1905.....	17,832.29
1906.....	27,304.84
1907.....	26,406.58
1908.....	18,705.12
1909.....	—9,766.19
1910.....	39,199.46
1911.....	43,216.91

No. 14.—Stephen Girard Building Power Plant:—

Net cash profits (the service to the Stephen Girard Building being rendered at cost):—

1900.....	\$2,086.76
1901.....	5,714.65
1902.....	2,202.04
1903.....	1,372.91
1904.....	686.16
1905.....	4,623.67
1906.....	5,267.04
1907.....	6,434.22
1908.....	9,070.69
1909.....	7,848.22
1910.....	8,870.59
1911.....	8,648.12

No. 15.—Passyunk Power Plant, supplying the heat and electric current and domestic hot water for the stores and dwellings included in Group No. 11.

Net cash expenditures in 1911..... \$20,008.12
which has been apportioned among the several buildings served from this plant.

The aggregate for the year 1911, of the figures reported above for the fifteen separate sections into which the city realty of the Girard Estate has been divided, is as follows:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1911.....	\$984,435.66
Gross collections, exclusive of power house receipts....	921,996.52
Percentage of gross collections upon rental value.....	93
Gross Power House receipts.....	110,390.40

Total Net Income:—

1886.....	\$245,264.03
1890.....	315,889.64
1895.....	310,405.80
1900.....	350,344.38
1905.....	408,144.89
1906.....	469,086.40
1907.....	443,999.91
1908.....	448,948.40
1909.....	412,764.16
1910.....	518,421.30
1911.....	529,810.48

At this date, December 31, 1911, the total rental value of the realty of the Girard Estate within the City of Philadelphia, exclusive of the power houses and of the property at Girard College, is.....\$1,026,530.02
Of this there is under lease..... 938,349.02
and vacant..... \$88,181.00

This vacant property is located,

In the Lafayette Building.....	\$43,128.00
In the Mariner and Merchant Bldg.....	7,140.00
At Fifth and Brown Streets.....	14,988.00
At Eighteenth and Porter Streets..	15,552.00
And scattering.....	7,373.00

\$88,181.00

Very little progress has been made since my last report in the leasing of space in the Lafayette Building, the percentage under lease varying slightly during the year and closing at 73.7. The unleased space, however, includes some of the most desirable offices and without doubt will be rented as soon as the condition of general business improves. The net income as noted in the tabulated statement, has grown from \$33,836.73 in 1910, to \$39,201.80, this being attributable to the increase in tenancy secured during the year 1910.

The seventy-six dwellings on Garnet, Twentieth, and Shunk Streets were completed during the fall and have found tenants much more rapidly than was expected; it appearing that the higher rentals, made necessary by the greater size and cost of these buildings, do not affect the ease of finding tenants nearly so much as was anticipated. Of these seventy-six, fifty-one are now leased, the twenty-five still vacant being thirteen on Garnet Street and twelve on Twentieth Street, the twenty-four buildings on Shunk Street having all been leased within thirty days after their completion.

The 205 dwellings erected prior to 1911 are now all under rental and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining new tenants as vacancies occur.

The store and flat building at Eighteenth and Shunk Streets was completed and ready for occupancy by December first. All four of the flats were rented immediately, also one of the four stores. One of the stores is being used as an office of the Girard Estate, the other two being still vacant.

In August last, work was begun upon fifty-four more dwellings, these being located, twenty-eight on Twenty-first Street between Passyunk Avenue and Ritner Street, twelve on Passyunk Avenue between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, twelve on Ritner Street between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, and two on Wolf Street east of Twenty-first Street. These have made satisfactory progress, being now nearly all under roof.

Owing to unavoidable delay in the approval of the plans for the Free Library Building at Twentieth and Shunk Streets,

the work of erection has not yet been started. We have every reason to believe, however, that this work will be begun early in the coming Spring.

Plans are now under consideration for the erection of thirty-six dwellings upon Lambert Street between Porter and Shunk Streets—Lambert Street being located between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. It is proposed that these new buildings shall be similar in character to those recently erected on Cleveland, Nineteenth, and Shunk Streets—two stories in height and equipped like the other dwellings in this locality.

An additional engine and electric generator is being installed in the Passyunk Power House, thus doubling the electric producing capacity of this plant and alone furnishing enough current to supply 300 of the dwellings now being erected.

The municipal improvements completed during the year are:—

Sewers.—Twenty-second Street, Passyunk Avenue to Ritner Street.

Water Pipe.—Passyunk Avenue, Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street.

Paving.—Shunk Street, Eighteenth to Twentieth Street;
Twenty-first Street, Passyunk Avenue to Porter Street;
Garnet Street, Porter to Shunk Street.

The deposit of dredged material upon the property lying along the channel back of League Island, has continued until the latter part of the year, when the exhaustion of the appropriation under which the Government work on League Island was being carried on, checked further progress. It is expected that a new appropriation will be available early in the coming year and that work may then be resumed.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Omitting items of premiums and discounts on bonds purchased, the net income from the investments of the Residuary Fund in Stocks and Bonds has increased in 1911 to the extent

of \$5855.56, being \$304,911.79 in 1910 and \$310,767.35 in 1911.

During the year the repayments of the principal sums of mortgage loans and municipal bonds have amounted to..... \$214,050

Of this there has been reinvested in

Mortgage loans.....	\$136,000.00
Philadelphia City Loans.....	48,000.00
Girard Water Co. stock.....	15,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$199,000.00
The mortgage investments.....	\$136,000.00
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at.....	247,000.00
and conservatively valued at.....	255,000.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging.....	.0499
On the Philadelphia City Loans purchased the face value is...	\$48,000.00
the premiums amounted to.....	707.34
the average rate of interest on these purchases is.....	.0391
The stock of the Girard Water Company was purchased at par	\$15,000.00
Its dividends in recent years have been at the rate per annum	
of.....	.04
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the invest-	
ments of the year is.....	.0466

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. GIRARD.

The correspondence of Mr. Girard during the years 1814-1815 and 1816 was very voluminous, the number of papers greatly exceeding those in any of the earlier years and in consequence of this, the number of years covered by the work of briefing, &c., in 1911, is not so great as in former years, though the number of documents handled is about as usual.

The work accomplished in 1911 covers

Briefing:—

Outgoing letters, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817.

Incoming letters, 1814, 1815, 1816.

Indexing:—

Outgoing letters, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815.

Incoming letters, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and part of 1815.

Filed in temporary binders:—

Incoming letters, 1812, 1813, 1814, and part of 1815.

The most striking and important feature of the years covered by the work of 1911 is the struggle to win for the recently established Bank of Stephen Girard, that position of approved credit with the public and that respect for its power among those inclined to be unfriendly, which are so essential for a financial institution aspiring to the highest rank. Success in this effort was not had by Mr. Girard without many severe contests, frequently personal and bitter. Not the least of his difficulty came from the other Philadelphia banks, to which he attributed—doubtless with good cause—an effort made in the Legislature of the State to prohibit banking by an individual—that is, to limit the banking business to corporations. An Act to this effect was passed and approved by Governor Snyder, but does not appear to have had any effect upon Mr. Girard's business.

In the chartering and organization of the Second Bank of the United States, Mr. Girard was most actively interested, bringing all his influence to bear in the obtaining of a charter from Congress and subscribing in a large sum to its capital stock. He was appointed as a representative of the United States Government upon its first Board of Directors and expended much time and thought in an effort to bring about the selection of the best officers for its fourteen branch banks.

Annoyed and disgusted with the disregard of merit in these selections, and the consideration shown political influence, he resigned his directorship in 1816. Subsequent events amply justified his judgment in this matter and those interested in his Estate have cause to regret that he did not withdraw his financial as well as his personal support.

In the revival of the shipping business which followed the peace with Great Britain, Mr. Girard took a part, which, though bold and active, was not profitable; his letters expressing as a moving cause of his persistency in this branch of his business, the desire to furnish employment and support to those handling these ventures for him.

His investments in real estate continued to grow, and while their aggregate value seems small compared with that of 1911, their relative value is indicated by a letter of 1815, in which he states that he pays more than one per cent. of the entire tax levied in Philadelphia. Of special interest is a letter declining to purchase from Joseph Bonaparte certain large estates in France, stating as a reason, his unwillingness "to figure as a great proprietor in a country to which I shall never go and under a government inimical to Republicans."

In family and personal affairs, the principal events of this period are the death of Mrs. Girard, the marriage of his niece, Marie Antoinette Girard, to Mr. John Hemphill, and the arrival in Philadelphia of his nephews, Jean Fabricius and Jean Auguste, sons of his brother Etienne, whose education he had undertaken. Mr. Girard's instructions regarding this education are somewhat striking and forecast the judgment of many practical men of to-day, an expenditure of time in the study of Latin and Greek being forbidden as "of no utility except to Parsons and Lawyers."

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The total expenditures in 1911 for the maintenance of Girard College amount to \$576,895.82. The average number of pupils maintained was 1493 and the cost of maintenance per capita \$386.40. In detail this was:—

HOUSEHOLD.

Salaries and Wages:—

Administration.....	\$6.95
Care of pupils.....	28.64
Subsistence.....	12.97
Housekeeping.....	10.05
Clothing.....	8.22
Laundry.....	12.32
Repairs to buildings.....	6.70
Heat, light, and power.....	10.04
Grounds.....	5.00
Stable.....	.86
Gate and Watchman.....	1.95
Battalion of Cadets.....	.14
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	<i>\$103.84</i>

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$103.84	
Supplies and Maintenance:—		
Administration.....	\$1.35	
Care of pupils.....	5.61	
Subsistence.....	90.40	
Housekeeping.....	1.52	
Clothing.....	38.71	
Dry Goods.....	1.02	
Laundry.....	2.35	
Furniture.....	6.14	
Repairs to buildings.....	11.18	
Steam heat and power.....	21.08	
Grounds.....	1.44	
Stables.....	1.22	
Water.....	1.28	
Battalion of Cadets.....	1.38	
Athletics.....	1.98	
Sundries.....	.27	
	<hr/>	186.93
Insurance.....	2.34	
Incidentals.....	4.25	
	<hr/>	\$297.36
INSTRUCTION.		
Salaries and Wages:—		
Administration.....	\$10.13	
Fourth Form.....	12.20	
Third Form.....	8.70	
Second Form.....	7.26	
First Form.....	6.34	
Mechanical School.....	11.96	
Miscellaneous.....	13.81	
	<hr/>	\$70.40
Sundry Supplies:—		
Books, Stationery, and Music.....	\$6.14	
Chemistry and Physics.....	1.53	
Furniture and Apparatus.....	1.94	
Natural History.....	.51	
Library.....	.53	
Mechanical School.....	3.14	
Excursion and field visits.....	.75	
	<hr/>	14.54
	<hr/>	84.94
ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, &c.		
Salaries.....	\$2.31	
Expenses.....	1.25	
Rewards and Premiums.....	.54	
	<hr/>	4.10
Total	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$386.40

MINORS' ESTATES.

As guardian of minors, at present or formerly pupils in Girard College, there is now held the sum of \$14,817.84.

These wards' accounts number thirty-one, the funds being invested in:—

Philadelphia City 4% Loan.....	\$4,000.00
“ “ 3½% Loan.....	200.00
“ “ 3% Loan.....	400.00
Deposited in Philadelphia Saving Fund.....	4,278.94
Deposited in Western Saving Fund.....	5,938.90
Total.....	<u>\$14,817.84</u>

In addition to the above, there is deposited in the Philadelphia Saving Fund, in a single account, the sum of \$47.92, this being composed of the savings of forty-seven boys, the individuals amounts of which are too small to permit the opening of separate accounts.

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The losses paid by the Fire Insurance Fund during the year 1911 amounted to \$23.72, and covered losses sustained at

519 Brown Street.....	\$20.09
801 N. 6th Street.....	3.63
	<u>\$23.72</u>

At par values (the market value being not materially different) the invested assets of the fund now amount to... \$76,300.00
and the cash balance to..... 7,708.37

Total assets..... \$84,008.37

The risks now being carried amount to..... \$2,250,850.00

The investments for this fund made during the year were in mortgage loans and amounted to..... \$15,500.00
These loans are secured upon property assessed for taxes at..... 43,000.00
and conservatively valued at..... 49,900.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging..... .0487

The large increase in the total of the risks carried by the Fire Insurance Fund and the corresponding increase in the premiums and assets are caused by the assuming for the Fund of practically all the insurance against loss by fire within the Girard College grounds. The risks now carried cover

Buildings of the Girard Estate, outside of the Girard College...	\$1,395,350
Girard College Buildings.....	617,500
Furniture and contents, Girard College.....	238,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,250,850

SINKING FUND—GIRARD WATER COMPANY STOCK.

The Sinking Fund for stock of the Girard Water Company now amounts to \$32,991.57, being 15.3 per cent. upon the par value of the stock of that Company held by the Girard Estate.

At par values (the market value being not materially different)	
the invested assets of the Fund amount to.....	\$26,800.00
and the cash balance to.....	6,191.57
	<hr/>
Total assets.....	\$32,991.57

No change in the investments of this Fund was made during the year.

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE, CITY.

The sum set aside from the income derived from the dwellings in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Porter Streets, toward the Sinking Fund founded for the protection of the investment in these improvements, amounted in 1911 to \$8,145.22, being one-half of one per cent. upon the total sum so invested to date—\$1,629,044.26.

The invested assets of this Fund now amount to.....	\$5,000.00
and the cash balance to.....	9,216.26
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$14,216.26
	<hr/>
The investments made during 1911 are in mortgage loans.....	\$5,000.00
which are secured upon property assessed for taxes at.....	9,100.00
and conservatively valued at.....	11,000.00
The interest rate is.....	.05

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EASTERN FRONT OF THE
CITY.

The customary work of street cleaning and lighting in the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, has been continued during the year, without the occurrence of any matter of special moment. No expenditure has been made for the removal of wooden buildings. The investments made for this Fund during the year were:—

Mortgage Loan.....	\$1,000.00
Philadelphia City Loan.....	2,000.00
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>
The mortgage investment is secured upon property assessed for taxes at.....	\$1,800.00
and conservatively valued at.....	2,000.00
the rate of interest being.....	5%
On the Philadelphia City Loans purchased the face value is ..	\$2,000.00
the premiums amounted to.....	29.47
The rate of interest being.....	.0391
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is.....	.0427

In the following statements are shown the invested capital and the cash receipts and payments of the several funds comprised in the Girard Estate.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent, Girard Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1911.

GIRARD ESTATE.

RESIDUARY FUND,

FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND,EXTENSION OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND LOANS,

COMPOSING INVESTED CAPITAL.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.

REAL ESTATE.

Girard College ground and build-
ings (approximate cost) \$3,350,000.00

Office buildings, banking houses,
dwellings, stores, wharves and
farms in the city of Philadel-
phia; assessed valuation for
1911 15,120,616.00

Real estate in Schuylkill and
Columbia Counties, Pennsylv-
ania, about 18,000 acres; as-
sessed valuation for 1911 2,076,351.00

Amount carried forward \$20,546,967.00

Amount brought forward..... \$20,546,967.00

STOCKS AND LOANS.

	Par Value.
Allegheny City 4 percent. loan.	\$6,000.00
Schuylkill Co. 3 " "	5,000.00
City of Phila. 4 " "	1,418,200.00
City of Phila. 3½ " "	1,527,000.00
City of Phila. 3 " "	538,500.00
City of Pittsbgh. 5 " "	25,000.00
City of Pittsbgh. 4 " "	12,400.00
Girard Water Company stock..	214,700.00
Reading Co., and Philadelphia and Reading C. & I. Co.'s general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....	6,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	3,637,400.00
Ground rents.....	75,000.00
	<hr/> 7,465,200.00
Total invested capital of Residuary Fund..	<hr/> \$28,012,167.00

**CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE RESIDUARY
FUND FROM JANUARY 1st, 1911, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1911,
INCLUSIVE.**

Receipts.

REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Rents and royalties from collieries.	\$687,627.54	
Sale of timber.....	5,337.52	
Rent of real estate, &c.....	18,296.83	
Rent of water-pipe lines.....	7,000.00	
Sale of surface right of lots in Schuylkill County	1,800.00	
	<hr/>	\$720,061.89

REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Rent of real estate.....	\$912,959.73	
Income from power plants.....	86,736.54	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4,511.88	
	<hr/>	1,004,208.15

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan...	\$124,423.00	
“ Allegheny City loan.....	240.00	
“ Pittsburgh City loan....	1,786.00	
“ Schuylkill County loan..	240.00	
“ Mortgage loans.....	167,172.36	
“ Reading Company, and Philadelphia and Read- ing Coal and Iron Com- pany's bonds.....	240.00	
“ on deposits in bank.....	5,227.99	
Ground rents.....	3,000.00	
Dividend, Girard Water Company stock.....	8,568.00	
	<hr/>	310,897.35

Amount carried forward..... \$2,035,167.39

RECEIPTS—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$2,035,167.39	
Sale of waste material, &c., Girard College....	3,463.31	
Principal of investments collected:—		
Mortgage loans.....	\$205,050.00	
Philadelphia City loan.....	1,000.00	
Pittsburgh City loan.....	2,000.00	
Schuylkill County loan.....	6,000.00	
	<hr/>	214,050.00
Advances for improvements 1120-42 Mar-		
ket Street returned.....	4,792.24	
	<hr/>	
Total receipts, Residuary Fund.....	\$2,257,472.94	

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.**REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Taxes.....	\$63,748.21	
Refunded by lessees,	4,728.21	
	<hr/>	\$59,020.00
Expenses, water-pipe lines.....	984.64	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	8,788.36	
Repairs, &c., to real estate.....	873.38	
Farm improvements, Catawissa		
Valley.....	92.35	
Salaries.....	17,075.01	
Amount set aside for Sinking Fund		
of Girard Water Co. stock.....	5,000.00	
Testing Coal Measures on Locust		
Mountain.....	11,587.21	
	<hr/>	\$103,420.95

REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Taxes.....	\$217,357.59	
Water rents.....	12,519.15	
General repairs.....	29,976.52	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$259,853.26	\$103,420.95

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

Amounts brought forward..... \$259,853.26 \$103,420.95

Salaries and Wages:—

Stephen Girard Bldg. \$26,508.31

Mariner and Merchant Building... 12,493.29

Lafayette Building. 20,882.72

Third Street power plant..... 8,872.33

Passyunk power plant..... 5,347.87

132-36 S. Third St. 986.67

Girard Park..... 1,641.54

General..... 3,130.00

79,862.73

Sundry Supplies:—

Stephen Girard Bldg. \$8,331.05

Mariner and Merchant Building... 23,979.89

Lafayette Building.. 33,013.42

Third Street power plant..... 5,816.13

Passyunk power plant..... 2,756.51

132-36 S. Third St. 1,164.22

Girard Park..... 348.69

Store Room..... 76.54

75,486.45

Miscellaneous expenses..... 6,876.43

Insurance premiums..... 6,583.85

Fuel..... 40,478.58

Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate..... 8,145.22

477,286.52

Real estate improvements:—

Grading lots..... \$872.25

Street improvements..... 20,159.19

Amounts carried forward..... \$21,031.44 \$580,707.47

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$21,031.44	\$580,707.47
Erection of Houses Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Colorado Streets (Operation No. 3) . . .	3,916.80	
Erection of Houses Cleveland and Nineteenth Streets (Op- eration No. 4)	6,666.93	
Erection of Houses Twentieth and Shunk Streets (Operation No. 5)	309,498.72	
Erection of Houses 21st and Ritner Streets and Passyunk Avenue (Operation No. 6) . .	69,067.48	
Erection of Passyunk Power Plant	38,420.08	
Erection of Lafayette Building .	5,528.32	
		<hr/> 454,129.77
STOCKS AND LOANS.		
Expenses of investment	\$130.00	
Premium on bonds purchased . . .	707.34	
		<hr/> 837.34
GENERAL OFFICE EXPENDITURES.		
Salaries	\$36,504.06	
General expenses	16,690.03	
Arranging and indexing Mr. Girard's papers	2,121.94	
		<hr/> 55,316.03
INVESTMENTS AND REINVESTMENTS.		
Philadelphia City loan	\$48,000.00	
Mortgage loans	136,000.00	
Girard Water Co. Stock	15,000.00	
		<hr/> 199,000.00
Total expenditures for Residuary Fund, Estate.	\$1,289,990.61	

EXPENDITURES—GIRARD COLLEGE.**HOUSEHOLD AND INFIRMARY.****Salaries and Wages:—**

Administration.....	\$10,381.73	
Care of pupils.....	42,763.00	
Subsistence.....	19,360.79	
Housekeeping.....	15,014.60	
Clothing.....	12,266.59	
Laundry.....	18,395.01	
Repairs to buildings.....	9,999.61	
Heat, light and power.....	14,985.74	
Grounds.....	7,463.41	
Stable.....	1,280.00	
Gate and watchmen.....	2,906.27	
Battalion of cadets	216.00	
		<hr/> \$155,032.75

Supplies and Maintenance:—

Administration.....	\$2,014.01	
Care of pupils.....	8,381.60	
Subsistence.....	134,963.25	
Housekeeping.....	2,264.84	
Clothing.....	57,794.14	
Dry goods.....	1,524.67	
Laundry.....	3,509.59	
Furniture.....	9,171.63	
Repairs to buildings.....	16,701.94	
Heat, light and power.....	31,472.26	
Grounds.....	2,146.20	
Stable.....	1,820.90	
Water.....	1,907.91	
Battalion of cadets.....	2,059.81	
Athletics.....	2,944.73	
Sundries.....	404.44	
		<hr/> 279,081.92
Insurance.....		3,503.40
Incidentals.....		6,337.77

Amount carried forward..... **\$443,955.84**

EXPENDITURES—GIRARD COLLEGE.—Continued.

Amount brought forward \$443,955.84

INSTRUCTION.**Salaries and Wages:—**

Administration.....	\$15,123.77	
Fourth form.....	18,207.13	
Third form.....	12,960.00	
Second form.....	10,842.26	
First form.....	9,459.53	
Mechanical school.....	17,866.66	
Miscellaneous.....	20,632.87	
		<hr/>
		105,092.22

Sundry Supplies:—

Books, stationery and music.....	\$9,173.05	
Chemistry and physics.....	2,287.55	
Furniture and apparatus.....	2,893.78	
Natural history.....	768.22	
Library.....	788.12	
Mechanical school.....	4,695.22	
Excursion and field visits.....	1,115.68	
		<hr/>
		21,721.62

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, &c.

Salaries.....	\$3,450.00	
Sundry expenses.....	1,861.57	
Rewards and premiums.....	814.57	
		<hr/>
		6,126.14

Total ordinary expenditures..... \$576,895.82

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Alterations, additions and improved equipment in sundry college buildings.....	\$242,454.27
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------

Total expenditures for Girard College..... \$819,350.09

RECAPITULATION—RESIDUARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Real estate out of City.....	\$720,061.89	
Expenses.....	103,420.95	
		\$616,640.94
Real estate in the City.....	1,004,208.15	
Expenses.....	477,286.52	
		526,921.63
Stocks and loans.....	\$310,897.35	
Expenses.....	130.00	
		310,767.35
		\$1,454,329.92
General office expenses.....		55,316.03
		\$1,399,013.89
Premium on bonds purchased.....		707.34
Net receipts, Residuary Fund	\$1,398,306.55	
Principal of investments collected....	214,050.00	
Advances for improvements 1120-42 Market		
Street returned.....		4,792.24
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		19,618.00
		\$1,636,766.79

PAYMENTS.

Girard College expenses, ordinary.	\$576,895.82	
Sale of waste material, &c.....	3,463.31	
	\$573,432.51	
Girard College extraordinary ex-		
penditures	242,454.27	
	\$815,886.78	
Permanent improvements to real		
estate in Philadelphia.....	454,129.77	
Investments and reinvestments,		
mortgages, &c.....	199,000.00	1,469,016.55
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911		\$167,750.24

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

**Established in December, 1892, to carry a Selected Portion of the
Fire Risks of the Girard Estate.**

INVESTED CAPITAL, DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	\$44,000.00
Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan.....	9,000.00
" " 3 1/2 " " ".....	16,400 00
" " 4 " " ".....	3,900.00
Pittsburgh City 4 " " ".....	3,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$76,300.00</u>

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1911, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1911, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

Fire insurance, annual premiums.....	\$3,862.27
Interest, mortgage loans.....	1,998.82
" Philadelphia City loan.....	1,052.50
" Pittsburgh City loan.....	120.00
" on deposits in bank.....	101.91
	<u>\$7,135.50</u>
Principal of investments returned:—	
Philadelphia City loan.....	\$3,000.00
Mortgage loans.....	8,500.00
	<u>11,500.00</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	2,760.83
	<u>\$21,396.33</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Fire losses.....	\$23.72
General expenses.....	140.24
Expenses of investment.....	24.00
Investments:—	
Mortgage loans.	13,500.00
	<u>13,687.96</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	<u>\$7,708.37</u>

SINKING FUND, GIRARD WATER COMPANY STOCK.

Established in 1906 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of the Girard Water Co. Stock held by the Girard Estate.

INVESTED CAPITAL, December 31, 1911.

City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	\$7,400.00
“ 3½ “	4,000.00
“ 3 “	2,100.00
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate	13,300.00
	<u>\$26,800.00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Instalment No. 5	\$5,000.00
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	499.00
“ on deposit in bank	15.84
“ mortgage loans	655.00
	<u>\$6,169.84</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911	72.32
	<u>\$6,242.16</u>

PAYMENTS.

General expenses	\$50.59
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911	<u>\$6,191.57</u>

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE, CITY.

Established in 1910 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of improvements to real estate in 26th and 36th Wards, Philadelphia.

Invested capital December 31st, 1911:—

Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....\$5,000.00

RECEIPTS.

Instalment No. 2.....	\$8,145.22	
Interest on deposit in bank.....	54.37	
" " mortgage loans.....	133.46	
	\$8,333.05	
Cash balance January 1st, 1911.....	5,902.21	
	\$14,235.26	

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of investment.....	\$19.00	
Investments:—		
Mortgage loans.....	5,000.00	
	5,019.00	
Balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$9,216.26	

**FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT
OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, &c.**

**Stocks and Loans Appropriated by the Executors of Stephen
Girard's Will for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of
the City, &c., with Subsequent Investments and Reinvestments.**

DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.

City of Philadelphia 3 per cent. loan..	\$130,600.00	
" " 4 " "	250,000.00	
		\$380,600.00
City of Pittsburgh 4 " "	\$10,000.00	
" " 5 " "	2,000.00	
		12,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate.		105,500.00
Total.....	\$498,100.00	

**Cash Receipts and Expenditures of the Fund for the Improvement
of the Delaware Front of the City, &c., from January 1st, 1911,
to December 31st, 1911, inclusive.**

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$13,838.00
“ Pittsburgh City loan.....	500.00
“ mortgage loans.....	4,972.83
“ on deposits in bank.....	245.63
Rent of electrical ducts.....	192.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	<u>\$19,748.46</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$1,155.00
Street cleaning.....	7,899.99
“ lighting.....	7,580.02
Incidentals.....	10.46
	<hr/>
	\$16,645.47
General expenses.....	934.50
Premium on bonds purchased.....	29.47
Expenses of investment.....	2.00
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan.....	\$2,000.00
Mortgage loans.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	3,000.00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$20,611.44</u>

**RECAPITULATION, FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, &c.**

RECEIPTS.

Gross income.....	\$19,748.46
General office expenses.....	934.50
	<hr/>
Net income.....	\$18,813.96
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911	2,254.28
	<hr/>
	\$21,068.24

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses, Delaware front of city.....	\$16,645.47
Premium on bonds purchased	29.47
Expenses of investment.....	2.00
Investments	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	19,676.94
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$1,391.30
	<hr/>

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent Girard Estate.

LAFAYETTE BUILDING,
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,
December 31st, 1911.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER

OF THE

GIRARD ESTATE

IN

SCHUYLKILL AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

OFFICERS:

ENGINEER JAMES ARCHBALD, Jr., Pottsville.
SOLICITOR SAMUEL H. KAERCHER, Pottsville.
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Pottsville.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT . EMIL C. WAGNER, Girardville.
MINE INSPECTOR HENRY J. WELLER, Girardville.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENGINEER OF THE GIRARD ESTATE.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts :

GENTLEMEN: The year 1911 has been one of the most satisfactory in the history of the Anthracite Coal Trade for all concerned. Production and consumption were the largest ever known, and selling prices were higher than since the two years immediately succeeding the strike of 1902. This has been true in spite of the fact that general business conditions have not been favorable and it emphasizes the strong position which anthracite coal has reached, in that the demand, under normal conditions, is up to the supply, so that when any cause, as during 1911 the fear of a miners' strike, stimulates the demand, the market value of the product is materially increased. Therefore, in 1911 the circular prices for the so-called "prepared" sizes, chestnut and larger, have been more nearly maintained than in recent years, even though an increase of 25 cents per ton was placed on chestnut, and for the smaller or steam sizes it has been possible to get a premium on the best grades. Just what effect the fear of a strike in 1912 had on the demand in 1911, it is difficult to tell. The larger interests would naturally have prepared for the possibility of a strike by storing coal, and this reduction of the active supply would stimulate the demand, but in 1911 the demand has been so steady and so insistent that it has not been possible to store much coal either in the storage plants or for a reserve fuel supply at the mines.

The quantity of Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal sold or shipped to market during 1911 was 69,954,299 tons, as compared with 67,109,393 tons in the record year of 1907, an increase for 1911 of 2,844,906 tons.

From the Girard Estate the quantity of coal sold or shipped in 1911 was 2,162,047 $\frac{5}{20}$ tons, exceeding the largest previous shipment of 2,101,199 $\frac{13}{20}$ tons in 1907 by 60,847 $\frac{12}{20}$ tons. The shipment for 1907 had, however, the higher royalty value by \$8,924.61, due to the much larger proportion in the shipment

of 1911 of coal reclaimed from culm banks, which is made up of the smaller sizes and is therefore of lower royalty value. Thus, 353,665 $\frac{8}{20}$ tons or 16 per cent. of the total shipment came from culm banks in 1911, while in 1907, only 217,420 $\frac{3}{20}$ tons or 10 per cent. came from this source.

The total shipment from the Girard Estate in the forty-nine years from 1863 to 1911, inclusive, has been 57,337,114 $\frac{2}{20}$ "long" tons of 2240 pounds.

The following table shows the relation which the shipment from the Girard Estate bore to the total shipment from Pennsylvania in 1863, the first year of mining on the Girard Estate, and at various periods since then.

	SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL.			GIRARD ESTATE PROPORTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA SHIPMENTS. Per Cent.
	FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.	FROM THE GIRARD ESTATE.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	
1863.....	9,566,006	40,788	15	0.4
1865.....	9,652,391	240,466	03	2.5
1870.....	16,182,191	471,998	19	2.9
1880.....	23,437,242	1,251,685	06	5.3
1890.....	36,615,459	1,313,097	11	3.6
1900.....	45,107,484	1,092,357	04	2.4
1910.....	64,905,786	1,878,630	00	2.9
1911.....	69,954,299	2,162,047	05	3.0

The shipments monthly during 1911 from Pennsylvania and from the Girard Estate were:—

	FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.	FROM THE GIRARD ESTATE.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.
January.....	5,904,117	184,882	07
February.....	5,070,948	151,046	01
March.....	5,996,894	184,640	13
April.....	5,804,915	180,478	00
May.....	6,317,352	204,754	13
June.....	6,215,357	195,801	09
July.....	4,804,065	146,936	19
August.....	5,531,796	163,583	15
September.....	5,730,935	187,409	04
October.....	6,269,179	186,282	09
November.....	6,193,314	187,062	13
December.....	6,115,427	189,169	02
Total.....	69,954,299	2,162,047	05

The heaviest monthly shipment for 1911, viz: 204,754 $\frac{13}{20}$ tons in May, is the second largest ever made from the Girard Estate, the largest having been 210,157 $\frac{1}{20}$ tons in June, 1907.

The average monthly tonnage for 1911 was 180,171 tons.

One additional coal lease has been made in 1911, to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company, covering the major portion of West Bear Ridge Colliery, a small portion of which was already under lease to the W. R. McTurk Coal Company, being operated through Girard Colliery. This makes the total number of coal leases thirteen, covering twelve collieries and one washery. These are:—

COAL LEASES.	
LESSEE.	COLLIERIES.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	Hammond.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	East Bear Ridge.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	Kimberley.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Packer No. 1.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Packer No. 2-4.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Packer No. 3.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Continental.
Susquehanna Coal Company.....	William Penn.
Thomas Colliery Company.....	Kehley's Run.
W. R. McTurk Coal Company.....	Girard.
W. R. McTurk Coal Company.....	West Bear Ridge.
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company.....	West Bear Ridge.
Oxford Coal Company.....	Oxford Washery.

The shipment of coal from each colliery and washery during 1911, with its increase or decrease as compared with 1910, is shown in the following table:—

SHIPMENTS OF EACH COLLIERY IN 1911 AND 1910 AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR 1911.

COLLIERY.	SHIPMENT.				INCREASE ABOVE 1910.		DECREASE BELOW 1910.		NET INCREASE.	
	1911.		1910.							
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Packer No. 1 ...	386,522	02	311,526	04	74,995	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kehley's Run....	327,855	18	300,382	09	27,473	09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond.....	278,974	09	286,355	04	.....	.....	7,380	15	.....	.....
William Penn....	269,167	02	249,698	06	19,468	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packer No. 3....	171,992	12	137,136	16	34,855	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packer No. 2....	162,435	00	123,817	19	38,617	01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continental.....	159,151	08	123,738	13	35,412	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford Washery	139,945	08	66,219	09	73,725	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packer No. 4....	131,747	19	101,346	10	30,401	09	.....	.....	1	.....
Girard.....	102,716	19	79,298	07	23,418	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kimberley.....	23,351	17	12,443	06	10,908	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bear Ridge	7,899	15	10,956	18	.....	.....	3,057	03	.....	.....
East Bear Ridge	274	16	71,111	13	.....	.....	70,836	17	.....	.....
Preston No. 2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culm Banks....	12	00	41	00	.....	.....	29	00	.....	.....
West Bear Ridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culm Banks....	.....	.....	4,557	06	.....	.....	4,557	06	.....	.....
Total.....	2,162,047	05	1,878,630	00	369,278	06	85,861	01	283,417	05

Of the operations showing a decrease, Hammond Colliery has not yet completed its extensive development work, East Bear Ridge has not yet rebuilt its breaker destroyed by fire on August 23d, 1910, and at West Bear Ridge the coal covered by the lease in force in 1911 is now nearly exhausted.

As shown in the above table the four largest producers hold the same relative rank as in 1910, with Packer No. 1 Colliery, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, first, and Kehley's Run Colliery of the Thomas Colliery Company, second. Packer No. 1 made by far the largest increase over 1910, but did not surpass the record shipment of 414,320⁹/₂₀ tons made by Hammond Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in 1907.

The total production of coal from the Girard Estate in 1911 was 2,420,747¹⁹/₂₀ tons, made up as follows:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
Shipped to market, freshly mined.....	1,808,381	17
Shipped to market, reclaimed from culm banks.....	353,665	08
Total coal on which royalty is paid.....	2,162,047	05
Coal consumed in operating.....	258,700	14
Total production.....	2,420,747	19

The quantity of coal consumed in operating is 10.69 per cent. of the total production.

The larger the production the smaller, generally speaking, is the proportion of it that is consumed in operating, as shown by the table below covering the last eleven years:

COAL CONSUMED IN OPERATING.

YEAR.	PRODUCTION.		CONSUMED IN OPERATING.		
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	PER CENT.
1911.....	2,420,747	19	258,700	14	10.69
1910.....	2,116,491	09	237,861	09	11.24
1909.....	1,977,300	14	218,915	02	11.07
1908.....	2,178,222	09	217,331	12	9.98
1907.....	2,306,143	09	204,943	16	8.89
1906.....	1,895,068	02	184,797	01	9.75
1905.....	2,010,807	13	187,909	01	9.34
1904.....	1,857,308	01	201,290	00	10.84
1903.....	1,701,669	11	186,455	17	10.96
1902.....	774,647	15*	138,482	06	17.87
1901.....	1,436,114	15	188,080	15	13.10

The quantities of the different sizes of coal consumed in operating in 1911 were:—

COAL CONSUMED IN OPERATING IN 1911.		
Sizes.	Tons.	Cwt.
Culm	2,056	00
Barley coal.....	187,590	03
Rice coal.....	53,551	04
Buckwheat coal.....	3,291	05
Pea coal		
Large coal.....	12,212	02
Total.....	258,700	14

Many of the collieries on the Girard Estate reclaimed large quantities of coal from culm banks during 1911, and Oxford Washery largely increased its output, so that the production from this source, $353,665\frac{8}{20}$ tons, exceeded that of any year except 1903, when the strike of the previous year had created a demand for which the culm banks furnished a quickly available supply.

This shipment of coal from culm banks was made up as follows:—

COAL RECLAIMED FROM CULM BANKS IN 1911.		
Source.	Tons.	Cwt.
Oxford Washery.....	139,945	08
Kehley's Run Colliery.....	68,342	11
Girard Colliery.....	50,819	18
Hammond Colliery.....	45,722	06
Packer No. 2 Colliery.....	21,637	08
Packer No. 4 Colliery.....	18,337	09
William Penn Colliery.....	3,645	00
Packer No. 3 Colliery.....	2,941	17
Continental Colliery.....	1,986	15
East Bear Ridge Lease.....	274	16
John Alexander Tract.....	12	00
Total.....	353,665	08

The first reworking of culm banks on the Girard Estate was in 1889. Since then $2,741,710\frac{6}{20}$ tons have been reclaimed from them. The shipments from this source in each year and their

proportion of the total shipments from the Girard Estate, are:—

COAL RECLAIMED FROM CULM BANKS.

Year	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent. of Total Shipment.	Year	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent. of Total Shipment.
1889.....	1,309	08	.10	Forward..	194,023	16	....
1890.....	6,907	08	.53	1901.....	161,605	00	12.95
1891.....	4,504	08	.31	1902.....	177,855	07	27.96
1892.....	461	04	.03	1903.....	464,931	15	30.68
1893.....	.....	..	....	1904.....	245,891	12	14.85
1894.....	.....	..	....	1905.....	148,906	04	8.17
1895.....	.....	..	....	1906.....	202,203	12	11.82
1896.....	.....	..	....	1907.....	217,420	03	10.35
1897.....	17,891	11	1.46	1908.....	247,635	03	12.63
1898.....	34,027	13	2.83	1909.....	147,730	02	8.40
1899.....	24,215	00	1.99	1910.....	179,842	04	9.57
1900.....	104,707	04	9.59	1911.....	353,665	08	16.36
	194,023	16		Total.....	2,741,710	06	

In fresh mined coal there has been little change in the proportions of the different sizes in the last eleven years, as shown below, in spite of the always increasing demand for the smaller sizes. This demand has been largely met from the culm banks, but these are being rapidly exhausted. To break down the larger sizes of fresh mined coal would result in great loss to both operators and land owners, unless the prices for the smaller sizes were materially advanced, which would decrease the demand for them.

PROPORTIONS OF SIZES IN SHIPMENTS OF FRESH MINED COAL.

	LARGE COAL. Per cent.	PEA. Per cent.	BUCKWHEAT. Per cent.	RICE. Per cent.	BARLEY. Per cent.
1911.....	63.19	12.17	17.13	5.80	1.71
1910.....	63.61	12.65	16.54	5.63	1.57
1909.....	62.59	13.19	16.55	5.96	1.71
1908.....	63.08	12.94	15.71	6.73	1.54
1907.....	63.97	12.59	15.11	6.52	1.81
1906.....	63.44	12.87	15.61	6.63	1.45
1905.....	62.99	13.06	15.49	8.11	0.34
1904.....	63.26	13.43	13.75	8.92	0.63
1903.....	66.75	11.72	15.29	6.23	0.01
1902.....	64.31	14.33	17.47	3.87	0.02
1901.....	63.46	13.94	18.78	3.82	....

Stripping operations have been carried on more generally during 1911 than ever before and have yielded 155,909 $\frac{1}{20}$ tons. The quantity of coal coming from this source at each colliery was:—

COAL WON BY STRIPPING, 1911.

COLLIERY	LESSEE	Tons	CWT.
Packer No. 1	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	37,689	03
Kehley's Run	Thomas Colliery Company	27,082	01
William Penn	Susquehanna Coal Company.....	20,300	00
Kimberley	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	19,514	03
Packer No. 2	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	16,457	00
Continental	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	14,117	07
Packer No. 3	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	12,849	12
West Bear Ridge..	W. R. McTurk Coal Company.....	7,899	15
		155,909	01

The average royalty on fresh mined coal has remained practically the same ever since the rates on the smaller sizes were increased in 1904, varying less than half a cent per ton.

The average royalty on coal reclaimed from culm banks has varied more, the general tendency being downward as the banks less rich in larger sizes of coal are being taken up. The variation in the rates on all coal shipped has been caused by the varying proportions in which the coal from culm banks has entered into it. How absolutely this relation holds good, is shown in the table below of average royalties since 1903.

AVERAGE ROYALTY.

Year	Fresh Mined Coal.	Culm Bank Coal.	All Coal Shipped.	Proportion of Culm Bank Coal.
1911.....	34.29 cents.	16.28 cents.	31.34 cents.	16.4%
1910.....	34.48 "	16.56 "	32.77 "	9.6%
1909.....	34.33 "	17.73 "	32.93 "	8.4%
1908.....	34.17 "	16.84 "	31.99 "	12.6%
1907.....	34.25 "	19.03 "	32.67 "	10.3%
1906.....	34.21 "	19.49 "	32.47 "	11.8%
1905.....	34.14 "	21.04 "	33.07 "	8.2%
1904.....	34.02 "	17.64 "	31.59 "	14.8%
1903.....	31.47 "	15.07 "	26.44 "	30.7%

The average working time in 1911 of all the operations on the Girard Estate, not including East Bear Ridge, was 262 days or 88 per cent. of full time, as compared with 75 per cent. in 1910. This was exceeded in 1907, when the average was 89 per cent. of full time.

The time worked by all the operations on the Girard Estate in 1911 was:—

TIME WORKED IN 1911.			
Colliery.	Lessee.	Days of 9 Hours.	Proportion of Full Time.
Oxford Washery..	Oxford Coal Company.....	282	94%
Kehley's Run....	Thomas Colliery Company.....	272	91%
Packer No. 4.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	267	89%
Packer No. 3.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	267	89%
Packer No. 2.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	265	88%
Packer No. 1.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	263	88%
Kimberley.....	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	263	88%
Continental.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	262	87%
Hammond.....	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	257	86%
William Penn....	Susquehanna Coal Company.....	248	83%
Girard.....	W. R. McTurk Coal Company.....	240	80%
East Bear Ridge..	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	Idle.	....

During 1911 development work in the mines on the Girard Estate, not including gangways reopened or driven through old workings, consisted of:—

MINE DEVELOPMENT, 1911.	
Gangways.....	12,114 yards.
Slopes.....	344 "
Tunnels.....	845 "
Shaft.....	157 "

There was less gangway driven in new territory during 1911 than in any year since 1903. The decrease was caused chiefly by the idleness of East Bear Ridge Colliery, at which 1256 yards of gangway were driven in 1910. There was, however, a general falling off in this respect at all the collieries except Packer No. 1 and Continental, both of which drove more gangway than in 1910.

The length of gangway driven during the last ten years in territory previously unworked has been:—

GANGWAY DRIVEN, 1902-1911.			
Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1902.....	3.1	1907.....	8.7
1903.....	5.9	1908.....	8.3
1904.....	7.2	1909.....	8.0
1905.....	7.7	1910.....	8.5
1906.....	7.5	1911.....	6.9

All the colliery improvements—on the surface and underground—have been maintained in the good condition which of late years has characterized, without exception, the plants of the Lessees of the Girard Estate, but not much has been done in the way of special improvements or extensions.

HAMMOND COLLIERY SHAFT, which was commenced on May 14th, 1909, was sunk to its proposed depth of 1211 feet at the fifth level on November 10th, 1911. The first cage was placed in service on December 29th, but no coal will be hoisted until the tunnel now driving on the fourth level has reached the workings opened by the extension to that level of the slopes in the Mammoth and Buck Mountain beds. The fourth level will be the lowest working level for the present.

At GIRARD COLLIERY, a slope has been started through the surface wash and rock to cut the thin seam of coal under the Buck Mountain bed on the anticlinal, which forms the northern boundary of this lease, and to continue below water level on the south dip of this seam. Through this slope the whole colliery will be unwatered.

At WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY, the lease of which was surrendered by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company on December 31st, 1898, and where no mining has been done since then, except the stripping of the Mammoth bed outcrops, a lease, which will eventually cover all the coal, has been made to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company. A water level tunnel now driving on the north side of the basin is the only development thus far begun under the new lease.

EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY, whose breaker on the West Bear Ridge lease was burned on August 23d, 1910, has been idle during the whole of 1911. No definite plans have been made for preparing this coal for market.

But one new mine fire occurred on the Girard Estate during 1911. This was discovered at Packer No. 1 Colliery on December 4th, 1911, and was extinguished within eight hours.

The fire which has been burning for a number of years at William Penn Colliery in the Buck Mountain bed, west third level, the gas from it being first noticed in July, 1907, and which was twice sealed off and twice supposed to have been extinguished, was again found to be burning, being actually seen on February 21st, 1911, for the first time during its existence. After fighting the fire for six days without making any headway, it was again sealed off. The present indications are that it is being smothered, if not already extinguished. Further details as to both of the above fires will be found under "Mining Operations."

The proving of the coal upon the lands of the Girard Water Company, which was begun by the Girard Estate in August, 1910, has been continued during 1911, extending over the Edward Lynch, Joseph Howell, Israel Cope and James McNeal tracts, upon which are the reservoirs and water sheds of the Girard Water Company, and also east of these water sheds on to the Jeremiah Jackson and Josiah Haines tracts. Sixteen diamond drill holes, aggregating 2,745.15 feet in depth, the deepest being 335.4 feet, 575 churn drill holes, the deepest thirty-four feet, and 120 shafts, the deepest twenty-three feet, have been put down. This coal proving has been completed as far as the water sheds tributary to the reservoirs of the Girard Water Company are concerned, and the results show that the coal to be won will amply justify the abandonment of the reservoirs. The Girard Water Company is therefore taking steps to secure other sources of water supply. The coal proving on the eastern tracts will be finished early in 1912.

MAJOR HEBER S. THOMPSON, who succeeded Mr. Stephen Harris as Engineer and Agent of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties on April 1st, 1874, died on March 9th, 1911. Major Thompson had thus served the Girard Estate for thirty-seven years, with a faithfulness and ability to which no words could do justice. The value of these services was enhanced by his positive convictions as to what was true and right, and the force and courage with which he maintained them, coupled with his unusual ability to oppose suc-

cessfully methods or ideas that were wrong without antagonizing his opponents, but rather increasing their respect for him. His courage both physical and moral was of the highest order. His successful handling of the mine fire at Kehley's Run Colliery in 1881, which threatened to be most disastrous, fully tested and proved these qualities.

The tables which follow give the shipments of coal and the percentages of sizes from the Girard Estate for each of the forty-nine years since 1863, the percentages of each size for each colliery during 1911, the shipments from each colliery since 1863 and the gross income from the mining leases for 1911. Following the tables are detailed statements as to the mining leases, surface leases and taxes.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF BARLEY AND RICE, BUCKWHEAT, PEA AND CHESTNUT COAL, AND COAL LARGER THAN CHESTNUT, SHIPPED FROM THE GIRARD ESTATE EACH YEAR FROM THE OPENING OF THE FIRST COLLIERY.

YEAR.	COAL LARGER THAN CHESTNUT.			CHESTNUT COAL.			PEA COAL.			BUCKWHEAT COAL.			RICE AND BARLEY COAL AND CULM.		
	Tons.	Cwt.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.
1911.....	739,931	18	34.22	432,347	16	20.00	253,170	07	11.71	400,995	14	18.55	335,601	10	15.52
1910.....	728,919	08	38.80	367,654	02	19.57	230,480	00	12.27	330,707	13	17.60	220,868	17	11.76
1909.....	693,587	02	39.45	325,087	03	18.48	229,255	01	13.04	312,620	16	17.79	197,835	10	11.24
1908.....	752,352	19	38.37	346,399	05	17.66	251,020	07	12.81	338,287	06	17.25	272,831	00	13.91
1907.....	879,736	04	41.87	348,142	08	16.57	264,306	02	12.58	352,473	17	16.77	256,541	02	12.21
1906.....	678,111	12	39.65	298,956	06	17.48	219,126	11	12.81	305,632	10	17.87	208,444	02	12.19
1905.....	738,580	07	40.52	329,959	14	18.10	241,777	17	13.26	316,469	09	17.36	196,111	05	10.76
1904.....	618,547	14	37.35	294,232	15	17.77	220,256	12	13.30	289,032	01	17.45	233,948	19	14.13
1903.....	500,089	04	33.00	264,856	07	17.48	210,170	06	13.87	327,398	08	21.61	212,699	09	14.04
1902.....	195,159	04	30.67	121,484	08	19.09	98,394	18	15.47	149,425	07	23.49	71,701	12	11.28
1901.....	436,871	11	35.00	260,209	06	20.85	185,569	19	14.87	277,734	02	22.26	87,649	02	7.02
1900.....	417,268	16	38.20	209,824	14	19.21	152,655	15	13.98	230,546	12	21.10	82,061	07	7.51
1899.....	531,300	18	43.73	274,804	07	22.61	159,136	17	13.10	212,734	08	17.51	37,052	05	3.05
1898.....	541,936	19	45.12	275,106	09	22.90	151,092	03	12.58	216,592	11	18.03	16,456	05	1.37
1897.....	587,360	05	47.99	265,897	05	21.72	146,698	06	11.98	213,085	10	17.41	10,958	11	0.90
1896.....	621,710	19	49.21	276,760	03	21.91	147,595	13	11.69	213,061	08	16.88	3,960	01	0.31
1895.....	754,139	05	50.64	302,514	00	20.31	171,443	03	11.51	246,441	05	16.54	14,820	19	1.00
1894.....	749,499	16	53.60	281,807	03	20.15	155,451	17	11.12	211,504	19	15.13			
1893.....	924,133	09	59.91	259,235	08	16.80	159,210	04	10.32	200,073	02	12.97			
1892.....	927,203	15	62.00	230,072	08	15.39	148,816	18	9.95	189,283	04	12.66			
1891.....	899,604	15	62.64	227,717	08	15.86	170,991	02	11.91	137,623	14	9.59			
1890.....	843,312	07	64.22	198,903	07	15.15	141,603	03	10.78	129,278	14	9.85			
1889.....	841,231	17	65.09	179,289	14	13.87	182,882	19	14.15	89,103	10	6.89			
1888.....	872,048	13	69.91	147,072	14	11.79	157,540	09	12.63	70,791	18	5.67			
1887.....	736,093	03	69.79	108,713	10	10.30	152,730	14	14.47	57,344	12	5.44			
1886.....	759,966	10	68.96	131,046	06	11.90	149,381	10	13.56	61,501	08	5.58			
1885.....	782,275	00	68.56	136,863	02	11.99	150,433	15	13.18	71,562	08	6.27			
1884.....	979,702	03	69.66	167,251	02	11.89	177,243	18	12.60	82,318	17	5.85			
1883.....	1,147,559	08	71.81	194,392	03	12.17	190,245	00	11.91	65,788	15	4.11			
1882.....	1,082,303	09	74.58	136,959	05	9.44	163,524	00	11.26	68,518	09	4.72			
1881.....	1,070,869	15	75.41	159,687	04	11.24	158,711	03	11.18	30,722	17	2.17			
1880.....	962,207	01	76.87	141,890	05	11.34	135,832	19	10.85	11,755	01	.94			
1879.....	1,221,126	13	75.25	212,377	03	13.09	185,661	19	11.44	3,581	19	.22			
1878.....	803,182	19	77.22	130,196	16	12.52	105,962	08	10.19	696	06	.07			
1877.....	862,931	15	77.13	153,062	09	13.68	102,765	19	9.19						
1876.....	614,404	12	76.19	117,063	05	14.51	74,992	03	9.30						
1875.....	550,758	10	78.17	93,799	01	13.31	59,987	14	8.52						
1874.....	791,830	18	81.83	111,776	04	11.55	64,000	03	6.62						
1873.....	755,354	11	82.83	110,860	17	12.16	45,724	07	5.01						
1872.....	581,940	15	83.05	83,333	16	11.89	35,475	19	5.06						
1871.....	519,284	05	83.62	76,229	08	12.27	25,503	05	4.11						
1870.....	397,623	18	84.24	57,544	08	12.19	16,830	13	3.57						
1869.....	427,153	11	86.71	55,153	16	11.19	10,336	14	2.10						
1868.....	396,979	05	87.87	50,628	14	11.20	4,179	03	.93						
1867.....	453,163	04	87.49	62,943	02	12.17	1,800	19	.34						
1866.....	384,891	01	90.70	39,485	18	9.30									
1865.....	220,756	03	91.80	19,710	00	8.20									
1864.....	106,176	18	90.11	11,647	19	9.89									
1863.....	36,709	19	90.00	4,078	16	10.00									

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE OF COAL SHIPPED EACH YEAR FROM 1877 TO 1911.

Y. EAR.	LUMP.		STEAMBOAT.		BROKEN.		EGG.		STOVE.		CHESTNUT.		TOTAL LARGE.		PEA.		BUCK-WHEAT.		RICE.		BARLEY.		CULM.		TOTAL SMALL.		TOTAL SHIPMENT.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1911..	13,545	08	69,711	06	128,964	05	27,729	02	289,981	17	432,347	16	1,172,279	14	253,170	07	400,995	14	223,255	13	112,345	17	.....	.....	989,767	11	2,162,047	05
	0.63%		3.21%		5.96%		11.00%		13.41%		20.00%		11.71%		18.55%		18.55%		45.78%		3.20%		.....	.....	45.78%		100%	
1910..	8,461	15	87,573	19	154,921	05	225,290	19	252,671	10	367,654	02	1,096,573	10	230,480	00	330,707	13	155,192	05	65,676	12	.....	.....	782,056	10	1,878,630	00
	0.43%		4.66%		8.25%		11.99%		13.45%		19.57%		58.37%		12.27%		17.60%		8.26%		3.50%		.....	.....	41.63%		100%	
1909..	4,175	11	80,874	19	146,114	08	200,244	12	262,177	12	325,087	13	1,018,674	05	229,255	01	312,620	16	144,116	09	53,719	01	.....	.....	739,711	07	1,758,385	12
	0.24%		4.60%		8.31%		11.39%		14.91%		18.48%		57.93%		13.04%		17.79%		8.19%		3.05%		.....	.....	42.07%		100%	
1908..	2,851	06	72,644	01	165,829	12	205,513	17	305,514	03	346,399	05	1,098,752	04	251,020	07	338,287	06	207,910	18	64,920	02	.....	.....	862,138	13	1,960,890	17
	0.15%		3.70%		8.46%		10.48%		15.58%		17.66%		56.03%		12.81%		17.25%		10.60%		3.31%		.....	.....	43.97%		100%	
1907..	4,461	13	125,475	04	199,707	15	231,134	00	318,867	12	348,142	08	1,227,878	12	264,306	02	352,473	17	197,929	16	58,611	06	.....	.....	873,321	01	2,101,199	13
	0.21%		3.97%		9.31%		11.00%		15.18%		10.57%		58.44%		12.58%		16.77%		9.42%		2.79%		.....	.....	41.50%		100%	
1906..	6,800	01	97,831	01	130,753	07	200,948	00	241,779	03	298,956	06	977,067	18	219,126	11	305,632	10	165,510	13	42,933	09	.....	.....	733,203	03	1,710,271	01
	0.40%		5.72%		7.64%		11.75%		14.14%		17.13%		57.13%		12.81%		17.87%		9.68%		2.51%		.....	.....	42.87%		100%	
1905..	11,489	06	80,041	12	146,731	06	205,638	03	294,680	00	329,959	14	1,068,540	01	241,777	17	316,469	09	188,232	05	7,767	01	111	19	754,358	11	1,822,898	12
	0.63%		4.39%		8.05%		11.28%		16.17%		18.10%		58.62%		13.26%		17.36%		10.32%		0.43%		0.01%	.....	41.38%		100%	
1904..	5,175	06	52,700	08	131,532	16	181,953	02	247,186	02	294,232	15	912,780	09	220,256	12	289,032	01	202,637	02	31,160	19	150	18	743,237	12	1,656,018	01
	0.31%		3.18%		7.94%		10.99%		14.93%		17.77%		55.12%		13.30%		17.45%		12.24%		1.88%		0.01%	.....	44.88%		100%	
1903..	2,980	17	40,501	09	100,921	08	143,780	14	211,895	16	264,856	07	764,945	11	210,170	06	327,398	08	190,313	10	22,226	16	159	03	750,268	03	1,515,213	14
	0.20%		2.67%		6.06%		9.49%		13.98%		17.48%		50.48%		13.87%		21.61%		12.36%		1.47%		0.01%	.....	49.57%		100%	
1902..	1,675	14	15,192	06	38,640	15	57,031	03	82,619	06	121,484	08	316,643	12	98,394	18	149,425	17	65,197	15	5,187	17	1,316	00	319,521	17	636,165	09
	0.26%		2.39%		6.07%		8.96%		12.99%		19.09%		49.76%		15.47%		23.49%		10.25%		0.82%		0.21%	.....	50.24%		100%	
1901..	759	05	21,237	08	115,192	02	131,150	03	168,512	13	260,209	06	697,080	17	185,569	19	277,734	02	81,356	10	6,292	12	.....	.....	550,953	03	1,248,034	00
	0.06%		1.70%		9.23%		10.51%		13.50%		20.85%		55.85%		14.87%		22.26%		6.52%		0.50%		.....	.....	44.15%		100%	
1900..	4,376	13	36,672	14	116,324	11	111,703	09	148,191	09	209,824	14	627,093	10	152,655	15	230,546	12	82,061	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	465,263	14	1,092,357	04
	0.40%		3.36%		10.55%		10.22%		13.57%		19.21%		57.41%		15.98%		21.10%		7.51%		.....	.....	.....	.....	42.59%		100%	
1899..	12,234	08	42,783	11	141,984	16	139,350	12	194,947	11	274,804	07	806,105	05	159,136	17	212,734	08	37,052	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,923	10	1,215,028	15
	1.01%		3.52%		11.09%		11.47%		16.04%		22.61%		66.34%		13.10%		17.31%		3.05%		.....	.....	.....	.....	33.66%		100%	
1898..	16,725	12	60,046	10	120,542	19	138,729	14	205,892	04	275,106	09	817,043	08	151,092	03	216,592	11	16,456	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	384,140	19	1,201,184	07
	1.30%		5.00%		10.04%		11.55%		17.14%		22.90%		68.02%		12.58%		18.03%		1.37%		.....	.....	.....	.....	31.98%		100%	
1897..	21,688	16	67,948	13	120,010	06	145,910	13	231,801	17	265,897	05	853,257	10	146,698	06	213,085	10	10,958	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,742	07	1,223,999	17
	1.77%		5.55%		9.81%		11.92%		18.94%		21.72%		69.71%		11.98%		17.41%		0.90%		.....	.....	.....	.....	30.29%		100%	
1896..	42,707	10	77,968	12	135,809	02	137,711	01	237,514	14	276,600	03	898,471	02	147,595	13	213,061	08	3,960	01	.....	.....	.....	.....	364,617	02	1,263,088	04
	3.38%		6.17%		9.96%		10.90%		18.80%		21.91%		71.12%		11.69%		16.88%		0.31%		.....	.....	.....	.....	28.88%		100%	
1895..	53,567	17	127,768	01	155,148	09	162,293	01	255,361	17	302,514	00	1,056,653	05	171,443	03	246,441	05	14,820	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	432,705	07	1,489,358	12
	3.60%		8.37%		10.42%		10.90%		17.80%		20.31%		70.95%		11.51%		16.54%		1.00%		.....	.....	.....	.....	29.05%		100%	
1894..	57,668	05	126,402	09	150,572	06	164,966	09	249,890	07	281,807	03	1,031,306	19	155,451	17	211,504	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,956	16	1,398,263	15
	4.12%		9.04%		10.77%		11.79%		17.88%		20.15%		73.75%		11.12%		15.13%		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.25%		100%	

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE OF COAL SHIPPED EACH YEAR FROM 1877 TO 1911.—Continued.

YEAR.	LUMP.		STEAMBOAT.		BROKEN.		EGG.		STOVE.		CHESTNUT.		TOTAL LARG.		PEA.		BUCK-WHEAT.		RICE.		BARLEY.		CULM.		TOTAL SMALL.		TOTAL SHIPMENT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1893..	47,702.04	198,478.06	183,228.17	196,381.06	298,342.16	259,235.08	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.02	1,183,368.17	159,210.04	200,073.0

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES OF COAL SENT TO MARKET BY EACH COLLIERY AND WASHERY IN 1911.

COLLIERY OR WASHERY.	LUMP.	STEAM-BOAT.	BROKEN.	EGG.	STOVE.	CHEST-NUT.	TOTAL LARGE.	PRG.	BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	BARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.	TOTAL.
Hammond.....		8.64	7.87	12.29	14.89	21.55	65.24	12.72	20.15	0.68	1.21		34.76	100
East Bear Ridge (No Ship ment).....		13.02	10.93	9.52	14.67	20.55	68.69	14.84	16.06	0.41			31.31	100
Kimberley.....		4.96	7.15	12.42	16.27	23.01	63.81	11.00	18.66	4.81	1.72		36.19	100
Packer No. 1-5.....		4.96	7.15	12.42	16.27	23.01	63.81	11.00	18.66	4.81	1.72		36.19	100
Packer No. 2.....		4.96	7.15	12.42	16.27	23.01	63.81	11.00	18.66	4.81	1.72		36.19	100
Packer No. 3.....		4.96	7.15	12.42	16.27	23.01	63.81	11.00	18.66	4.81	1.72		36.19	100
Packer No. 4.....		4.96	7.15	12.42	16.27	23.01	63.81	11.00	18.66	4.81	1.72		36.19	100
Continental.....		4.05	0.71	12.25	13.15	28.72	58.88	13.25	16.15	9.58	2.14		41.12	100
William Penn.....	5.10		9.93	11.95	16.44	21.85	65.27	12.09	14.40	7.35	0.89		34.73	100
Kehley's Run.....			8.80	18.19	15.68	17.01	59.68	11.27	14.69	11.60	2.76		40.32	100
Girard.....			0.34	14.76	19.15	27.69	61.94	25.26	10.39		2.41		38.06	100
West Bear Ridge.....			0.34	14.76	19.15	27.69	61.94	25.26	10.39		2.41		38.06	100
Total freshly mined coal..	0.75	3.85	7.13	13.15	15.85	22.46	63.19	12.17	17.13	5.80	1.71		36.81	100
Oxford.....						7.69	7.69	3.37	15.63	44.94	28.37		92.31	100
Hammond.....					7.45	13.97	21.42	21.46	37.55	19.57			78.58	100
Packers No. 2, 3 and 4.....						7.68	7.68	16.79	33.90	24.30	17.33		92.32	100
Continental.....					0.25	2.97	3.22	13.67	28.30	28.47	26.34		96.78	100
Kehley's Run.....						3.95	3.95	8.58	34.85	21.94	30.68		96.05	100
Girard.....						7.00	7.00	12.87	28.72	26.12	25.29		93.00	100
Total coal reclaimed from culm banks.....					0.96	7.40	8.36	9.37	25.79	33.48	23.00		91.64	100
Total shipments.....	0.63	3.22	5.96	11.00	13.41	20.00	54.22	11.71	18.55	10.32	5.20		45.78	100

ANNUAL SHIPMENT TO MARKET OF THE SEVERAL COLLIERIES ON THE GIRARD ESTATE.

COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1 HAMMOND COLLIERY. James J. Conner, 1862-1868. Agard, Moulds & Co., 1869-1876.	40,788	15	84,446	04	66,725	03	90,650	04	76,817	04	62,413	16	67,476	11	29,702	01
2 EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY.																
3 PACER NO. 1 COLLIERY. Seitzinger & Huntzinger, 1863-1867. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880.					22,430	19	55,439	04	95,436	03	117,414	00	112,666	11	125,055	17
4 PACER NO. 2 COLLIERY.			1,523	04	36,410	10	33,544	12	30,327	13	59,507	10	71,858	07	81,154	10
5 PACER NO. 3 COLLIERY. Herring & Williams 1866-1869. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.																
6 CONTINENTAL COLLIERY. Cartier, Shoener & Co., 1863-1866. Continental Coal Co., 1866-1868. Goodridge & Audenred, 1869-1871. NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY. John Anderson & Co., 1863-1877.			2,750	04	24,017	17	38,724	14	43,276	10	37,004	04	31,440	02	37,653	04
7 WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY. Samuel E. Griscom & Co., 1864-1872.			15,388	00	36,503	19	41,249	19	49,361	18	48,374	08	45,042	07	41,103	18
8 KAHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY. Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.					9,085	05	59,915	00	65,448	11	28,295	01	27,002	10	35,363	13
9 GIRARD COLLIERY. Cornelius Garretson, 1863-1866. Theodore Garretson, 1867-1876.			13,717	05	32,828	16	49,097	04	67,867	04	54,801	12	60,562	05	38,841	11
10 WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY. Dendler & Robinson, 1863-1866. Boston & Mahanoy Coal Co., 1867-1869. Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.					10,090	17	44,606	03	43,818	13	19,328	18	4,654	19	536	02
	40,788	15	117,824	17	240,466	03	424,376	19	517,907	05	451,787	02	492,644	01	471,998	19

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY..... Agard, Moodie & Co., 1869-1876. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	118,027	12	98,813	09	142,066	08	146,619	12	123,935	17	114,552	01	223,785	08	177,886	03
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY..... Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.							71,821	04	40,311	14	47,356	06	85,001	19	51,144	16
3	PACER NO. 1 COLLIERY..... Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880	121,926	10	121,162	17	89,116	13	45,604	07	46,003	03	59,871	09	85,955	08	62,229	08
4	PACER NO. 2 COLLIERY..... PACER NO. 4 COLLIERY..... Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.	80,901	09	60,688	16	149,886	15	137,243	00	62,994	14	112,118	03	89,129	12	88,544	19
5	PACER NO. 3 COLLIERY..... Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.	17,404	05	53,344	06	65,622	07	97,449	11	67,580	19	75,747	13	117,170	11	83,937	15
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY..... Gortell & Audenried, 1871-1878.	73,623	08	82,203	07	69,731	14	54,847	09	48,861	12	59,612	18	25,228	13	53,948	16
	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY..... Ashland & Co., 1863-1877. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	44,361	17	53,444	10	89,421	12	59,336	16	56,469	04	35,976	10	38,685	09	70,566	17
7	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY..... Samuel E. Griecom & Co., 1864-1872. Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892.	53,558	13	85,602	18	140,726	14	146,357	00	106,639	17	118,209	13	164,476	13	120,354	18
8	KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY..... Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	68,554	01	102,817	04	99,314	19	87,709	03	65,466	18	89,368	00	68,905	07	100,520	19
9	GRAND COLLIERY..... Frederic Garretson, 1867-1876. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	40,318	09	38,022	12	33,076	05	48,797	19	45,969	13	46,291	01	95,043	07	67,573	09
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY..... Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.	2,340	14	4,630	11	32,976	08	71,821	04	40,311	14	47,356	06	23,517	15	44,520	05
		621,016	18	700,750	10	911,939	15	967,607	05	704,545	05	806,460	00	1,118,760	03	1,040,038	09

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	247,393	00	175,875	18	231,192	00	229,207	03	265,059	17	231,692	07	244,201	00	192,667	07
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY..... Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879. Myers, McCreary & Co., 1880-1883. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	30,036	18	64,549	03	74,752	10	77,514	15	108,304	09	70,704	05	2,422	02	7,946	18
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY..... Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	85,297	03	64,598	11	81,563	19	61,469	18	48,503	13	34,172	13	2,032	01	63,692	04
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY..... Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	144,138	01	117,022	12	126,751	04	98,327	02	111,659	12	128,356	03	83,854	04	.....	.....
	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY..... Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	248,341	18	167,102	01	200,636	07	218,073	09	225,406	19	206,504	02	206,402	14	213,037	04
5	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY..... Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	111,487	03	74,733	16	169,978	09	157,986	10	155,528	15	122,182	00	146,164	03	171,662	04
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY..... Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.	107,233	12	79,361	12	62,124	14	16,801	14	63,906	19	62,538	02	1,712	01	.....	.....
	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	127,893	01	98,734	15	118,760	11	110,527	06	122,021	04	102,126	19	35,568	11	68,816	00
7	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY..... Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892. Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	178,445	09	173,212	14	221,869	05	227,859	15	228,098	19	233,157	15	242,114	13	256,944	15
8	KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY..... Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	151,266	11	82,095	02	.....	.....	79,645	07	115,311	15	110,784	17	106,829	09	116,628	05
9	GIRARD COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	101,877	10	80,947	03	69,165	02	103,761	08	81,349	01	59,268	02	69,832	17	10,148	07
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY..... Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879. Myers, McCreary & Co., 1880-1883. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	89,337	08	73,451	19	63,196	18	70,130	16	72,834	03	45,028	15	10	.....	4	00
11	HIGH POINT (KNICKERBOCKER) COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1886-1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	10
13	KIMBERLY COLLIERY..... John A. Dutter, 1884-1885. Simmons H. Barrett, 1886-1890.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,622,747	14	1,251,685	06	1,419,090	19	1,451,305	03	1,597,985	06	1,406,516	00	1,141,134	05	1,101,895	14

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	163,730	17	158,403	10	130,605	09	171,033	18	199,618	07	169,991	02	177,292	16	127,843	07
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	6,532	00	9,844	03	60,173	11	35,544	16	134,510	06	159,541	03	156,012	06	151,353	13
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	61,097	01	120,513	09	129,644	15	145,199	03	101,908	18	61,011	19	162,587	10	135,330	15
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY.			67,592	16	48,294	15	89,106	17	110,101	15	147,717	09	77,076	01	87,240	05
	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	124,514	10	148,751	06	154,893	12	105,642	13	90,237	12	55,948	16	122,597	06	97,769	04
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	102,067	13	161,247	02	136,336	17	78,122	08	144,997	13	185,862	13	175,174	15	149,811	03
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.																
	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	152,940	06	157,265	19	73,536	15	121,987	19	124,632	07	178,063	16	138,979	09	107,747	08
7	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY. Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892. Stickney and Conyngham, 1892-1898.	307,848	09	280,675	04	278,722	04	280,558	11	264,315	13	219,530	17	219,371	16	262,441	13
8	KENLEY'S RUN COLLIERY. Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	133,244	11	120,136	19	109,246	01	123,998	02	120,356	16	120,308	00	110,127	11	88,258	15
9	GIRARD COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.			894	02	72,518	13	106,210	04	118,366	12	118,924	01	121,888	04	90,639	17
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	100	10	20,325	16	91,265	12	48,263	19	22,386	12	78,015	05	81,544	09	99,827	15
11	HIGH POINT (KNICKERBOCKER) COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1886-1890.	2,806	02	1,803	08	5,960	08	521	13								
12	PRESTON No. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER TICHAID and Kester, 1889-1892. Benjamin D. Brown, 1893-1898.					1,309	08	6,907	08	4,504	08	461	04				
13	KIMBERLEY COLLIERY. Simmons H. Barrett, 1886-1890.																
		1,054,881	19	1,247,453	14	1,292,508	00	1,313,097	11	1,435,936	19	1,495,376	05	1,542,652	03	1,398,263	15

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES. HAMMOND COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	178,016	01	143,080	12	121,255	02	131,991	16	157,448	18	134,065	04	44,043	10	3,836	12	117,037	09
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	157,864	09	139,418	02	104,859	06	84,109	01	83,877	14	91,732	07	91,309	12	38,423	18	88,356	12
3	PACKER NO. 1 COLLIERY..... Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	179,341	07	129,005	01	98,477	19	83,324	11	218,364	03	223,452	05	248,234	17	92,803	19	208,221	10
4	PACKER NO. 2 COLLIERY..... Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	110,996	18	114,459	08	89,622	02	140,958	14	151,869	19	24,234	11	84,959	06	15,261	03	118,190	12
	PACKER NO. 4 COLLIERY..... Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	108,729	01	117,478	11	147,608	15	140,716	11	51,621	06	11,650	11	25,792	08	50,735	05	112,169	13
5	PACKER NO. 3 COLLIERY..... Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	183,248	14	151,212	03	152,738	11	168,687	01	202,050	16	206,265	13	196,244	17	85,480	06	171,193	13
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY..... Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.																		
	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	93,969	06	92,366	15	104,735	17	85,034	12										
	CONTINENTAL (AND N. ASHLAND) COL- Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1899-1913.									20,009	19	25,238	12	116,716	00	89,180	04	143,981	03
7	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY..... Stickney and Conyngham, 1892-1898. Susquehanna Coal Co., 1899-1913.	249,224	05	211,900	17	231,661	00	205,021	08	222,307	13	190,371	15	197,513	16	64,605	09	165,474	08
8	KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY..... Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	85,659	12	77,443	10	81,106	18	69,333	19	83,263	07	80,639	02	80,904	09	1,155	12	54,604	06
9	GRAND COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1865-1898.	28,002	14			17,891	11	34,027	13	24,215	00	64,518	13	20,450	02	26,953	17	75,293	17
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	114,306	05	86,723	05	73,982	16	57,979	01										
11	HIGH POINT COLLIERY.....																		
12	PRESTON NO. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER BANKS..... Benjamin D. Brown, 1891-1898. Maderin, Hill & Co., 1898-1903.									35,597	13	39,567	05	710	05	52,204	17	55,952	17
13	KIMBERLEY (DRAPER) COLLIERY..... Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1899-1913.															8,922	00	30,650	13
14	WILLIAM PENN CULM BANKS..... North American Coal Co., 1900-1905.	1,489,358	12	1,263,088	04	1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,092,357	04	1,248,034	00	106,602	07	174,087	01
																636,165	09	1,515,213	14

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		TOTAL.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	245,515	15	296,896	03	339,345	12	414,320	09	352,832	04	309,772	02	286,355	04	278,974	09	8,335,301	08
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	101,357	13	106,937	12	96,681	10	115,198	05	98,534	14	108,753	18	71,111	13	274	16	3,024,179	19
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	262,245	19	340,578	09	327,838	00	382,417	02	301,808	19	247,332	13	311,526	04	386,522	02	6,560,431	01
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	119,152	09	127,555	11	117,882	05	161,396	09	132,906	10	101,470	16	123,817	19	162,435	00	4,430,242	02
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	98,296	07	116,168	01	103,702	17	111,898	14	93,683	12	79,239	00	101,346	10	131,747	19	4,409,154	19
6	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	169,989	13	207,492	17	178,456	00	195,797	19	137,702	04	131,077	16	137,136	16	171,992	12	5,692,523	18
7	CONTINENTAL (AND N. ASHLAND) COL- Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1899-1913.	96,669	08	117,248	10	53,075	06	85,537	16	101,377	06	101,877	01	123,738	13	159,151	08	5,251,400	12
8	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY. Susquehanna Coal Co., 1899-1913.	202,606	17	239,966	02	212,445	18	243,974	15	205,519	00	200,929	09	249,698	06	269,167	02	8,598,591	18
9	KAHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY. Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905. Thomas Colliery Co., 1905-1913.	107,879	18	98,696	10	128,018	09	230,851	05	322,672	05	322,408	05	300,382	09	327,855	18	5,037,907	05
10	GIRARD COLLIERY. W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1899-1913.	102,056	17	114,587	07	64,897	19	64,635	09	108,203	13	109,664	11	79,298	07	102,716	19	2,976,014	04
11	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY. Brookwood Coal Co., 1903-1908. W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1906-1913.	.....	.....	14,404	08	2,062	09	6,961	17	12,452	10	12,700	15	15,514	04	7,899	15	1,651,212	01
12	HIGH POINT COLLIERY. Price, Glenn & O'Hearn, 1905-1908. Praston No. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT. Raven Run Coal Co., 1903-1907. William Neiswender, 1908. Thomas J. Leahan, 1909-1911.	.....	.....	169	05	2,613	01	3,742	19	5,436	09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,401	15
13	KIMBERLEY (DEAPES) COLLIERY. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1899-1913.	24,894	02	23,819	03	39,630	15	41,392	00	229	10	163	00	41	00	12	00	326,686	10
14	WILLIAM PENN CULM BANKS North American Coal Co., 1900-1905. Oxford Coal Co., 1906-1913.	25,460	09	18,378	14	12,649	17	13,073	02	6,943	11	2,717	18	12,443	06	23,351	17	155,301	12
		99,892	09	.....	.....	30,971	03	30,001	12	80,588	10	30,278	08	66,219	09	139,945	08	804,764	18
		1,656,018	01	1,822,898	12	1,710,271	01	2,101,199	13	1,960,890	17	1,758,385	12	1,878,630	00	2,162,047	05	57,337,114	02

QUANTITY OF COAL SHIPPED AND GROSS INCOME DERIVED FROM COAL LEASES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING
JANUARY 1ST, 1911, AND ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.

PRESENT TENANTS.	SHIPMENT.		ROYALTY.	COLLIERY RENT.	RIGHT OF WAY.	HOUSE RENTS.	TOTAL INCOME
	Tons.	Cwt.					
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Hammond Colliery.....	278,974	09	\$94,947.97	.....	.....	\$123.00	\$95,070.97
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. East Bear Ridge Colliery.....	274	16	58.26	5,941.74	.....	72.00	6,072.00
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Kimberley Colliery.....	23,351	17	8,535.82	.....	\$227.95	.....	8,763.77
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.....Packer No. 1 Colliery.....	386,522	02	130,473.16	.....	.....	240.00	130,713.16
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.....Packer No. 2 and No. 4 Collicries.....	294,182	19	97,437.01	.....	.....	243.00	97,680.01
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.....Packer No. 3 Colliery.....	171,992	12	58,053.47	.....	.....	213.00	58,266.47
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.....Continental Colliery.....	159,151	08	52,357.59	.....	.....	9.00	52,366.59
Susquehanna Coal Co.....William Penn Colliery.....	269,167	02	92,203.94	.....	.....	303.00	92,506.94
Thomas Colliery Co.....Kehley's Run Colliery.....	327,855	18	95,986.03	.....	.....	36.00	96,022.03
W. R. McTurk Coal Co.....Girard Colliery.....	102,716	19	27,999.51	.....	.....	3.00	28,002.51
W. R. McTurk Coal Co.....West Bear Ridge Colliery.....	7,899	15	3,340.00	.....	.....	.....	3,340.00
Oxford Coal Co.....Oxford Washery.....	139,945	08	16,240.86	.....	.....	.....	16,240.86
Preston No. 2 Culm Banks.....On John Alexander Tract.....	12	00	4.80	.....	.....	.....	4.80
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.....Stanton Colliery.....	.....	.....	.....	204.34	95.66	.....	300.00
Total.....	2,162,047	05	\$677,638.42	\$6,146.08	\$323.61	\$1,242.00	\$685,350.11

MINING OPERATIONS.

LEASE NO. 1.—HAMMOND COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—As the extensive development work at this colliery has not reached the stage where it will increase the production, the shipment for 1911 of fresh mined coal, which amounted to $233,252\frac{3}{20}$ tons, again showed a falling off, as compared with the previous year, of $21,552\frac{3}{20}$ tons. This was partly made up by an increase in the coal reclaimed from culm banks to $45,722\frac{6}{20}$ tons, making the total shipment $278,974\frac{9}{20}$ tons during 1911, a net decrease as compared with 1910 of $7380\frac{15}{20}$ tons. This colliery continues to rank third among the collieries on the Girard Estate. The working time for 1911 was 86 per cent. of full time, and the average daily shipment was 1086 tons as compared with 1250 tons in 1910.

No stripping was done during 1911. Plans have been made to strip the outcrop of the Mammoth bed both east and west of the ravine where the breaker stands, but these plans have not been put into effect, and on the east may be abandoned for an attempt to mine the coal subterraneously.

Water level gangways are advancing east on both splits of the Mammoth bed and are finding the coal practically untouched by the workings from the first level below. The west water level gangway in the Seven-foot bed has been continued to a total length of 669 yards, where it was stopped, the coal seam being very thin. This gangway was driven primarily to work the Mammoth bed, and a tunnel has been driven to the latter bed and a gangway is now driving west in it. Of the eastern drifts in the Buck Mountain bed, the upper three have reached the lease limit and are being robbed back. The fourth struck an irregular formation in which the coal pinched out, and a counter gangway from above the face of the main gangway is now being driven to prove the coal beyond. These drifts

are still furnishing 15 per cent. of the production, and the total production from above water level has increased to 23 per cent.

No coal is being mined from the first level. On the second level the overlying Diamond and Orchard beds are still yielding 12 per cent. of the output as compared with 24 per cent. in 1910.

On the third level 1344 yards of gangway were driven in the Diamond, Orchard, Holmes, Mammoth and Buck Mountain beds. All the gangways have reached the lease limits except the west Diamond, both Orchards and the west Holmes. The proportionate production of this level remains about the same at 60 per cent.

The two slopes in the Mammoth and Buck Mountain beds have been sunk to the fourth level and gangways are driving east and west in both beds, which are now producing 5 per cent. of the output of fresh mined coal. The total gangway driven at this colliery was 2412 yards. This is the first year since 1905 that Hammond Colliery has not led the collieries on the Girard Estate in length of gangway driven, being exceeded in 1905 by William Penn and in 1911 by Packer No. 1. It drove more tunnel, however, the total being 373 yards and more slope, 191 yards. A permanent airway is being driven in the Skidmore bed. This will be concreted for 80 feet below the surface, so that no timbers will be exposed to fire or rot.

The new shaft, which at the beginning of the year was 740 feet deep, reached, on November 10th, 1911, its proposed depth of 1211 feet, at what will eventually be the bottom of the sump for the fifth level. It was started on May 14th, 1909. It has now been allowed to fill with water up to the fourth level, which will be the lowest working level for the present. On this level the tunnel to connect the shaft with the mine workings, all of which are south of it, has been advanced 76 yards. This tunnel has 272 yards yet to go, so that it will be some time before the shaft is hoisting coal. The approaches to the shaft are all being secured with steel instead of timber. All the wood work and timber in the inside stable has also been replaced by iron and steel.

A conveyor line is being built south from the breaker, so that the culm bank material can be brought directly to the breaker, instead of through the mine workings as at present.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are shown in the following tables :—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	DIAMOND BED.	ORCHARD BED.	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Above water level .....	..	..	..	2	1	5	15	23
First level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second level.....	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	12
Third level.....	10	2	19	13	13	..	3	60
Fourth level.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5
All levels.....	14	10	19	15	16	5	21	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	DIAMOND BED.	ORCHARD BED.	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Above water level.....	..	..	..	117	54	102	302	575
First level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third level.....	417	352	340	..	139	..	96	1344
Fourth level.....	..	..	..	..	245	..	248	493
All levels.....	417	352	340	117	438	102	646	2412

LEASE NO. 2.—EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—The breaker, which prepared for market the coal from this lease, and which was burned on August 23d, 1910, has not been rebuilt, nor have any steps been taken toward preparing the coal elsewhere. Consequently, no coal was shipped to market by the lessee in 1911, but 274¹⁸/₂₀ tons are credited to the lease, having been reclaimed by the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company from the remnants of a culm bank which covered the site of an engine house erected by that company. The destroyed breaker stood on land, the coal under which is covered by the

West Bear Ridge lease to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company, and cannot be rebuilt on the same site without seriously hampering the operations of the new Lessee.

The only work done during the year at East Bear Ridge Colliery was the continued sinking of the slope in the Seven-foot bed at the eastern end of the lease. This slope is now 273 yards in length. It will be continued to the slope level, and probably into the virgin coal below.

LEASE NO. 3—PACKER NO. 1 (-5) COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—This colliery again made a large increase, viz: 74,995¹⁸/₂₀ tons, in its shipment for 1911 above that of the previous year, and with a total shipment of 386,522²/₂₀ tons, continues to hold first place among the collieries on the Girard Estate. This shipment is the largest ever made from this lease, the next largest having been 382,417²/₂₀ tons in 1907. It also ranks first in its output from strippings, 37,689³/₂₀ tons, and in average daily shipment, 1472 tons. In 1910 its average daily shipment was 1461 tons. The working time for 1911 was 88 per cent. of full time, as compared with 71 per cent. in 1910. No coal was reclaimed from culm banks.

With the strippings furnishing 10 per cent. and the workings in the Seven-foot bed on the Bear Ridge anticlinal 11 per cent., nearly one-quarter of the output is coming from above water level.

On the first level the development of the Diamond and Orchard beds, and especially of the Little Orchard bed has been pushed. In the latter bed, which is showing up well, 943 yards of gangway have been driven and it is furnishing 8 per cent. of the shipment. The proportion of the total production from the first level is 38 per cent., coming from the Diamond, Little Orchard, Orchard, Top-split, Mammoth, Seven-foot and Buck Mountain beds. There is no mining at present in the Holmes bed on this level.

On the plane level, the only working is in the Seven-foot bed, which is also the only bed now being worked on all levels.

On the second level, gangways have been driven in the Diamond, Holmes, Mammoth, Seven-foot and Buck Mountain beds, and it is furnishing 40 per cent. of the output. On

this level the development of the large unexplored area of the Mammoth bed south and west of the Bear Ridge anticlinal has been continued, finding good coal in spite of the somewhat disturbed condition of the strata, and has brought the proportion of output from this bed on this level to 20 per cent. From all levels the Mammoth bed is now furnishing 34 per cent. of the colliery production. The total amount of gangway driven was 3088 yards. This is more than at any other colliery.

The only new mine fire on the Girard Estate during 1911 occurred at this colliery on December 4th, being discovered at 8 A. M. in Breast No. 7 on the second level, east Buck Mountain gangway. It was probably caused by a gas feeder which was ignited by a shot and had set fire to the coal. With their accustomed promptness and energy in a case of this kind, the officials of the Lessee at once sent in the emergency fire truck, which carries an electric pump and fire hose, and started to draw the coal from the breast. As the coal was drawn out, water was pumped on to the fire. When 60 cars of coal had been taken out, no more fire was visible, and it was considered extinguished at 4 P. M., but as a precautionary measure, a stream of water was played on the loose coal until noon of the next day.

During the year the mouth of the No. 1 Tunnel, the inside stable and the motor house have been concreted and concrete rooms have been built for the fire bosses on both the first and second levels, a constant effort being made to reduce to a minimum the danger of fire.

The appended tables show the sources of present production and the gangway driven during 1911:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	DIAMOND BED.	LITTLE ORCHARD BED.	ORCHARD BED.	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings.....	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
Water level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
First level.....	8	8	3	..	5	4	3	7	38
Plane level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Second level.....	4	..	..	10	..	20	4	2	40
All levels.....	12	8	3	10	5	34	19	9	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	DIAMOND BED.	LITTLE ORCHARD BED.	ORCHARD BED.	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Water level.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	...	431
First level.....	302	943	133	...	...	...	113	...	1491
Plane level.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
Second level.....	282	...	...	137	..	307	178	165	1069
All levels.....	584	943	133	137	..	307	819	165	3088

LEASE No. 4.—PACKER No. 2 and No. 4 COLLIERIES.—
Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.

PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY.—With a shipment for 1911 of 162,435 tons, an increase over 1910 of $38,617\frac{1}{20}$ tons, Packer No. 2 Colliery holds its relative position as sixth among the collieries on the Girard Estate. Of this shipment, $13,664\frac{18}{20}$ tons were reclaimed from culm banks and $7972\frac{10}{20}$ tons were hauled away by the Schuylkill Railway Company from that part of the culm banks which contains only the smallest sizes of coal. This was not screened and is classed as Size No. 4 or rice coal. The stripping increased its output to 16,457 tons and is furnishing 17 per cent. of the total production. With 5 per cent. from the west drift on the Buck Mountain bed, 22 per cent. of the production is now coming from above water level. This drift was stopped in a fault, but a bore hole drilled north cut a good seam of coal, probably the Buck Mountain bed, which will be opened by a tunnel south from the northern drift on what is supposed to be the same bed.

The Buck Mountain bed is now furnishing all the coal coming from the first level. The west gangway in this bed reached the lease limit during the year. No gangway was driven on the second level, but some coal is being mined from the Orchard, Holmes and Mammoth beds. All the coal now being mined on the third, fourth and fifth levels is from the two splits of the Mammoth bed. In the Top-split, 161 yards of gangway were driven on the third level and 92 yards on the fifth level, and in the Bottom-split 341 yards on the fifth level.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are as follows:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	ORCHARD BED.	PRIMROSE BED.	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings.....	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17
Above water level..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
First level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
Second level.....	6	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	11
Third level.....	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	8
Fourth level.....	..	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	19
Fifth level.....	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	16
All levels.....	6	..	2	23	40	..	..	29	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	ORCHARD BED.	PRIMROSE BED.	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Above water level..	74	74
First level.....	333	333
Second level.....
Third level.....	161	...	...	...	...	161
Fourth level.....
Fifth level.....	92	341	...	...	...	433
All levels.....	253	341	...	...	407	1001

PACKER NO. 4 COLLIERY.—Packer No. 4 Breaker, through which the coal from the four Packer Collieries is prepared for market, made a shipment in 1911 of $846,725\frac{3}{20}$ tons, which does not include the $7972\frac{10}{20}$ tons hauled from the Packer No. 2 culm banks by the Schuylkill Railway Company and credited to that lease. This shipment, an increase over 1910 of $173,970\frac{4}{20}$ tons, is only $4785\frac{1}{20}$ tons below the record shipment of $851,510\frac{4}{20}$ tons in 1907. The breaker worked 89 per cent. of

full time, and the average daily shipment was 3166 tons, also exceeded in 1907 with 3205 tons. The monthly record goes to 1911 with a shipment of $87,008\frac{4}{20}$ tons in May.

The shipment credited to Packer No. 4 Colliery alone for 1911 was $131,747\frac{19}{20}$ tons, an increase of $30,401\frac{9}{20}$ tons over 1910. Of this shipment $18,337\frac{9}{20}$ tons were reclaimed from culm banks. No stripping was done. In spite of the increase in tonnage, Packer No. 4 drops from eighth to ninth place among the operations on the Girard Estate, being displaced by Oxford Washery.

The present sources of production are nearly the same as in 1910. The first level is producing 21 per cent., from the Mammoth and Seven-foot beds, and the second level 51 per cent., largely from the Primrose and Seven-foot beds, the Orchard, Mammoth and Skidmore furnishing a little. The bulk of the gangway driven was in the Seven-foot bed. The remaining 28 per cent. of the production is coming from the third level, over half of it from the Mammoth bed and a large proportion also from the Seven-foot. The Holmes bed is credited with only 1 per cent. and the Buck Mountain bed with only 3 per cent., all from the third level, showing that the colliery is chiefly dependent on the smaller beds and the re-working of the Mammoth bed for its output. The total proportion from the Mammoth bed has risen to 30 per cent. Nothing whatever is being done on the fourth level.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are shown in the following tables:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	ORCHARD BED.	PRIMROSE BED.	HOLMES BED.	FOUR-FOOT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
First level.....	..	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	21
Second level.....	4	21	..	..	4	2	20	..	51
Third level.....	..	..	1	..	16	..	8	3	28
Fourth level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All levels.....	4	21	1	..	30	2	39	3	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	ORCHARD BED.	PERROUSE BED.	HOLMES BED.	FOUR-FOOT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
First level.....	...	...	...	...	...	13	167	...	180
Second level.....	33	71	...	...	...	70	305	...	479
Third level.....	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	92
Fourth level.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All levels.....	33	71	...	...	...	175	472	...	751

LEASE NO. 5.—PACKER NO. 3 COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—This colliery still holds its place at fifth among the collieries on the Girard Estate, and at the head of those with an average shipment of less than 1000 tons per day. The shipment during 1911 was 171,992¹²/₂₀ tons, including 2941¹⁷/₂₀ tons reclaimed from the culm bank cut by a change in the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The increase over the shipment of 1910 was 34,855¹⁶/₂₀ tons. The stripping output was 12,849¹²/₂₀ tons.

The Mammoth bed continues to be the chief source of production, its proportion having increased to 70 per cent. of the total output. This comes from the reworking of this bed on all the levels from the first to the seventh inclusive, chiefly the second and sixth, with a small quantity from the stripping. The stripping has been done entirely by hand work, but a steam shovel will soon be put in operation on the Mammoth bed outcrop, just north of Packer No. 4 Breaker. The balance of the production comes largely from the Seven-foot and Buck Mountain beds, with but 1 per cent. from the Skidmore bed and 2 per cent. from the Little Buck Mountain bed.

Most of the new gangway was driven in the Skidmore bed, for the purpose of reworking the Mammoth bed. In the Mammoth bed itself 279 yards of gangway were driven west on the second level through old workings. The face of this gangway is now in solid coal.

The gangway driven in 1911 through new ground and the

present sources of production are shown in the following tables:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	MANMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	LITTLE BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings.....	3	..	..	..	..	3
First level.....	7	..	..	..	..	7
Second level.....	18	..	6	..	2	26
Third level.....	9	1	..	..	..	10
Fourth level.....	8	..	..	3	..	11
Fifth level.....	7	..	..	..	..	7
Sixth level.....	17	..	4	3	..	24
Seventh level.....	1	..	6	5	..	12
Eighth level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ninth level.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
All levels.....	70	1	16	11	2	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	MANMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	LITTLE BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Water level.....
First level.....	..	23	..	..	..	23
Second level.....	163	163
Third level.....	..	214	..	..	..	214
Fourth level.....
Fifth level.....
Sixth level.....	..	133	..	..	..	133
Seventh level.....	..	105	..	..	..	105
Eighth level.....
Ninth level.....	24	..	..	24
All levels.....	..	475	24	..	163	662

LEASE NO. 6.—CONTINENTAL COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—The shipment for 1911 from Continental Colliery of 159,151⁸/₂₀ tons was the largest made from this lease since Continental and North Ashland Collieries were combined in 1899, though it was exceeded by North Ashland

Colliery alone in 1892, with a shipment of 178,063¹⁶/₂₀ tons, and in six years prior to 1885 by the combined tonnages of Continental and North Ashland. This lease is capable of producing a much larger tonnage than has been obtained from it in recent years, when the fact that its coal is prepared for market in conjunction with coal from other lands, has had the usual effect of checking its development. The shipment for 1911 shows, however, an increase over 1910 of 35,412¹⁵/₂₀ tons, of which 1986¹⁵/₂₀ tons were reclaimed from culm banks and 14,117⁷/₂₀ tons were won by stripping.

The production from the Mammoth bed continues to increase. Its proportion of the output of the colliery is now 49 per cent., of which 12 per cent. comes from the stripping on the northern outcrop east of the shaft. The proportion of coal coming from the Holmes bed, which during the first ten years of the lease was the mainstay of the colliery, has correspondingly decreased to 28 per cent., and from the Buck Mountain bed to 23 per cent. The smaller beds at this colliery have thus far proved unworkable. There is a good basin of the Primrose bed, overlying the Holmes, which has never been touched. This lies near the surface and it may be possible to strip it.

The gangway driven in 1911 has been chiefly in the Buck Mountain bed east from the head of the plane on the north side of the basin. This gangway has found the coal in good condition, though to the west of the plane the Buck Mountain bed has been very irregular. On the south or North Ashland side of the basin, the coal produced is coming from the reworking of the Mammoth and Buck Mountain beds.

The shaft has been connected with the drainage tunnel by a gangway in the Mammoth bed and preparations are being made to transport the coal to Centralia breaker through this gangway and the tunnel, instead of overground as at present.

A gasoline locomotive has been installed on the second level. This was thoroughly investigated before permission was given for its use. It is believed to be safe and is proving efficient, but the fumes from it are unpleasant. The mouth of the traveling way in the Holmes bed was concreted, concrete hospitals were built on the first and second levels and

steel beams replaced the timbers in the turnouts on these levels.

The following tables show the sources of present production and the gangway driven:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings.....	..	12	...	..	12
Above water level.....	..	11	...	..	11
Buck Mountain plane level....	..	..	...	17	17
Holmes plane level.....	11	..	...	..	11
Mammoth plane level .....	..	7	...	..	7
First shaft level.....	..	..	...	..	..
Basin slope level.....	17	..	...	..	17
Second shaft level.....	..	..	...	6	6
Drainage tunnel level.....	..	19	...	..	19
All levels.....	28	49	...	23	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	HOLMES BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Holmes plane level.....	230	...	...	...	230
Buck Mountain plane level..	...	...	...	653	653
First shaft level.....	...	...	...	...	...
Basin slope level.....	40	...	...	...	40
Second shaft level.....	...	...	...	84	84
Drainage tunnel level.....	...	75	...	...	75
All levels	270	75	...	737	1082

LEASE NO. 7.—WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY.—*Susquehanna Coal Company, Lessee.*—This colliery shipped 269,167²/₂₀ tons in 1911, exceeding its shipment for 1910 by 19,468¹⁶/₂₀ tons. This is the largest shipment ever made by the present Lessee and the largest from the colliery since 1890. Its place among the collieries on the Girard Estate is fourth, as it had been for the previous three years. For fourteen consecutive years,

from 1886 to 1899, William Penn colliery held first place, its record shipment being 307,848 $\frac{9}{20}$ tons in 1887. Of the shipment for 1911, there was reclaimed from culm banks 3645 tons, and won from strippings, 20,300 tons. The working time was 83 per cent. of full time and the average shipment per day 1086 tons.

The stripping work at the eastern end of the lease has been finished, though there is still considerable coal to be taken out, and a new and extensive stripping at the western end has been begun. The proportion of the coal from strippings which goes to make up the total output has increased to 9 per cent., and the proportion from the Mammoth bed has risen to 51 per cent. The other sources of production are holding almost the same proportions as in the last four years. The beds worked during 1911 are the Little Orchard, Orchard, Primrose, Holmes, Four-foot, Mammoth, Skidmore, Seven-foot and Buck Mountain.

The length of new gangway driven has been less than usual but unworked pieces of coal are being developed by tunnels and rock chutes, of which 218 yards were driven, and the coal already opened up is being very thoroughly worked in the successful effort to maintain and increase the production. Preparations are being made to sink an inside slope in the Buck Mountain bed from the fourth level to develop the virgin coal in the north western corner of the lease. In this same section, the Little Orchard bed has been opened by a tunnel from the Orchard bed on the second level, and a gangway is driving west in it. The seam is of good thickness and fair quality. It had never been worked on the Girard Estate until Packer No. 1 (-5) Colliery took it up in 1909. At the north-eastern edge of the lease a wedge of the Orchard bed along the basin pillar has been opened by a rock chute from the Primrose gangway on the first level.

The fire in the west Buck Mountain workings, the "black damp" from which was first noticed in July, 1907, and which has been referred to in each of our annual reports since then, was actually seen for the first time on February 21st, 1911, by men drawing coal from No. 70 Breast on the west fourth (the lowest) level. Traces of this fire

were first seen in February, 1909, at Breast No. 60 on the third level when the black damp above referred to had been drawn out of this level, but no live fire could be found. As, however, the quantity of black damp increased, it was evident there was fire somewhere and the workings were sealed off on all four levels. As the gangway in the first level was closed, the sealing on this level was attempted by silting through a bore hole, and to what extent it was effective cannot be known with certainty. The third level was unsealed after sixteen months on July 1st, 1910, and the gangway reopened to where the traces of fire had previously been found, without any indication of the existence of fire, until after the fourth level was reopened in December, 1910, when faint traces of gas, whose nature could not be definitely determined even after chemical analysis, were found on the third level, but some distance outside of where traces of fire were formerly found.

In January, 1911, burnt coal and ashes were drawn out of Breast No. 69 on the fourth level, showing that either there had been a fire on this level, or that this burnt material had run down from the third level, as it was known that the chain pillar between these levels had run away. On February 21st, as noted above, live fire was seen on the east rib (toward No. 69) of No. 70 Breast at the first cross cut. As soon as possible after the discovery of the fire, a stream of water was brought to bear on it and a chute was driven up in the lower section of the pillar between 69 and 70. On reaching the first cross cut, it was found to be full of fire and, when this was extinguished by the water thrown upon it, that the pillar above was being shattered by the heat and was running away, and that there was fire in the loose coal in No. 69. It was soon seen that the fire was burning more fiercely in No. 69 under the stimulus of the air passing to and over it up to the third level. Two men with Draeger helmets sent into the third level gangway as far as it was open (to No. 61 chute), reported that inside of No. 58 there was vapor in the gangway to within two feet of the floor and that there was a great deal of heat.

In view of these conditions it was decided on February 28th to give up the attempt to fight the fire directly and seal it off.

This was at once done on the second, third and fourth levels, concrete being substituted for the wooden stoppings formerly used. The sealing is therefore most thorough on these levels, but there is still doubt as to the first level. The analysis of the air in the sealed section shows so small a percentage of oxygen, that it is believed that the fire is being smothered, if not already extinguished. It will not be opened for some time. If there is any evidence at any time that the sealing is not complete, the Lessee will reach the first level gangway with either a tunnel, shaft or slope and put concrete stoppings there also.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are as follows:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	LITTLE ORCHARD BED.	ORCHARD BED.	PRIMROSE BED.	HOLMES AND FOUR-FOOT BEDS.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings....	9	..	..	..	9
Above water level	12	..	5	..	17
First level....	..	3	10	..	..	8	2	..	3	26
Second level..	..	5	4	2	..	9	..	..	..	20
Third level...	5	..	9	..	..	..	14
Fourth level..	1	..	4	..	..	9	14
All levels....	..	8	14	8	..	51	2	5	12	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	LITTLE ORCHARD BED.	ORCHARD BED.	PRIMROSE BED.	HOLMES AND FOUR-FOOT BEDS.	MAMMOTH TOP-SPLIT BED.	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Water level..	...	...	...	...	...	70	20	...	...	90
First level....	...	92	109	...	...	...	243	45	...	489
Second level..	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	160
Third level...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	51
Fourth level..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All levels.....	60	92	109	...	...	70	314	145	...	790

LEASE No. 8.—KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY.—*Thomas Colliery Company, Lessee.*—The shipment from this colliery during 1911, viz: $327,855\frac{18}{20}$ tons, an increase over 1910 of $27,473\frac{9}{20}$ tons, was the largest ever made from the lease. The colliery is again second among the collieries on the Girard Estate. It worked 91 per cent. of full time and the average daily shipment was 1188 tons. In 1910 it was 1053 tons.

The quantity of coal reclaimed from culm banks was $68,342\frac{11}{20}$ tons or 21 per cent. of the total shipment through the breaker. The eastern strippings, which are being rapidly exhausted, yielded 23,029 tons, and the western stripping, $4053\frac{1}{20}$ tons. This latter is not prepared through the main breaker, but through a small breaker at the stripping under a sub-lease.

As at all other collieries an increased proportion of the total shipment is coming from the Mammoth bed. In 1911 this was 43 per cent. as compared with 34 per cent. in 1910. Most of it came from the reworking of the Mammoth bed through rock holes from the Skidmore bed. The coal obtained in this way amounted to 81,569 tons in 1911, and to get it there was driven 138 yards of rock hole and 1806 yards of gangway through the old workings. The other beds which contributed to the output in 1911 are the Skidmore, Seven-foot and Buck Mountain. This last bed furnishes the same proportion as the Mammoth. No coal came from the Little Buck Mountain bed but some gangway was driven in this bed on the first level and it will be further developed in 1912. From it the Buck Mountain bed on the first level will be reworked.

The length of gangway driven in virgin coal has been growing less each year as the available territory has been exhausted. The only new development for the year has been in the Seven-foot bed at the eastern end of the lease, through a rock chute driven south from the No. 3 slope workings in the Buck Mountain bed. Gangways were driven east and west from this rock chute. The west gangway has been stopped in the old workings and the east gangway is near the lease limit. The east gangway in the Skidmore bed from No. 4 slope has also reached the lease limit, and the west gangway has reached and is driving through the old workings. From the west gangway

a tunnel has been driven to the Mammoth bed and a gangway in the latter bed is driving west along the land line.

The gangway driven in new ground during 1911 and the sources of present production are shown in detail in the following tables:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	LITTLE BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings.....	10	..	..	..	..	10
First level.....	16	..	..	2	..	18
Second level.....	17	2	..	6	..	25
Third level.....	..	..	..	16	..	16
Fourth level.....	..	..	3	2	..	5
No. 3 slope.....	..	..	3	17	..	20
No. 4 slope.....	..	6	..	..	..	6
All levels.....	43	8	6	43	..	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	MAMMOTH BED.	SKIDMORE BED.	SEVEN-FOOT BED.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	LITTLE BUCK MOUNTAIN BED.	ALL BEDS.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
First level.....	...	...	...	...	17	17
Second level.....	...	507	...	...	...	507
Third level.....	...	...	...	304	...	304
Fourth level.....	...	...	310	243	...	553
No. 3 slope, second level.....	...	...	540	...	...	540
No. 4 slope.....	27	30	...	...	...	57
All levels.....	27	537	850	547	17	1978

LEASE NO. 9.—GIRARD COLLIERY.—*W. R. McTurk Coal Company, Lessee.*—The shipment of Girard Breaker in 1911 was $110,616\frac{14}{20}$ tons, an increase over the shipment of 1910 of $20,361\frac{9}{20}$ tons. Of this $51,897\frac{1}{20}$ tons was fresh mined coal from the Girard lease, a decrease from this source as compared with 1910, of $7220\frac{13}{20}$ tons. On the other hand the coal reclaimed from culm banks on the Girard lease, viz: $50,819\frac{18}{20}$ tons, showed an increase over 1910 of $30,639\frac{5}{20}$ tons. The remainder of the shipment, $7899\frac{15}{20}$ tons, came from the West Bear Ridge lease. The colliery worked 80 per cent. of full time.

All the gangways above water level are now at the lease limits. The only workings below water level are in the Buck Mountain bed on the south side of the basin, where a slope was sunk in the Seven-foot bed, and a tunnel driven south to the Buck Mountain bed. The west gangway reached the lease limit, and the east gangway is not driving at present.

The plans made for unwatering the old workings have been put into effect by the starting of a slope on the north side of the basin. The location and course of this slope is such that after passing through 160 feet of surface and rock it will strike a thin seam of coal underlying the Buck Mountain bed, at a point where this seam comes nearest to the surface before forming an anticlinal and going down again. The slope will then be continued in the seam below water level and the water in the old workings will be tapped from it.

A new steam plant consisting of three Sterling water tube boilers of a rated capacity of 1500 horse power is being installed. This will eventually supersede the present boiler plant. A second steam shovel has been placed on the culm banks and has increased the output from this source.

The sources of present production from the Girard and West Bear Ridge leases and the gangway driven, are shown in the following tables.

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	HOLMES BED. Per Cent.	MAMMOTH BED. Per Cent.	SEVEN-FOOT BED. Per Cent.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED. Per Cent.	ALL BEDS. Per Cent.
West Bear Ridge strippings	..	16	..	..	16
Water level	17	..	..	37	54
Seven-foot slope .....	..	..	..	30	30
All levels	17	16	..	67	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	HOLMES BED. Yards.	MAMMOTH BED. Yards.	SEVEN-FOOT BED. Yards.	BUCK MOUNTAIN BED. Yards.	ALL BEDS. Yards.
Water level
Slope level	350	350
All levels	350	350

LEASE NO. 10.—WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY.—The coal in this colliery is now divided between two lessees, as follows:—

W. R. McTurk Coal Company.—This company has a lease, which expires on December 31st, 1913, covering the southern outcrops of all the beds of coal above an elevation of 1010 feet above mean tide. The only coal mined under this lease comes from the stripping of the Mammoth bed outcrop, and is prepared for market through Girard Breaker. During 1911 it amounted to 7899¹⁵/₂₀ tons, a decrease as compared with 1910 of 3,057³/₂₀ tons.

Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company.—A lease of all of the coal in West Bear Ridge Colliery, not covered by the foregoing lease, was made for a term of seventeen years and six months from July 1st, 1911, to the Brookwood Coal Company and at once assigned to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company. After January 1st, 1914, this lease will cover all the coal in the colliery, and also the culm banks on the surface which are now included in the lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company of East Bear Ridge Colliery, from which part of the culm came. The only work done by the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company on this lease has been the sinking of some prospecting shafts in the Buck Mountain bed outcrop on the north side of the basin, which proved this seam to be in fair condition, and the starting of a water level tunnel on the same side of the basin. This will cut the Skidmore, Seven-foot, Buck Mountain and Little Buck Mountain beds, and open up a lift in such of them as are workable.

LEASE NO. 11.—HIGH POINT COLLIERY.—*Vacant.*—No work of any kind is being done at this colliery. The breaker has not yet been removed.

LEASE NO. 12.—CULM BANKS DEPOSITED ON THE JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT FROM PRESTON NO. 2 COLLIERY.—Only 12 tons of coal were taken from these banks during 1911 under the permit given to Thomas J. Leahan of Girardville. This coal is classed as Size No. 1, the total royalty paid being \$4.80. The total output from these banks has been 326,686¹⁰/₂₀ tons.

LEASE NO. 13.—KIMBERLEY (part of Draper) COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—

The shipment of 23,351¹⁷/₂₀ tons from this lease for 1911, is nearly double that for 1910 and the largest since 1904.

The Mammoth bed stripping from which the coal is now practically all removed, furnished 19,514³/₂₀ tons of this, the balance coming from the robbing of the pillars in the Seven-foot bed above water level. The coal in the Seven-foot and Buck Mountain beds below this level is being developed from a tunnel driven on the No. 5 Slope level. The total quantity of coal remaining in this lease is small. A right of way charge of \$227.95 was made during 1911 on coal from other lands transported through this lease.

LEASE NO. 14.—OXFORD WASHERY.—CULM BANKS DEPOSITED UNDER FORMER LEASE OF WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY.—*Oxford Coal Company, Lessee.*—This washery worked very steadily during 1911, making 94 per cent. of full time, and its large shipment of 139,945⁸/₂₀ tons, more than doubled that for 1910, and exceeded any shipment made from these culm banks by the present Lessee, being only exceeded by the former Lessee in 1903, when there was an urgent demand for an immediate expansion in production for which culm banks afforded the readiest source of supply. The present Lessee is re-working these banks with great thoroughness. The total shipments from them have been 864,764¹⁸/₂₀ tons.

THE BROOKWOOD COAL COMPANY, Lessee of the surface of 5.42 acres of the Thomas Paschall tract, including the right to transport coal from other lands through and over it, has been granted an extension of this lease, to expire on December 31st, 1928, in conformity with the term of its lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery, above referred to. This lease also has been assigned to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company. Only 1958¹⁶/₂₀ tons of coal were transported through it in 1911, and the income was therefore the minimum rental of \$300. With the active development of the coal in the Gilbert and Sheaffer lands adjoining, now entered upon, the income from this lease will be materially increased.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY was charged \$707.55 during 1911, for the right to deposit rock and ashes from its Gilberton Colliery on parts of the Nathan Beach and John Blakey tracts.

TIMBER CUT from the stripping areas on the William Penn, Hammond and Continental colliery leases brought in an income of \$4,494.44, and fallen and dead timber cut from the Herman Beatty, Peter Beatty, Samuel Beatty, Simeon Beatty, John Donaldson, Alexander Gibson, Charles Cochran and James Chapman tracts, an income of \$834.50 during 1911, a total from this source of \$5,328.94.

SURFACE LEASES.—The income for 1911 from rental of farms, lots, reservoir sites, rights of way and other surface rights was \$17,122.59.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS from the sale of stone and sand amounted to \$480.47.

SURFACE SALES.—Three acres of the surface of the James McNeal tract north of the Borough of Shenandoah and outside of the coal measures, were sold to the Lithuanian Catholic Church of Shenandoah, for use as a cemetery, the consideration being \$300.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.—The payments by outside interests for work done by the Engineer's Office during 1911 amounted to \$2,419.53.

The farm leases are as follows:—

FARM LEASES.				
FARM.	ACRES LEASED.	ACRES CULTIVATED.	NAME OF TRACT.	PRESENT FARM TENANT.
No. 1.....	100	52	Joseph Evans.	Peter C. Barron.
No. 2.....	119	69	Thomas Davison.	Rebecca Powell.
No. 3.....	111	74	Joseph Evans.	Jacob Serefine.
No. 4.....	108	72	Joseph Evans.	Mrs. Esaias P. Lundahl.
No. 5.....	117	55	Joseph Evans.	Carl J. Lundahl.
No. 6.....	113	54	Thomas Davison.	Vacant.
Total.....	668	376		

The other surface leases are divided as follows:—

Lot leases	565
Surface leases to collieries.....	4
Reservoir sites.....	4
Rights of way for railroads.....	12
Rights of way for pole lines.....	3
Rights of way for pipe lines	5
Total.....	593

THE WATER MAINS on the Girard Estate, ten and one-third miles in length, are leased to the Girard Water Company, but are maintained and changed as required, over territory undermined and broken by mining operations, at the expense of the Girard Estate.

THE PUBLIC ROADS in Butler, Mahanoy, West Mahanoy and Kline Townships, Schuylkill County and in Conyngham Township, Columbia County were made and repaired in 1911, as in former years, by the large taxpayers in each Township, under the Act of Assembly of June 22d, 1893, without the levy of a road tax.

The rates of the tax levies for 1911 in each township and borough, for county, borough, school, poor and road purposes, including under the last head the voluntary assessments made by the Taxpayers' Associations, are as follows:—

TAX LEVIES, 1911.

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.	COUNTY.	BOROUGH.	SCHOOL.	ROAD	POOR.	1911. TOTAL.
	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.	Mills.
Butler.....	6	..	13	10 $\frac{5}{16}$	..	29 $\frac{5}{16}$
Mahanoy.....	6	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	19 $\frac{1}{8}$
West Mahanoy..	6	..	20	7 $\frac{5}{16}$	..	33 $\frac{5}{16}$
Union.....	6	..	5	10	..	21
East Union.....	6	..	12	10	..	28
Delano.....	6	..	18	10	..	34
Kline.....	6	..	25	8 $\frac{11}{16}$	..	39 $\frac{11}{16}$
Shenandoah....	6	16	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	..	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gilberton.....	6	10	15	.....	..	31
Girardville.....	6	10	21	.....	..	37
Conyngham.....	4	..	13	11 $\frac{3}{16}$	15	43 $\frac{3}{16}$

The total taxes levied against the Girard Estate for 1911 were \$67,752.83, as compared with \$59,340.92 for 1910, an increase of \$8,411.91, or 14 $\frac{2}{10}$ per cent.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES ARCHBALD, JR.,

DECEMBER 31ST, 1911.

Engineer Girard Estate.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1911.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LOUIS WAGNER, *President.*

JOHN K. CUMING,
ALFRED MOORE,

WILLIAM H. LAMBERT,
EDWIN S. STUART.

OFFICERS.

Secretary GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK, Philadelphia.

Treasurer LOUIS OTTO HEILAND, Philadelphia.

General Manager JAMES ARCHBALD, JR., Pottsville.

Superintendent EMIL C. WAGNER, Girardville.

Solicitor SAMUEL H. KAERCHER, Pottsville.

GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

MESSRS. LOUIS WAGNER, *President*, JOHN K. CUMING, EDWIN S. STUART, WILLIAM H. LAMBERT and ALFRED MOORE, *Directors of the Girard Water Company.*

GENTLEMEN: For the first half of the year 1911 the condition of drouth, which had prevailed during the preceding three years 1908, 1909 and 1910, was again experienced, with a strong probability, until late in August, that the deficiency in the water supply would be as serious as in the year of severest drouth, 1908, if not more serious. It was not until April 28th, 1911, that the reservoirs were full for the first time since July 3d, 1910, a period of nearly ten months, and this condition only continued for two days, as on April 30th the supply began again to decrease. It was at its lowest thereafter on August 25th at 68,504,735 gallons, while on August 22d, 1908, the supply was 71,840,546 gallons. In 1908, however, the supply of stored water decreased steadily until on December 12th, 1908, there was only 7,607,638 gallons in the reservoirs, while in 1911 a copious rain set in on August 24th and continued almost without cessation until August 31st, giving a total precipitation for the eight days of 8.13 inches, and making the total precipitation for the month 10.12 inches, the heaviest monthly precipitation since August, 1901, when it was 12.05 inches. During the 25 years in which records have been kept by the Girard Water Company the monthly precipitations of more than 10 inches have been:—

November, 1889, 10.16 inches.	July, 1896, 11.30 inches.
May, 1890, 12.41 "	August, 1898, 11.32 "
May, 1894, 12.69 "	August, 1901, 12.05 "
August, 1911, 10.12 inches.	

There was also a heavy precipitation in October, 1911, and the reservoirs were filled on October 24th, continuing so throughout the year. On account of the rapid diminution of the stored water in August, the supply to the Shenandoah Citizens Water and Gas Company was shut off on August 12th, and the domestic consumers were restricted to two hours daily on August 24th. Fortunately this restriction could be

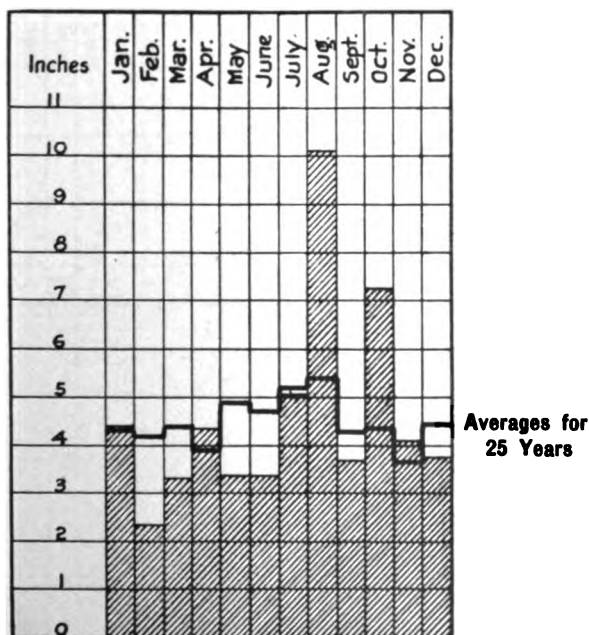
removed on August 29th. There was no restriction of the supply to collieries, railroads or industrial plants during the year, though only the timely rain of August 24th prevented it for Bast Colliery.

The monthly precipitations of 1911 and the quantities of water stored on the last days of each month were:—

Monthly Precipitation, 1911.		Quantity of Water Stored.	
January.....	4.41 inches.	January .....31st	118,515,822 gallons.
February.....	2.33 "	February....28th	109,774,646 "
March.....	3.31 "	March .....31st	126,865,684 "
April.....	4.37 "	April .....30th	177,029,903 "
May.....	3.36 "	May .....31st	154,044,484 "
June.....	3.36 "	June .....30th	139,369,252 "
July.....	5.07 "	July .....31st	103,195,081 "
August.....	10.12 "	August .....31st	84,552,070 "
September....	3.69 "	September...30th	120,502,693 "
October.....	7.23 "	October .....31st	177,029,903 "
November....	4.11 "	November...30th	177,029,903 "
December.....	3.72 "	December....31st	177,029,903 "

These monthly precipitations and their relation to the average precipitations of each month for twenty-five years, are shown graphically by the following chart:—

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, 1911.



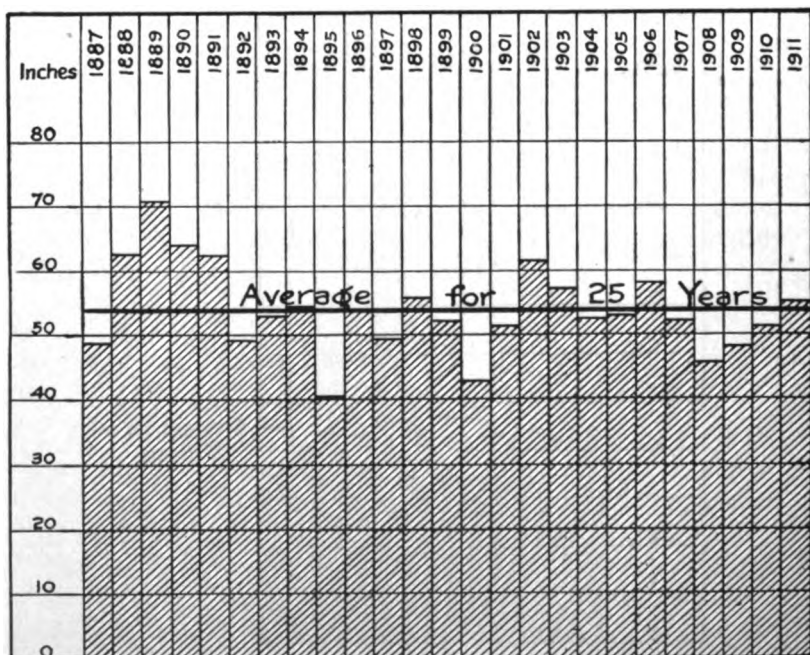
It is only during a small portion of each year that the reservoirs have been full to overflowing, and it is worthy of note that in the year of severest drouth, 1908, the reservoirs were full for the longest period, viz: $5\frac{1}{2}$ months, as appears in the following table:—

DURATION OF FULL SUPPLY OF STORED WATER.

Year.	Months.	Year.	Months.
1884.....	1	1898.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1885.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1899.....	5
1886.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1900.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1887.....	2	1901.....	3
1888.....	5	1902.....	4
1889.....	4	1903.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1890.....	0	1904.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1891.....	1	1905.....	1
1892.....	3	1906.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$
1893.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1907.....	$3\frac{1}{4}$
1894.....	3	1908.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1895.....	3	1909.....	$3\frac{3}{4}$
1896.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1910.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$
1897.....	3	1911.....	$2\frac{1}{4}$

The yearly precipitations for the twenty-five years from 1887 to 1911, inclusive, and the average for this period, are also shown graphically on the chart below.

YEARLY PRECIPITATION.



Both the yearly and monthly precipitations for this period, and the averages for each year and each month, are set forth in detail in the following table:—

TABLE OF MONTHLY PRECIPITATIONS FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE RESERVOIRS OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
January.....	5.03	3.50	3.80	2.94	8.74	8.46	4.09	2.72	inches
February.....	5.32	3.45	1.66	4.56	4.36	1.46	7.00	5.52	"
March.....	1.32	4.35	2.77	5.25	4.08	7.60	4.82	1.13	"
April.....	3.13	3.29	7.23	4.40	3.54	1.77	3.58	5.43	"
May.....	3.65	7.08	6.93	12.41	1.80	4.95	8.51	12.69	"
June.....	6.52	6.50	8.01	4.56	3.70	7.62	2.17	1.79	"
July.....	3.51	3.34	9.46	6.36	9.64	4.35	4.87	2.50	"
August.....	8.79	8.58	6.03	6.48	9.47	2.56	4.11	1.47	"
September.....	3.41	8.18	6.50	4.51	1.99	3.42	3.10	5.74	"
October.....	1.16	4.83	4.41	6.24	3.77	0.41	3.87	7.66	"
November.....	1.98	4.90	10.16	1.67	5.12	4.70	3.57	2.99	"
December.....	4.91	4.62	3.31	4.65	6.23	2.02	3.23	4.75	"
Year.....	48.73	62.62	70.27	64.03	62.44	49.32	52.92	54.39	inches
1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	
January.....	3.82	1.39	2.59	5.43	2.76	2.65	4.22	4.28	inches
February.....	1.54	6.40	3.46	1.77	6.69	5.63	1.03	6.45	"
March.....	2.80	6.00	2.89	4.26	4.85	5.50	5.68	6.39	"
April.....	4.91	1.88	3.77	4.21	2.02	0.94	2.52	3.57	"
May.....	3.33	2.23	8.27	6.33	3.53	1.29	5.59	1.31	"
June.....	2.77	5.14	4.17	2.38	5.40	3.70	1.39	7.76	"
July.....	2.73	11.30	5.58	4.84	4.99	6.96	3.21	5.02	"
August.....	4.69	1.28	2.64	11.32	7.40	4.77	12.05	2.83	"
September.....	2.69	3.26	2.48	1.14	6.65	1.22	4.20	8.44	"
October.....	3.47	5.55	1.98	6.18	1.02	3.32	2.81	6.92	"
November.....	2.71	8.05	6.12	5.00	2.63	3.77	2.51	1.60	"
December.....	4.65	1.20	5.92	3.02	4.19	3.03	7.87	7.04	"
Year.....	40.11	53.68	49.87	55.88	52.13	42.78	51.34	61.55	inches
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Average for Twenty-five Years.
January.....	5.78	6.29	3.74	4.66	3.33	3.79	6.88	4.41	4.31 inches
February.....	2.91	2.12	3.80	2.66	7.70	6.95	4.44	2.33	4.20 "
March.....	5.39	6.57	7.22	3.31	4.40	4.64	0.79	3.31	4.40 "
April.....	3.42	2.71	6.21	2.46	3.08	7.56	7.75	4.37	3.92 "
May.....	4.01	2.50	3.41	1.91	5.78	3.59	5.70	3.36	4.90 "
June.....	5.95	2.47	8.17	4.99	1.10	3.94	5.86	3.36	4.70 "
July.....	4.26	5.27	5.20	4.17	6.08	3.36	1.96	5.07	5.21 "
August.....	4.04	6.79	2.75	3.38	3.47	1.60	3.32	10.12	5.40 "
September.....	6.50	4.32	4.55	8.50	2.05	2.52	5.35	3.69	4.30 "
October.....	4.42	5.90	5.96	3.84	4.14	4.48	1.94	7.23	4.33 "
November.....	2.55	3.01	1.83	4.41	0.82	1.64	3.80	4.11	3.66 "
December.....	3.28	4.99	5.24	7.89	3.71	4.04	3.63	3.72	4.48 "
Year.....	52.51	52.94	58.08	52.18	45.66	48.11	51.42	55.08	53.81 inches

The smallest annual precipitation in this period of twenty-five years was 40.11 inches in 1895, the largest, 70.27 inches in 1889.

The smallest monthly precipitation was 0.41 inches in October, 1892, the largest, 12.69 inches in May, 1894.

The average monthly precipitation for the past twenty-five years has been 4.48 inches, and the average annual precipitation 53.81 inches.

The quantities of water supplied monthly in 1911, were as follows:—

WATER SUPPLIED MONTHLY IN 1911.

Month.	Quantity. Gallons.	Month.	Quantity. Gallons.
January.....	30,477,300	Forward.....	188,778,520
February.....	36,056,900	July.....	37,884,444
March.....	30,732,584	August.....	36,598,564
April.....	22,819,900	September.....	23,795,800
May.....	34,841,336	October.....	23,632,600
June.....	33,850,500	November.....	29,613,100
6 months.....	188,778,520	December.....	32,992,500
		12 months.....	373,295,528

The greatest monthly consumption, that of July, was caused by the drouth which curtailed all local sources of supply, just as the two previous largest monthly consumptions were due to unusual conditions, that of January, 1902—38,225,716 gallons, being at a time when the mines were flooded and pumps and water hoists were being run to their fullest capacity, and that of February, 1907—42,229,224 gallons, at a time of extremely low temperature in which a large quantity of water was wasted from hydrants left open to prevent freezing.

The quantity of water supplied in 1911, viz: 373,295,528 gallons, was only exceeded in the years 1904 and 1907, as shown in the following table.

WATER SUPPLIED ANNUALLY DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

Year.	Quantity. Gallons.	Year.	Quantity. Gallons.
		Forward.....	2,107,517,400
1884.....	92,848,023	1898.....	217,984,908
1885.....	149,350,286	1899.....	240,222,970
1886.....	123,716,803	1900.....	287,858,147
1887.....	81,318,299	1901.....	305,741,901
1888.....	102,205,751	1902.....	340,470,868
1889.....	103,896,900	1903.....	371,724,123
1890.....	122,503,850	1904.....	382,970,724
1891.....	125,115,998	1905.....	370,986,212
1892.....	170,985,664	1906.....	351,633,848
1893.....	191,642,967	1907.....	385,827,516
1894.....	219,485,513	1908.....	308,200,912
1895.....	225,386,086	1909.....	276,215,812
1896.....	187,436,786	1910.....	371,950,284
1897.....	211,624,474	1911.....	373,295,528
	2,107,517,400	Total.....	6,692,601,153

That the conditions affecting water supply and consumption were almost identical in 1910 and 1911, is shown by the following tables, giving the quantities of water supplied to each individual consumer in these two years, and the percentages to each class of consumers—collieries, railroads and domestic.

QUANTITIES OF WATER SUPPLIED IN 1910 AND 1911.

	1910.	1911.
To Hammond Colliery.....	50,424,000 gallons.	59,700,200 gallons.
" Packer No. 4 Colliery.....	54,958,024 "	45,823,228 "
" William Penn Colliery.....	34,899,100 "	35,265,200 "
" Bast Colliery.....	39,907,600 "	35,244,600 "
" Packer No. 1 (shaft).....	17,850,700 "	20,205,800 "
" Packer No. 2 Colliery.....	23,319,100 "	16,570,600 "
" Oxford Washery.....	14,233,200 "	15,764,000 "
" Girard Colliery.....	10,961,000 "	15,371,200 "
" Packer No. 1 (slope).....	11,823,300 "	12,000,000 "
" Packer No. 3 Colliery.....	12,000,000 "	10,198,700 "
" Girard Mammoth Colliery.....	4,855,852 "	3,697,900 "
Total for colliery use.....	275,231,876 gallons. 74%	269,841,628 gallons. 73%
To Schuylkill Railway Company..	9,567,200 gallons.	10,773,700 gallons.
" Lehigh Valley Railroad Com- pany.....	5,931,300 "	5,742,300 "
" Philadelphia & Reading Rail- way Company.....	1,598,200 "	1,678,300 "
Total for railroads.....	17,096,700 gallons. 5%	18,194,300 gallons. 5%
To Borough of Girardville.....	42,547,700 gallons.	42,244,600 gallons.
" William Penn Village.....	18,000,000 "	18,000,000 "
" Moran & Cuff, Connetton and Rappahannock.....	5,882,000 "	7,040,200 "
" Shenandoah Citizens' Water and Gas Company.....	2,981,900 "	6,767,500 "
" Annie V. McDonald, West Lost Creek.....	5,402,100 "	5,693,000 "
" Lehigh Valley Coal Company Houses at Lost Creek.....	2,451,900 "	2,837,200 "
" William Parfitt <i>et al.</i> , East Lost Creek.....	1,287,708 "	1,604,300 "
" William Wilkinson <i>et al.</i> , North Lost Creek.....	1,013,400 "	956,000 "
" Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Houses at Ham- mond Colliery.....	55,000 "	113,600 "
" William Heffner, Lost Creek No. 2.....		3,400 "
Total for domestic use.....	79,621,708 gallons. 21%	85,259,800 gallons. 22%
Total to all consumers.....	371,950,284 gallons. 100%	373,295,528 gallons. 100%

The total income from water supplied during 1911 was \$31,167.10. For the past five years it has been:—

INCOME FROM WATER SUPPLIED.

1911.....	\$31,167.10	1908.....	\$26,076.75
1910.....	31,609.93	1907.....	31,934.98
1909.....	23,100.88		

The income for 1907 was the largest in the history of the Girard Water Company.

The average price received for all water sold during 1911 was 8 35/100 cents per thousand gallons, as compared with 8 50/100 cents in 1910, a decrease of 15/100 of a cent.

The average prices received for all water sold in the last five years have been:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER THOUSAND GALLONS.

1911.....	8.35 cents.	1908.....	8.50 cents.
1910.....	8.50 "	1907.....	8.28 "
1909.....	8.36 "		

These average prices vary with the proportion in which the total quantity of water sold is covered by the two forms of agreement, one of which provides for a rate of five cents per thousand gallons for the first million gallons in each month, and ten cents per thousand gallons thereafter, the minimum charge being \$50.00 per month, and the other for a flat rate of ten cents per thousand gallons for all water used.

Six agreements were made during the year, two being renewals of colliery water agreements, three farm leases covering lands recently purchased to provide sources for an additional water supply, and one a lot lease at Brandonville on land taken from the Girard Estate by condemnation proceedings in 1908.

The number of agreements now in force is thirty-two, made up as follows:—

AGREEMENTS IN FORCE.

Supplying water to collieries.....	10
" " " towns and villages.....	7
" " " railroads.....	3
Reservoir sites and water rights.....	4
Farm and lot leases.....	6
Right of way for railroad.....	1
Ice privilege.....	1
Total.....	32

The aggregate income accruing for 1911 from the agreements other than those for supplying water was \$1,773.19. The taxes for 1911 on land not used for water purposes amounted to \$2,152.07.

In pursuance of the plans previously made for securing additional sources of water supply, some land was purchased during 1911. Complete control of the water shed of Whiskey Mill Creek was obtained by the acquisition from Richard Lindenmuth of 8.94 acres of the Thomas Grant tract.

On the water shed of Dresher's Run, which empties into the Little Catawissa Creek, two miles east of Whiskey Mill Creek and one and four-tenths miles north of the present reservoirs of the Girard Water Company, 108.88 acres of farm and timber land, including a well-appointed house and large barn, were purchased from Irvin A. Seltzer. Negotiations are in progress for the remainder of this water shed, and where these are not successful, resort will be had to condemnation proceedings.

The land now owned by the Girard Water Company is:—

Land acquired prior to December 31st, 1910..... 7,471.87 acres.

Land acquired in 1911:—

From Richard Lindenmuth.....	8.94	acres.
“ Irvin A. Seltzer.....	108.88	“
	<u>117.82</u>	“
Total land, December 31st, 1911.....	7,589.69	acres.

In addition to this land the property of the Girard Water Company consists of:—

Four reservoirs, viz:—

Reservoir.	Depth of Water.	Water Area.	Capacity.	Built.
No. 1....	8.00 feet.	0.25 acres.	400,000 gallons.	1879
“ 2....	23.40 “	8.55 “	29,956,785 “	1880-81
“ 3....	28.00 “	18.31 “	73,092,228 “	1884-85
“ 4....	27.30 “	21.90 “	73,580,890 “	1893
Total capacity.....			<u>177,029,903</u> gallons.	

2 stone cottages for reservoir watchmen, 3 farm houses and barns and 6 1/3 miles of stone wall enclosing the water shed of Lost Creek.

The pipe lines through which the water is distributed are owned and maintained by the Girard Estate, a rental being paid for their use by the Girard Water Company.

The proving of the beds of coal underlying the water sheds of Raven Run and Lost Creek on the Edward Lynch, Joseph Howell, Israel Cope and James McNeal tracts, which was begun by the Girard Estate in August, 1910, has now been completed as far as these water sheds are concerned. An estimate of the quantity of coal to be won, shows that it will amply justify the abandonment of the reservoirs as soon as other sources of water supply are made available.

No forest fires occurred upon the water sheds of the Girard Water Company during 1911 and those upon the outlying lands amounted to little, burning over only 475 acres. This may be largely attributed to the heavy rainfall during the latter half of the year, which is usually dry, though even under more adverse conditions, it is to be expected that the fire patrols maintained during recent years on Sundays and holidays, and the general watchfulness at all times, would prevent any serious loss from this source. The fire roads within the walled enclosure on the Lost Creek water shed are cut out and burned over regularly. This is the only form of forestry work now engaged in.

Major Heber S. Thompson, who had been General Manager of the Girard Water Company since its incorporation on August 29th, 1883, a period of 28 years, died on March 9th, 1911. All the reservoirs of the Company were constructed by him, and are monuments to his ability and thoroughness, in that they have never shown a weak spot. He also constructed all the pipe lines, which, though the property of the Girard Estate, are leased and used by the Girard Water Company, and here too his work has always stood every test. In his dealings with all the various interests supplied with water by the Girard Water Company his remarkably well-balanced combination of fairness and firmness, which was known and

appreciated by all, has secured for the Company the fullest returns, while first serving the purpose for which this Company was organized, namely, the furnishing of an adequate supply of water to the collieries on the Girard Estate.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES ARCHBALD, JR.,
General Manager.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 31st, 1911.

RECORD OF RAIN AND SNOW FALLS

(Expressed in Inches and Hundredths)

DURING THE YEAR 1911

At Lost Creek Dams, on North Mahanoy Mountain, Schuylkill County, Penna. Elevation above Tide, 1605 Feet.

[illegible]

April		August		December	
Day	Time	Day	Time	Day	Time
1	17.75	1	17.75	1	17.75
2	17.75	2	17.75	2	17.75
3	17.75	3	17.75	3	17.75
4	17.75	4	17.75	4	17.75
5	17.75	5	17.75	5	17.75
6	17.75	6	17.75	6	17.75
7	17.75	7	17.75	7	17.75
8	17.75	8	17.75	8	17.75
9	17.75	9	17.75	9	17.75
10	17.75	10	17.75	10	17.75
11	17.75	11	17.75	11	17.75
12	17.75	12	17.75	12	17.75
13	17.75	13	17.75	13	17.75
14	17.75	14	17.75	14	17.75
15	17.75	15	17.75	15	17.75
16	17.75	16	17.75	16	17.75
17	17.75	17	17.75	17	17.75
18	17.75	18	17.75	18	17.75
19	17.75	19	17.75	19	17.75
20	17.75	20	17.75	20	17.75
21	17.75	21	17.75	21	17.75
22	17.75	22	17.75	22	17.75
23	17.75	23	17.75	23	17.75
24	17.75	24	17.75	24	17.75
25	17.75	25	17.75	25	17.75
26	17.75	26	17.75	26	17.75
27	17.75	27	17.75	27	17.75
28	17.75	28	17.75	28	17.75
29	17.75	29	17.75	29	17.75
30	17.75	30	17.75	30	17.75
31	17.75	31	17.75	31	17.75

"T" Trace.

"T S" Thunder Shower.

"R H" Rain and Hail.

Total snow fall for year.....	60.00
Total precipitation for year.....	55.08
Average snow fall for winter months.....	10.00
Greatest monthly snow fall, March.....	17.75
Least monthly snow fall, January.....	5.50
Greatest daily snow fall, March 14th.....	7.00
Greatest monthly precipitation, August.....	10.12
Least monthly precipitation, February.....	2.33
Average monthly precipitation.....	4.59
Greatest daily rain fall, October 1st.....	2.15
Average yearly snow fall in 25 years.....	72.44
Snow fall for 1911, below average.....	12.44
Average yearly precipitation in 25 years.....	53.81
Precipitation for 1911, above the average.....	1.27
Average monthly precipitation in 25 years.....	4.48

GIRARDVILLE, PA., December 31st, 1911.

E. C. WAGNER, Superintendent

Year.	Snow Fall, Inches.	Precip- itation, Inches.
1911.	60.00	55.08
1910.	95.50	51.42
1909.	64.50	48.11
1908.	98.00	45.66
1907.	111.75	52.18
1906.	83.75	58.08
1905.	72.75	52.94
1904.	102.25	52.51
1903.	71.00	57.16
1902.	95.25	61.55
1901.	31.50	21.84
1900.	76.25	52.13
1899.	75.25	55.38
1898.	58.00	49.87
1897.	52.00	53.58
1896.	49.75	40.11
1895.	99.50	54.59
1894.	94.87	52.92
1893.	76.62	49.32
1892.	42.75	62.44
1891.	52.25	64.03
1890.	31.87	70.37
1889.	50.00	62.62
1888.	86.00	48.73
1887.		

E. C. WAGNER, Superintendent.

GIRARD WATER CO.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Assets and Liabilities, December 31st, 1911.

ASSETS.

Real estate, reservoirs, buildings, etc.....	\$242,125.90
Cash.....	9,714.04
Water rents, etc., due and uncol- lected.....	1,109.60
	\$252,949.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$215,000.00
Dividends uncollected.....	521.50
	215,521.50
Surplus.....	\$37,428.04

Cash Receipts and Payments during the Year 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Water rents.....	\$32,002.89
Rent of real estate.....	1,544.84
Interest, bank account.....	371.50
	\$33,919.23
Sale of capital stock, 150 shares @ 100.....	15,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	410.42
	\$49,329.65
Amount carried forward.....	\$49,329.65

[470]

Amount brought forward..... \$49,329.65

PAYMENTS.—EXPENSES.

Taxes.....	\$3,337.14	
Rent of pipe lines.....	7,000.00	
Repairs and improvements to reservoirs.....	16.58	
Repairs and improvements to buildings.....	314.10	
Repairs to stone wall	52.50	
Salaries.....	1,800.00	
Traveling expenses.....	16.00	
Miscellaneous expenses....	99.66	
Stationery and printing....	101.60	
Forestry.....	154.15	
General maintenance.....	75.77	
	<hr/>	\$12,967.50
Purchase of land on Whiskey Mill Creek.....	940.65	
Purchase of land on Dreshers Run..	17,127.46	
Dividends.....	8,580.00	
	<hr/>	39,615.61
		<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1911</i>		\$9,714.04
		<hr/>

LOUIS OTTO HEILAND,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1911.

APPENDIX D.

OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

JANUARY 1, 1912.

PRESIDENT.
CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, Ph.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
WINTHROP D. SHELDON, A.M., LL.D.

FACULTY AND TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

FRED'K PRIME, A. M., Ph. D.,
Professor of Natural History.

PIERRE FRANÇOIS GIROUD,
Licencié ès Lettres (Univ. of France)
Officier d'Académie.
Professor of French.

JOHN K. HARLEY, M. E.,
*Professor of Bookkeeping, Penman-
ship, and Drawing.*

*CALIXTO GUTERAS, C. E.,
Professor of Spanish.

C. ADDISON WILLIS, M. E.,
Professor of Mathematics.

†CHARLES R. HANSELL,
Teacher of Phonography.
GEORGE C. FOUST, A.B., A.M.,
Professor of English.

ALFRED NEWLIN SEAL, Ph.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD,
Major and Inspector, N. G. P.
*Professor of Military Science and
Tactics.*

CHRISTIAN F. KLEBSATTEL, A.M., JAS. L. CANNON, B.S. in E., LL.B.,
Professor of History and Social Science. *Teacher of Commercial Studies.*

LIBRARIAN.
MISS MARY MECUTCHEN.

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.
HAROLD BARNES, A.B., A.M.

TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

MISS FANNY WEST,
Teacher of Drawing.

THOMAS WINN,
Precentor.

FREDERICK A. FINKELDEY,
Instructor of Physical Training.

JERRY MARCH,
Professor of Vocal Music.

ERNEST LINDBLAD,
Instructor in Sloyd.

†MISS KATHERINE KEMP HOBBS,
Teacher of Elocution.

RALPH L. JOHNSON, M.A.,
Teacher of Special Class.

C. STANLEY MACKEY,
Instructor of Band.

EARL R. BROWN,
Assistant Instructor in Sloyd.

THOMAS A'BECKET,
Organist and Pianist.

HORACE R. ANDERS,
Assistant Instructor of Band.

* Appointed Professor of Romance Languages February 1, 1912

† Resigned January 31, 1912.

‡ Appointed Teacher of English in High School, February 1, 1912.

TEACHERS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MISS CHARLOTTE E. OVERN,	MISS MARY PEOPLES,
MISS HESSY R. MILLER,	MRS. EVA ROBERTS STEVENS,
MISS ELIZABETH McDUFFEE,	MISS HELEN A. WILSON,
MISS VIRGINIA B. TUCKER,	MISS CHARLOTTE A. RAGOTZKY,
MISS SUSAN B. PRICE,	MISS KATHERINE L. MORGAN,
MISS LOUISE ST. C. WOLF,	MISS ANNA M. SHENK,
MISS MARY E. ROBB,	MISS KATHARINE S. PAUL,
MISS ANNIE DEAN SWIFT,	MISS ELIZABETH H. MacFARLAND,
MISS JANE PEOPLES,	MISS ERMINNIE L. JOHNSON,
MISS MARGARET WYLIE,	MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE,
MISS KATHARINE H. BROPHY,	*MISS HARRIET E. MATTHEWS,
MISS ELIZABETH SHARP,	†MRS. SARA B. WEILER.

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

MISS SARAH A. CONARD,	MISS LAURA C. ESHLEMAN,
MISS MARY E. TEMPLIN,	MISS CLARA R. HOBBS,
MISS ROBERTA H. HOBBS,	MISS MARY J. DIVEN,
MISS M. JENNIE DOME,	MISS ADA R. TAYLOR,
MISS SOPHIE R. WORTHINGTON,	MISS JANE DETWILER,
‡MISS ALICE B. RAGOTZKY,	MISS CHRISTINE McMICHAEL.

RELIEVING TEACHERS.

MISS ETHEL M. DAVIE,
MISS A. ELIZABETH SUPLEE.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

THELLWELL RUSSELL COGGESHALL,
Superintendent.

CHARLES S. WILLIAMSON, B.S., <i>Instructor in Mechanical Drawing.</i>	DANIEL FINK, <i>Instructor in Wood Turning.</i>
GEORGE A. PEDDLE, <i>Instructor in Iron Work.</i>	HENRY SCHREINER, <i>Instructor in Foundry.</i>
JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK, <i>Instructor in Blacksmithing.</i>	BENJAMIN BRAIM, <i>Assistant Instructor in Foundry.</i>
||ALFRED J. RUDOLPH, <i>Instructor in Plumbing.</i>	JACOB MARTIN, <i>Instructor in Electrical Mechanics.</i>
	GEORGE R. STROHM, <i>Instructor in Carpentry.</i>

* Appointed Teacher of Mathematics and Science in High School, February 1, 1912.

† Transferred to Primary School, February 1, 1912.

‡ Transferred to Grammar School, February 1, 1912.

|| Resigned January 31, 1912.

STEWARD.

FRANK O. ZESINGER.

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

ERNEST CUNNINGHAM.

MATRON.

MISS ANNA M. SHREVE.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

MISS JOSEPHINE ROSS.

ASSISTANT TO MATRON.

MISS LOUISA LAU.

SUPERVISING PREFECT.

F. D. SEARS, B. S., C. E.

PREFECTS.

HENRY HANBY HAY,	RICHARD J. GUSTIN,
WILLIAM H. HAGER,	ARCHIBALD RALSTON,
JAMES B. MACDERMOTT,	WILLIAM E. NEILL,
TOWNSEND R. WOOD,	EDWARD B. WILLIAMSON,
ALBERT B. HARMER,	EMLÉN F. DINAN,
CHARLES E. DAVIS,	*MARSHALL K. STEELE,
ISAAC P. WALKER,	WILLIAM M. RUSSELL,
THOMAS W. FERGUSON,	WILLIAM E. BROWN,
WILLIAM L. DAWES,	MERTON G. WESCOTT,

†J. WESLEY POST.

* Appointed Teacher of History in High School, February 1, 1912.

† Appointed February 1, 1912.

GOVERNESSES.

MISS SARAH M. CHEW,	MISS JENNIE M. SUPPLEE,
MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,	MISS MARGARET R. WYLLIE,
MRS. EMMA NOBLE,	MRS. ELIZABETH H. WILT,
MRS. ANNA H. RAINIER,	MISS GERTRUDE L. MANN,
MISS ADELE C. CASE,	MISS MARY L. KOPLIN,
MISS LILLIAN T. SMITH,	MISS ALEXANDRINA ROSS,
MISS SARA H. WHITBY,	MISS ANNA J. FLETCHER,
MISS MARGARETTA P. BULLOCK,	MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK,
MISS ELIZABETH C. DARE,	*MISS JEAN L. STRUTHERS,
MISS MARY S. CHANCE,	†MISS IRENE MALLAMS.

VISITING PHYSICIAN.

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

‡ EDWARD T. B. WEIDNER, M.D.

|| LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JOHN R. FORST, M.D.

CHIEF OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT.

JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D.

CHIEF OF DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.

DENTISTS.

A. EDGAR PARK, D.D.S.

WILLIAM Z. HILL, D.D.S.

CONSULTING SURGEON.

HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

FRANK D. WITHERBEE.

ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

HOWARD D. HUMPHREYS.

* Retired January 11, 1912.

‡ Resigned January 1, 1912.

† Appointed January 15, 1912.

|| Appointed March 1, 1912.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1911.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1911.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

GENTLEMEN:—As we stand on the line of division between two calendar years and attempt a review of the progress of the year which has closed and a forecast of the work which we may undertake in the year to come, we would do well to regard a truth enunciated by Plato in treating of government, "Only that State is healthy and can thrive which unceasingly endeavors to improve the individuals who constitute it." I trust the time may never come when those responsible for the administration of Girard College will be entirely satisfied with the results accomplished. The Girard College of the past has a worthy history of notable achievement. The year just concluded is, we dare to believe, one characterized by progressive policies. But I am sure that no member of your Board as no member of the Executive Staff of Girard College, would be content to guide our action in the future by the policies of the past year or the achievements of the College during the sixty-three years of its existence.

In my first annual report submitted to your honorable Board, an attempt was made to take a survey of the College in all of its interests and to set forth in the large, pieces of work which, in the judgment of the President, should ultimately be undertaken. After the report was made public a thoughtful Girard alumnus expressed the opinion that if in twenty years such a program as was laid down in that report were carried out, we might feel that the accomplishment would be worth while. My task in the report for the present year is quite different in character. In the

improvement of the equipment for the College and in change of policy in the institution, much more has been accomplished in 1911 than was accomplished in 1910. As a consequence, the review and statement of work completed will here claim a larger place than they claimed in the report for 1910. Having set forth numerous and rather far-reaching pieces of constructive work in the former report, I shall in this connection amplify but two or three of these suggestions, selecting those of which we seem to be in the most immediate need.

BUILDING CHANGES.

In the President's report for 1910 the statement was made that it would be the part of wisdom for your honorable Board to proceed with the matter of putting the buildings we already have in good condition before entering on extensive new building operations. It is gratifying to record that marked progress has been made in the betterment of our buildings and equipment during the year 1911.

The first and most important of the building changes has been the raising of the roofs of Buildings 2, 3 and 4. The third floor dormitories of these buildings, as constructed, were with low ceilings and limited light and ventilation, and the air space per pupil was only about half as much as is generally recognized as sufficient. At the outset, one of the very troublesome matters with which we were confronted, was to devise the means of remedying the difficulties in these buildings.

Without disturbing the old cornice, a new wall about four feet in height was laid on top of it and a new roof put on this wall, all without changing the gables of the old buildings. New windows were also opened at the ends of the buildings. The lines of the old buildings were preserved and the additions harmonized in relation to them so that the result of the alterations has not impaired the architectural effect of the structures.

From being the least desirable dormitories in Girard College, those in the third floors of these three buildings have been made into the most attractive. Interior changes,

such as the discontinuance of the halls and the rearrangement of the floor space, have given sufficient air capacity and plenty of light and ventilation. Other changes in these buildings have provided bath and toilet accommodations for the officers, and toilet accommodations for the boys. The buildings have been rewired and relighted throughout, Tungsten electric lights being introduced. The heating has been changed in Building Number 4 from a direct to a vacuum system.

Buildings 3 and 4 have had introduced new enclosed tower stairs, thus guarding against a calamity in case a fire ever should occur. As originally constructed, these buildings had only open stairways, and in case of fire serious consequences might have resulted. We have now the added safety of a smoke-proof tower, leading from the ground floor to the top of the building and connected with the corridors on the second and third floors.

The next most important building change of the year was the introduction of a modern sanitary type of lavatories and baths into Buildings 4, 8 and 9. The changes in the basements of these buildings have been very extensive. The old pools are now entirely done away with and a modern shower bath equipment takes their places. Unquestionably, the pools were not sanitary and the difficulties of filling and draining them and heating the water, &c., were so great as to present obstacles of marked difficulty in our work. By means of our shower baths, boys may be permitted to bathe more frequently and under better conditions.

The lavatories introduced into the three buildings make a total of over seven hundred porcelain wash basins installed, each with hot and cold water connections. The installation is of porcelain, iron and sheet-metal throughout. This equipment is not only in advance of anything heretofore in use at Girard College, but I believe it to be the most modern and up-to-date equipment which has ever been put in by any institution in America.

The basements of the buildings mentioned have been lined with tile and supplied throughout with concrete floors.

The coved ceilings and washboards make the rooms easily cleaned and the whole effect of this alteration is most marked.

Extensive changes have been made in Building Number 6 by cutting off from the Infirmary the round ward on the first floor and making it into a dental clinic. This has been fitted up into very complete and impressive work-rooms with the provision for three dental chairs, a waiting-room and a mechanical laboratory. Other changes have been made in the Infirmary by the introduction of new lavatories and the alteration of the solariums.

The kitchens have been altered in Buildings 7 and 8, by the introduction of hoods for ventilation and a forced draft by means of a fan. In Number 8 the grease traps heretofore existing in open boxes under the sinks in the dining-room have been removed and are now located on the north side of the basement out of doors.

A very important change was made in the introduction of linoleum as a floor covering of the section rooms, in Building Number 9. This was put in as an experiment, and it has proved most satisfactory. The linoleum is noiseless and sanitary and adds to the finish of the rooms. The section rooms with a floor covering seem less bare and more homelike than before. And I would recommend that this policy be continued in 1912, by similarly covering the floors of the section rooms of Buildings 7 and 8.

Extensive changes have been made at the West Gate; also in the laying of strips of granolithic walk about the north and west playgrounds, and in putting in use improved toilet accommodations along the north wall east of the laundry, and at the west end of the playgrounds near the greenhouse. In connection with the latter there have been built two dressing-rooms and a shower bath for the use of visiting athletic teams.

Perhaps the most far-reaching change of the year is in the erection of an additional unit to Building Number 7, as suggested in the President's report for 1910. There was a strip of ground west of this building from which we were realizing little direct return. This has been brought into use by the addition, which will provide school rooms,

dormitories and other necessities for two groups of boys. This contract is now nearing completion and we are looking forward with high hopes to the changes which may be introduced in our management of the smaller boys when these additional accommodations are available.

The building changes already made are extensive and far-reaching, and they have also proved costly, but they will go far toward putting our working equipment in good shape. I would suggest, in addition, that during the forthcoming summer the paint on the woodwork of Buildings Numbers 2, 3 and 4 be burned and scraped off and that these buildings be given a different treatment. They were originally painted in white, but this was when the College was a country establishment and white was not so objectionable as at present, when soot and dirt make it quite impossible to keep white paint clean. Successive layers of this paint have been put on the woodwork of these buildings until the surfaces are uneven, and it is a problem how they can best be treated. I see no other way than to remove the old paint, and I would suggest that the woodwork then be given a filler or stain of some dark color, preferably preserving as nearly as possible the color of the wood, and that the surface then be varnished. With this treatment of the woodwork and paint of some medium color on the walls, I feel sure that these buildings can be kept in much more attractive and homelike condition than heretofore.

THE COTTAGE SYSTEM.

Attention is respectfully called to the suggestion in my report for 1910, looking to the establishment of four families of older boys in the four parts of Building Number 1. This building is at present occupied by the families of the President, Vice-President and Supervising Prefect, and three teachers and several domestic employees. It is cut by cross walls into four separate houses, each of which has provision for a complete domestic establishment, with a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and sleeping-rooms. The rooms are large and would lend themselves to the housing of from

twenty to twenty-five boys in each division. A great service would in my judgment be rendered to the Girard College boys if, for some of the time they live in the institution, they could live in family groups under conditions where they would be required to adapt themselves to the customs of social life.

Beyond question, if Girard College were to be built to-day it would be planned not for the congregate method of administration which we must now adopt for the institution as a whole, but with cottages and similar buildings so that groups could live as families. The most damaging effects of an institution could thus be avoided, and while it is not possible now to adopt the cottage system of organization for the whole institution, it will be possible to apply it in a modified form to the smaller boys in the Building Number 7, and with tolerable completeness to the older boys for their last year or year and a half in the institution, provided the change here suggested were adopted.

I urge as the next building operation in Girard College, houses for the President and Vice-President. These, with certain interior changes which could be effected, would care for the present occupants of Building Number 1 and would enable us to begin remodeling this building for the purpose mentioned. First of all this building should have its roof raised as has been done with Buildings 2, 3 and 4. There would also be some interior changes necessary. New bath-rooms and some redistribution of the floor space on the third floor would be desirable, but these changes would not prove extensive or costly, and it is peculiarly fortunate that Building Number 1 was originally constructed to serve as residences for the officers of the College, because the family unit which it was sought to secure for the officers is now what we very much need for the older boys.

At the east of the present Building Number 1 is a considerable plot of ground from which we are deriving very little return, and this would appear to be a suitable place on which to build the new houses above mentioned. I very much hope that your honorable Board will consider the building of these houses during the forthcoming season,

so that the necessary alterations may be made in Building Number 1 and thus allow the beginning of an experiment with a family plan of organization.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The next most pressing of our building needs is, in my judgment, the erection of a suitable building in which our high school may be housed. This building may be provided with a gymnasium, an indoor swimming pool and an assembly hall large enough to accommodate a considerable audience.

The Main Building of Girard College is an architectural monument and stands as a memorial to the Founder. We should not complain against this building or the way in which it was planned, as it can serve useful ends as a place for the tomb and the personal belongings of Stephen Girard and for other purposes. Practically all of the Main Building may well be given over to memorials, museum, &c. We need additional space for our library, also for the natural history museum. A separate large room might, it appears to me, very properly be set aside for the statue and sarcophagus of the Founder, thus affording a more impressive treatment of Stephen Girard than he has been accorded heretofore.

There is also frequent demand for club rooms and various meeting rooms for groups of older boys, who have been organized by the teachers of our high school department who give much time to the out-of-school activities of the boys. At present we have no adequate and suitable places where such meetings can be held. Thus it is seen that we have ample demand for all the space of the present Main Building without using it for instruction purposes. The Building would lend itself to these uses admirably.

On the other hand, the Main Building is not and never was suitable for school purposes. Its vaulted ceilings convert some of the rooms into veritable whispering galleries, making discussions, recitations and lectures almost impossible. The absence of windows in the ends of the Building, and overhanging porticoes preclude adequate light. The

ventilation is also insufficient for school uses. The Building, however well it might be adapted for the purposes suggested above, is not well designed as a place in which to carry on school. For these reasons I trust the suggestions made in my report for 1910, that we should proceed with the planning and erecting of a High School Building may receive the early and favorable consideration of the Board. As suggested, this building could be placed on the site occupied by the greenhouse just east of the Chapel and could be so planned as to furnish on the side nearest to the Lodge adequate space for the executive officers of the institution. The space now occupied by the officers in Building Number 5 might well be used by additional groups of boys, thus making it possible to reduce the numbers in the sections from seventy to fifty.

We should be the gainers in every way from having the type of school building above suggested. At the west end of the grounds is ample space to which the greenhouse might well be moved and all the changes here suggested can be carried out without encroaching at all on the present playground space or taking from the boys of the College in any way whatsoever ground they now occupy.

SCHOOL CHANGES.

The most important change in the schools of the Girard College during 1911 was the introduction of a system of closer supervision over the elementary schools. Mr. Harold Barnes began in September the duties of principal of our elementary schools and he has brought into that department of our work a new spirit, which has evidenced itself in improved methods of instruction and changes in methods of discipline, which have meant much in the way of progress. Mr. Barnes, in addition to having had a collegiate education, had taken studies in psychology at Clark University and special work in school administration at Teachers' College, New York City. He had also enjoyed for several years the advantage of experience as supervisor of systems of schools. And in a quiet but very effective way he has gone forward in the

introduction of changes and realignment of the work of the schools in the College. A principal's office has been fitted up in the hall on the second floor of Building Number 10, thus placing the principal in close contact with the larger division of the elementary school, and it has made supervision much more effective than it has been or possibly could have been in the attempt to control from the Building Number 5.

An important gain was made during the year by which was secured two additional class-rooms. The large room formerly used by the Steward's department as a store-room on the first floor of Building Number 5 was vacated by transferring the stores to the basements of Buildings Numbers 8 and 5. The room above mentioned was divided into three rooms, two of which were assigned for class-rooms. Two classes have been transferred to these rooms from the first floor of Building Number 10, and two classes were brought from the Main Building to Building Number 10, thus giving added space in the Main Building for the enlargement and better organization of the upper school.

Professor James N. Walker, who had been for upwards of eighteen years the head teacher of English and history, was compelled from failing health to relinquish his duties early in 1911. The work in history in the College had already been taken over by the appointment of a professor of history in 1910, and the work in English was provided for by the appointment of Professor George C. Foust. Professor Foust came to us from the position of assistant in English at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of the University and has been broadly trained in the classics, philology and numerous branches of literature, having pursued courses in the graduate schools of the University of Pennsylvania and at Johns Hopkins University. He had also had approved experience in teaching before coming to us, and he has made a good beginning. The casual remark of a boy concerning Professor Foust's work was, I consider, the highest tribute which could be paid to him, which remark was, "I did not know that English could be so interesting." We have increased very largely the time given to English,

and in addition to reading quite extensively for the cultivation of good taste in English literature, much attention is given to such fundamental and practical matters as spelling and composition writing.

During the year the position of relieving teacher in the fourth school was discontinued. The diversity of specialized work in the numerous subjects of study in a high school and the need for technical instruction made it quite impossible for one person to discharge the duties of relieving teacher. Furthermore, it was found by experience that there was far less of illness on the part of the teachers in the fourth school than of the teachers of the other forms, and therefore there was less necessity for supplying vacancies due to illness, and after due consideration it seemed wise to discontinue this branch of work. Professor A. Davis Jackson, who had given the College several years of faithful service, retired with the close of the academic year ending June 30th. He went at once to a responsible post in the Bureau of Professional Education as a branch of the State Department of Public Instruction.

I express again my appreciation for the services of the relieving teachers in the elementary schools. The length of hours and character of service make heavy demands on our teachers. In the absence of teachers from time to time it is very desirable to have available experienced teachers to take charge of the classes where such absences occur, so that serious loss will not result to the pupils. With the coming of a principal in our elementary schools, the relieving teachers, the teachers of special subjects and of the special class have been of great service in helping to organize and co-ordinate the work under his supervision.

I have words of special commendation for the teacher of the special class who has aided in the testing of the normalities or abnormalities of the boys of the College, and who has examined boys carefully on their application for admission to determine their mental capabilities. He has also with success managed certain refractory and troublesome pupils, both from the elementary and advanced departments. There is continued evidence that the arrangement of a special

class is far better for the College than the former methods of discipline to which recourse was necessary.

A teachers' examination was completed and the results announced early in January, 1911. From a total of twenty-six who were in attendance, six only sustained themselves in the examination and in the teaching test so that they secured an average of seventy or above on a scale of one hundred. All six of these applicants were appointed during the year 1911, and an early further examination will be necessary. It is our belief that a teaching demonstration coupled with a written test is fair to the candidate and to ourselves.

Important changes have been made in the year 1911 in the organization of the Fourth School and in the re-assignment of time to the different branches of study pursued in that department. The most notable changes are in the giving of added time and opportunities for study of English and history and the development and enlargement of the department of commercial studies. Beginning with September, 1911, the boys reaching next to the highest year are assigned for their special branch of instruction, either to the mechanical school or to the commercial department. This gives the possibility of two full years of specialized work with more time and less divided interest than heretofore. By the time a boy has reached the usual third year of a high school course he begins to have definite prospects as to his future career, and if he has shown aptitude for mechanical pursuits, he should be furnished the opportunity to specialize in the trade school and be given some efficiency in working with his hands. If, on the other hand, his inclinations seem to be for clerical work or some branch of commercial activity, he should be given sufficient time to perfect himself in these lines. Our new arrangement makes such a specialization possible.

The faculty of the fourth school was unanimous in a recommendation during the year that the minimum passing average in the several departments be made six on a scale of ten, instead of five as heretofore. This arrangement has been in effect for a single term and I believe it is contributing to raising the standard for the fourth school.

Our principal of elementary schools began his duties at the College by making a careful study of the school progress of all the boys in the institution, and I am frank to say that the results of this study evidenced a condition that was disconcerting. Four hundred and seventy-two boys were shown to be repeating the grade of work which they should have completed the previous term. In other words, they were going over the same work because of failure. The percentage of failures in some of the school classes was as high as sixty. This examination showed further that there was in the College a total of three hundred and sixteen boys to whom graduation was impossible and to whom the door of opportunity in the Girard College would seem to be closed. They were simply holding on with little interest, waiting for the time to arrive when, under our rules, they would go out of the institution. In certain of the grades the percentage of those who could not graduate was as high as fifty. And with this fact known, we set ourselves the task of learning the cause of retardation in Girard College, and if possible of removing that cause.

First it was quite evident that promotion had been retarded by the desire to make school classes and house sections correspond: in other words, the tendency in an institution with as many boys as we have to manage was to simplify the machinery of administration by requiring the house organization to come to the school-room intact, and as long as this arrangement was in effect only as many boys could be promoted from a given school class as there were vacancies in the next higher house section. This method strictly carried out made dormitory rooms the basis of promotion.

For one year and a half we have been breaking away from this correspondence of school classes and house sections, and during the past term all attempt to keep up such a correspondence has been forsaken. The assembly at morning chapel has been made the time of change from the house unit to the school unit. The boys sit at morning chapel as school classes and are dismissed as school classes. This has completely removed that limitation on promotion, and

now we have the condition in which a house section may have in it boys belonging to several school classes and in which a boy may be assigned for living conditions in Building Number 9 and have school in Building Number 7 or *vice versa*.

A study of the curriculum in effect evidenced that we were expecting too much of the boys in the College and were requiring them to repeat work which was too difficult to accomplish in a single term. The former system of gradation was modified and some fundamental changes made in the curriculum which has given it a greater flexibility and has tended to have the curriculum adapted to the pupils instead of the pupils adapted to the curriculum. The principal of our elementary schools has placed a strong emphasis on success instead of on failure, and has worked out a system by which the "failure book" of the College has been discontinued.

After reconsidering the matter we were able to secure, on October 1st, the advance of over two hundred boys, distributed from the third school down. I have many evidences that this action gave an outlook to the schools, that could scarcely have been secured in any other way. We have removed the barriers by which many felt that their own efforts were limited in the matter of their school progress.

I regret to report the death of Mr. Walter F. Van Horn on November 7th. He had served as accompanist for the chorus and at the week-day chapel services. Professor Thomas a'Becket, who has long been in the service of Girard College as organist, was induced to accept the duties of accompanist to the chorus and to preside at the organ at the chapel services on three days in the week. I regard the appointment of Professor a'Becket as a movement in the right direction, as it leads to the centering and unifying of our musical work. There will, I believe, be a gain in having the music instruction and leadership in the fewest possible hands, so that the work may be systematized and close supervision exercised over it. One branch of musical work can thus be made to contribute to the success of another branch.

BATTALION AND BAND.

Captain Howard C. Price, who had been assigned to Girard College as a detail from the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics and Commandant of Cadets, was at his own request relieved from duty by the Secretary of War on July 1st, 1911.

The removal of the military detail after a term of one year and five months, with a notice from the War Department of a changed order affecting the assignment of a military detail in the future, served to raise the question whether it would not be to the advantage of Girard College to organize military instruction on an independent basis and make it a branch of our own work, having no official relations with the War Department. Such action involved considerable additional expense, but it seemed to promise stability, known conditions, and a control over this department which are very desirable, and after due examination of all the elements in the case action has been taken withdrawing the institution from military instruction under the supervision of the War Department.

After careful consideration the selection of a new Professor of Military Science and Tactics was made in the person of Major Robert M. Brookfield, a graduate of West Point and a man active in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Major Brookfield's training at West Point, his demonstrated efficiency as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, his identification with the National Guard in the Inspector General's Department, as well as his personal qualifications and his capacity as a teacher, all commended him as a man well able to take command of our battalion and put it on a thoroughly efficient basis. I look for a stability and continuity in the department of military science and tactics which we would hardly expect to have from the frequent changes which attended the assignments from the War Department.

In reporting the above-mentioned change it is interesting to recall the conditions under which military instruction was introduced at Girard College. The battalion was begun in 1869, under the command of Major Henry Oliver, a Prefect, who had served in the Civil War. With the growth of

interest in the battalion it was necessary to have the services of a Commandant who could give more time than was possible for a Prefect, and in 1874 Major Oliver, as Supervising Prefect, was made Commandant. The next year he was succeeded by Captain (later Major) John W. Ryan, with the title "Instructor of Military Tactics and Commander of the Battalion of Cadets." Major Ryan died in 1886 and was succeeded in office by Colonel Joseph R. C. Ward, who continued in command until 1893 when the arrangement was entered into with the War Department.

In 1893 the first detail was made from the War Department and, except for an interval of two years during the Spanish-American War, this arrangement continued until 1911. In the absence of a detail from the regular army during the Spanish-American War the battalion was in charge of Mr. George D. Rise. The need for officers in the regular army is such that an officer with the rank of lieutenant was contemplated for Girard College. Later a decision was reached by the War Department that an officer on the retired list would be sent to us. It is interesting to note that by our recent change we have the battalion on the same plan of organization it had when it originated and during the larger part of its existence.

The former instructor of the band relinquished his position on September 1st, 1911, and the work has been reorganized and much enlarged. A chief of band instruction has been appointed in the person of Mr. C. Stanley Mackey, who began his musical career in the Girard College band, he having left the institution in 1896. Mr. Mackey has been identified with many musical organizations, among others with the famous Sousa Band and for some years he has been the leader of the Philadelphia Band, giving concerts on the plaza at the City Hall and in Fairmount Park. He has also played with the Philadelphia Orchestra for several seasons and served as librarian of the Orchestra.

With Mr. Mackey's appointment, there was the adoption of a new policy for band instruction; he was given an assistant to train the beginners and fifty new instruments were secured with the view of enlarging very much the practice

squad, from which the band will be recruited, and the band itself. Mr. H. R. Anders was appointed as teacher for the beginners and, although the new organization has been in effect but a few months, marked progress has been made. It is the intention of Mr. Mackey to build up a band of fifty pieces and a bugle and drum corps of twenty pieces; in order to maintain such organizations it will be necessary to have at least one hundred boys in the major organization and the practicing squads.

EXCURSIONS OF PUPILS.

We have now tolerably well worked out a series of excursions and field visits for the pupils. Three important historical excursions are made for the boys in the three upper years of the College. Those in the highest classes went in January last for a three days' trip to Washington. It was their privilege to meet the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and many other persons prominent in public life. They saw the operations of our Congress, visited the Supreme Court and secured some idea of the workings of several of the executive departments. They also visited Mount Vernon and Arlington, and saw numerous other places of interest in and about the city of Washington. Mention will be made elsewhere of the prizes established by Mr. John Humphreys, a graduate of the College in 1881, who gave in 1911 and will continue to give regularly hereafter for the trip to Washington, three prizes: one of ten dollars, one of five, and another of two and one-half dollars, for the first, second and third best accounts of the trip.

The boys of the next to the last year in the College were taken in October for a two days' trip to Harrisburg and Gettysburg. At Harrisburg they visited the State Capitol and received some insight into the organization and administration of the departments of the State Government. At Gettysburg they covered with some thoroughness the plans of the fight on the different days, and went over the field.

The boys of the lowest year visited in January the encampment at Valley Forge, giving to this trip only one day. Winter is chosen for the Valley Forge visit in order to give as accurate an idea as possible of the conditions of Washington's encampment there.

We have thus planned for our historical excursions three main trips: one of three days for the boys of the last year, one of two days for the boys of the year below and one of one day for those a year further below. These trips are carefully planned in connection with the instruction in the College classes; lectures are given both preparatory to and following the trips, and the boys write out in the form of compositions their observations on the trips. Other single-day trips are taken in connection with the study of government, and industrial processes. The interest in these excursions has been well sustained and they have already become important features of the life of a boy at Girard College.

The suggestion has been made by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics that the commissioned officers of the Battalion of Cadets visit West Point in June and make observations of the Military Academy and its workings. We may find other good uses to which the idea of excursions and field visits may be applied. Such excursions and visits will go a long way toward removing the disability under which a Girard College boy lies from the fact that he grows up in an institution and is so limited in contact with the outside world. Observations on such a trip as that to Gettysburg or to Washington convinces one of the value of these excursions for our boys in teaching them something of life in the outside world and the proper adjustment of themselves to the traveling public.

DISCIPLINE.

The work of the College has continued during the year without any disturbance due to vicious and evil outbreaks in the conduct of our boys. There has been a gratifying decrease in the cases of boys for whom chastisement was

necessary; we have also very largely reduced the demerit marks, and the slight punishment which they entail. I attribute our changes in these particulars to three facts: First, to the extension of the privileges of the College which are given for good conduct; and in a sense this is exactly what is done in homes and schools everywhere. Secondly, our increasing of the normal healthy interest of the boys in such activities as athletic sports, plays, entertainments, club meetings, &c., in which the boys participate, and the numerous historical excursions, trips, &c. Such interests and activities furnish a sort of safety valve for the exuberant spirits of youths, and if we could give enough of these interests fully to occupy the time and thought of our boys, matters of discipline would largely take care of themselves. The third of the changes which have lessened our need for chastisement is greater flexibility of grading and more inducement for boys to apply themselves in school; in other words, we are encouraging boys to be studious by holding before them more opportunities of advancement, and there has been far less of "mulishness" on the part of the boys than in the year preceding. If a boy becomes interested in his own progress and wants to accomplish it, there is less necessity for chastising him in order to get him to study and do his school work.

I regret to report that two boys during the year seemed clearly to come under the provisions of the Girard will for exclusion, they, by their conduct, evidencing that they were not fit companions for the other boys, and mild measures of reformation not having proved effective, they were expelled from the institution. Due notice was given at the beginning of the year of the action taken by the Board, that hereafter if it were necessary to expel a boy from the College, announcement of his expulsion should be made to the whole institution at a general assembly. I trust that such a course may help to deter boys from entering on a course of conduct which would lead to their expulsion.

An important effect on our discipline is, I believe, the continuance of military drill. In 1877 William Welsh, as President of the Board of Directors, pointed out the

value of military drill on discipline in the following pertinent statement: "The discipline of the College is good, and it is, no doubt, aided by the thorough military drill of a Cadet Corps, comprising most of the older boys." The lessons of recognition of authority and strict obedience, which is a part of military instruction and drill, has a very decided good effect on the spirit of the College.

The system of monitor service, with a feeling of responsibility for the discipline of the place by the older boys, has a wholesome effect both upon the older boys themselves and the others. We are to an increasing extent making use of the principle which is so conspicuous in the management of the great public schools in England of making boys in the upper forms feel a responsibility for the good order of the institution.

Of course, there are boys who are fretful and restive under the system at Girard College and this is not at all out of the ordinary. As Dr. G. Stanley Hall has said in his remarkable book on Adolescence, "Something is amiss with the boy ten years old and upwards who is always well behaved, good, studious, thoughtful, altruistic, &c." I have learned both from a large association with boys in schools and from the boys of my own family not to be too greatly disturbed by symptoms of evil conduct and a desire for excitement. These are simply an evidence of one stage in a boy's development, and we have now in Girard College and doing creditably, boys who eighteen months ago, judged by a single act, would have been at once sent out of the institution. I crave nothing more earnestly, both for myself and my associates, than the insight to see the good in boys and the patience to work with them and nurture and develop their better natures.

After repeated outbreaks of a boy against order and his refusal to settle down, it is a mistake to keep him in the College. Our Department of Admission and Discharge has rendered a very useful service in finding employment for certain boys from fifteen to seventeen years of age, who were very desirous of going out and beginning work in the world. These boys have been followed up and steadied

and I believe that in nearly every case they have been transferred from the life of the College to the life in the outside world without damage to their characters or injury to society. The first couple of years after a boy leaves us is the crucial time of his life. If he can be settled in an honorable employment and made to earn his living, the probabilities are that he will make a useful and honorable member of society. If he goes out to a life of idleness and dependence there is grave danger that he will contribute to the class of incompetents or vicious.

We have, I believe, been less troubled with boys running away during the past year than heretofore, due in part to the extension of the privilege of going outside the College. Certain boys have shown an unwillingness to stay in the institution and have left us from time to time. As one identified with another institution remarked some time ago, "Some boys would run away from Heaven if they were compelled to stay there." We have, however, cured several boys of their propensity to run away and they are with us leading a quiet and uneventful existence in the daily routine of the College life.

It has been the constant effort of the present executive staff of the College to have in the minds of the boys, the feeling that their own rights and privileges are duly regarded. If a boy feels that he is having a "square deal" even though he must take punishment or have privileges withheld, he is a good soldier and takes what is coming to him. I have much appreciated the remarks of boys again and again to the effect that they have been "treated white," or "have received a square deal," or the treatment was "decent," &c. Much of the time of the President of the College is given to interviewing individual boys who fancy they have grievances, and while at the outset it is often quite evident that they are laboring under delusions, it seems worth while to take the time to analyze the trouble and point out the real facts in the case. It has come to be recognized that any boy who feels that he would like to have his matter investigated can secure a pass from his officer to the President of the College, or in the event that the

pass is not secured he can send a note to the President requesting an interview, which interview is never denied him. A mail box is provided at the door of the President's office into which there is dropped by the boys of the College almost every day in the week and frequently on successive hours of the day statements of complaint and justification, many of them trifling in character but meaning much to the boys. I have felt that my service was due more largely to the boys of the College than to any other set of interests, and I have gone to great length in considering such appeals.

PRIZES.

During 1911 a change was introduced in the character of prizes given and the method of awarding prizes to the pupils of the Girard College. Heretofore the prize award has been an annual event and the number of prizes given and the character of the award were such as to make prizes of less effect than it is desirable that they should be. Large numbers of the prizes given out at one time cheapened them to such a degree that the securing of a prize was no special distinction.

The annual award failed to recognize our school year as divided into two distinct terms, so that after due consideration the following changes were approved and have gone into effect. Prizes are now awarded for each term's work—for the first term, at the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday in February, and for the second term at the exercises attending the opening of school in September. Fewer and more desirable prizes will be given and thus the prizes will be more sought after, and will be given more clearly in recognition of merit. Conduct prizes as well as the scholarship prizes will be included. A new feature has been introduced into the prize award by recognizing the boy who makes the greatest improvement during the term, as well as the one who makes the highest mark. Such a plan rewards effort and progress as well as final accomplishment and it gives to every boy the opportunity of competing.

All branches of our work and all classes of our schools are included in the new prize arrangement. There are numerous

prizes for competition in the military department both for drill and for rifle shooting. There are also prizes for skill and achievement in the mechanical school and sloyd, and a range of prizes for school work in different classes both in the high school department and in the elementary schools, and a recognition of excellence of conduct and improvement in conduct both in the school and the house.

Alumni prizes are well represented in the new list and it is our hope that there may be an increasing number of prizes offered by the alumni, thus evidencing in a tangible way the interest of the alumni in the boys who are at present in the College. The gold watch heretofore given by the Girard College Alumni will be awarded in February and the gold watch heretofore given by Mr. Robert J. Johnson, of the Class of 1872, will be awarded in September. Three money prizes, given by Mr. John Humphreys, of the Class of 1881, of ten, five and two and one-half dollars, will be awarded annually in February for the first, second and third best essays descriptive of the trip to Washington. A Girard Alumni personal influence prize of a gold medal to the value of fifteen dollars has been established by a group of the alumni to be given to that pupil of the high school department whose personal influence has been most helpful in the College. This will be awarded by the vote of the faculty of the high school and the Supervising Prefect both in February and September. The Nichols prize of a gold watch fob, given by Mr. Arthur Nichols, of the Class of 1892, will be awarded in September to that pupil representing Girard College in any athletic contest in the preceding year who attained the highest rank in scholarship.

A bronze medal given by *l'Alliance Française*, to that pupil of the College who shows the greatest proficiency in the study of French during the preceding term, will be awarded in February and in September.

It is our hope that the character of the prizes given may be still further changed, and the interest in the prize award increased. The President of the College believes that different groups and circles of the alumni may establish some form of prizes to the boys who are just graduating or who have done particularly well in the College, and with the various

alumni organizations now in existence in such centers as Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh, it is our belief that there will be an increasing interest in the College, which may be very well evidenced in such gifts as are mentioned above.

Among the new means of showing interest in the boys now in the College or who are just leaving, is the establishment of a fund by the Director of the Band for the purchase of a musical instrument each year for that member of the band who evidences the greatest skill and interest in music and who may desire to continue in music after leaving the institution. This fund is already in operation and will be kept up by the contribution of one dollar per year from former members of the band, so that any College boy formerly in the band may make his contribution through the President or directly through the Director of the Band with the certainty that his gift will serve a useful purpose.

The annual distribution of prizes for 1910 was made on February 13th as follows: One hundred and twenty-two to pupils of the Fourth Form, one hundred and fifty-one to pupils of the Third Form, one hundred and ten to pupils of the Second Form, and ninety-eight to pupils of the First Form, making a total of four hundred and eighty-one.

AWARD OF SPECIAL PRIZES, FEBRUARY 13th, 1911.

Prizes for highest standing in scholarship in the Fourth Form: No. 1, Aubrey W. Michener, 9.61, a pair of gold cuff links, presented by Mr. Robert J. Johnson, president of the Alumni; No. 2, George F. Norton, 8.84, a gold watch, presented by the Alumni; No. 3, John H. Haire, 8.65, a watch fob, and No. 4, William McGlensey, 8.62, a gold watch, presented by Mr. Johnson.

For Excellence in French.

A bronze medal to Aubrey W. Michener, by the Philadelphia Branch, *l'Alliance Française*.

Military prizes were presented to the following: Captains of best drilled companies, Clarence H. Kensinger, sabre; Walter T. Starr, silver cup. For highest average in competitive individual drill: Samuel F. McConnell, a silver medal; Daniel H. Fisher, a bronze medal.

Prizes for the best essays on the trip to Washington, D. C., given by Mr. John Humphreys:—

1. Aubrey W. Michener.....	\$10.00
2. Ralph R. Auerswald.....	5.00
3. Samuel B. Menow.....	2.50

Special Prizes for Scholarship.

Michener, Aubrey W.....	9.16
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Special Prizes for Conduct.

Michener, Aubrey W.....	10.00
Owens, John F.....	10.00
Jacob, John.....	9.99
Blumrick, Howard J.....	9.98
Sorenson, Walter.....	9.97
Shaner, Aaron C.....	9.97
Overdorf, John H.....	9.97
Landenberger, John.....	9.96
Gardner, Earl H.....	9.96
Donecker, John C.....	9.94
McGinnis, Charles C.....	9.94
Wright, Edwin H.....	9.94
Shinn, Charles F.....	9.94
Foy, Joseph.....	9.94
Leayman, Glenroy.....	9.92
Stock, William F.....	9.92
O'Toole, George F.....	9.92
Kranich, John M. P.....	9.91
Craig, James A.....	9.90
Buecheler, William.....	9.90
Fuechsel, Charles G.....	9.90
Coffan, Howard.....	9.89
Finley, Walter W.....	9.88
Foss, Frank M.....	9.88

Moyer, Raymond J.....	9.88
Auerswald, Ralph R.....	9.87
Brown, James G.....	9.87
Murray, Robert B.....	9.87
Landherr, William J.....	9.85
Jones, Clarence D.....	9.85
Pollitt, Edward.....	9.85

HEALTH OF THE COLLEGE.

We have been highly favored during the year 1911, in being largely free from epidemics and having a limited amount of critical illness. Considering the number of boys who live at the College and the congested conditions under which they must live, freedom from epidemics and a good health record is all the more remarkable. We have been mercifully spared a death in the College since November 20th, 1910. While it is beyond hope that we can go on for any length of time without the loss of life, we are profoundly grateful for the privileges enjoyed up to date.

Dr. Frank L. Greenewalt was appointed Visiting Physician in January, 1911, and he has brought to his duties a knowledge of our work, professional skill, and personal devotion which has made his department one in which we may justly feel pride. Dr. Greenewalt was earlier for five years a resident physician in the Infirmary and more recently he had served as a substitute for Dr. Janney, so that he was able to take up the work with knowledge of the College and its needs. He is also deeply interested in boys and his personal influence is for great good.

The ideals which the Visiting Physician has set for himself are primarily those of keeping the boys well, and doing away with the necessity of care for the sick. To that end forms of corrective and preventive medicine have been freely used. Every department in the institution has been inspected as to cleanliness and sanitary condition and the whole organization put on the best possible basis for health.

The course on which we have been engaged during the past year is after all nothing new for Girard College and

in presenting this report, I would call attention to the following from the report of President W. Heyward Drayton of the Board of Directors in 1886: "With so many orphan boys under our charge, whose sole inheritance from their dead fathers has been feeble constitutions, naturally one of our chief cares is their health. To this end we adopt every intelligent precaution against the germs of disease. During the past year we invited Colonel Waring, the well-known sanitary expert, to inspect our system of drainage, culverts, and cess-pools. Under his advice, as soon as the weather permits, some changes which he recommended will be made." The policy thus entered on twenty-five years ago has been carried out consistently since that time.

Dr. Edward T. B. Weidner, who has served most acceptably as resident physician since September 1st, 1910, has resigned, his resignation to take effect December 31st. We are loath to have Dr. Weidner leave, but he feels that his professional interest requires that he take up another line of work.

An epidemic of typhoid in a neighboring institution alarmed us in the summer, and we had careful and repeated analyses made of the water of the Institution before and after it had gone through our filter. We also had analyses made of samples taken from the reservoir from which it was reported our supply was drawn. We found that at certain times we were getting water with sewage bacteria, and further that our own filter was not working perfectly, there being at first a larger number of bacteria colonies after our filtration than before. Our filters were carefully overhauled and cleaned and gave us much better service. Further, the new Queen Lane filter beds have now been completed and put into use so that the chance of our being supplied with raw water is quite remote. It is particularly gratifying to note from the physician's report that we have had but two cases of typhoid during the year, one in the College and one of a boy from the College who was stricken when home for the Christmas vacation in 1910.

The Ophthalmologist has completed his first examination of the boys and finds a large percentage of boys who

need to wear glasses. No doubt the light conditions in the College have had much to do with the high percentage of boys with deficient sight, and we believe that by the installation of more lights and a better type of lights there will be in the future a decrease in the number of boys wearing glasses.

An important forward step during the year was the engaging of a specialist for our staff to treat nose, throat and ear affections. A summarized report of cases treated in the Infirmary for a considerable space of time showed a surprising number of cases of this nature.

More recently we have made a careful examination of all the boys admitted into the College and have adopted the practice of operating on all cases of hypertrophied tonsils or adenoids, and the boys thus treated were found to be quite free from these nose, throat and ear troubles. It has seemed wise to begin a careful inspection of all boys under our care with a remedying of slight defects in these organs, so that more serious consequences may be prevented.

Dr. Joseph S. Gibb, who for several years has operated in our Infirmary, was appointed Attending Physician for the nose, throat and ear, and began service on December 1st. Dr. Gibb has had a large experience in work of this sort at the Episcopal and Polyclinic Hospitals and in private practice. There is every prospect that we shall realize good results from his service on our staff.

Another important change affecting the work of the Infirmary was the reorganization of the night nursing staff, by putting into service there two trained nurses. In case of serious illness, we are at night dependent on the nurses for the observation of symptoms and knowledge of the condition of the patients, and it was therefore of great necessity that nurses professionally trained be in attendance at that time. Shortly after the change in the nursing staff we were called upon to go through some critical cases of pneumonia and it was a great comfort to have at night nurses of experience and skill to handle such cases.

The part of the Visiting Physician's report dealing with the summer arrangement for our boys is particularly worthy

of attention, but inasmuch as it relates to the matter of a country establishment for the College, consideration of it will be deferred to a later section of the President's report in which that subject is treated.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

On July 1st, 1911, Dr. Wilbur F. Litch retired from service as Dentist at Girard College. Dr. Litch had been on the staff of the College for thirty-one years and was widely and favorably known as an operator, scholar and writer.

Because of the limited amount of time given to this service it was quite impossible for the Dentist to do full justice to the teeth of the boys of Girard College, and with the illness and necessary retirement of Dr. Litch the question of reorganization of the Dental Department was taken up by the Committee on Household and Infirmary. Not only were we confronted with the fact that the amount of time heretofore given was inadequate, but the working quarters for the Dentist similarly were insufficient.

On July 1st Dr. Samuel P. Cameron was appointed Dentist-in-Chief at Girard College. Dr. Cameron had earned for himself a recognized place in the dental profession, particularly for his treatment of deformities in the teeth. With Dr. Cameron were associated in September two assistants in the persons of Doctors A. Edgar Park and William Z. Hill, and later there was added to the staff an assistant to have charge of the records and to aid in the preparation of mechanical appliances. Thus there were made available the full time of four persons in the dental service at Girard College.

The round ward on the first floor of the Infirmary was cut off from the balance of the Infirmary building, and had an entrance constructed from the east side. This ward has been converted into a waiting room, three operating rooms, and a mechanical laboratory, and it has made a most complete and attractive dental clinic.

The dental work in Girard College has been reorganized with three assumptions as fundamentals: first, that mal-

formations in the teeth should be corrected; second, that decay of the teeth should be regarded as a disease, to be prevented so far as possible by proper diet and care of the teeth; and third, that well-preserved teeth and a healthy normal condition of the mouth reacts for good on the health of growing boys.

Along with the changes in the Dental Department have come important changes in the daily routine for the boys in the institution, furnishing more and better opportunities for keeping the teeth clean. More frequent visits to our new lavatories with the policy of supplying tooth powder, have given opportunities for the care of the teeth which were not possible under former conditions. While there have been many and considerable changes at Girard College during the year 1911, in no particular has the change been more extensive or is it likely to result in greater good to the boys of the College than in the reorganization of the Dental Department.

HOUSEHOLD.

Important and helpful changes have been made in the physical care of our boys during the year. Their clothing has been selected with every regard for comfort and personal appearance. We have had a much wider diversity in the styles of cloth used for the suits of the boys, and have given the older boys a choice of the material from which their suits are to be made.

All the boys in the College have been supplied with felt slippers for use in their dormitories. Carpet strips have been provided for the aisles between the beds in the dormitories, thus making these rooms more comfortable and less bare. There has been on the part of the Matron and the Steward of the College, working under the direction of the Committee on Household and Infirmary, a desire to conform to the rational requirement of the Founder, as follows: "The orphans, admitted into Girard College, shall be there fed with plain but wholesome food, clothed with plain but decent apparel (no distinctive dress ever to be worn) and lodged in a plain but safe manner: Due regard shall be paid

to their health, and to this end their persons and their clothes should be kept clean." We have, I believe, come nearer to carrying out the Founder's wishes in 1911 than we did in the preceding year.

PLAYGROUND AND SUMMER WORK.

One of the fundamental requirements of the Girard Will was that the wards of the College should have "suitable and rational exercise and recreation."

Out-of-door sports were stimulated and developed to an increased degree in 1911. Tournaments and competitions were organized for baseball, "rabbit" ball, tennis, soccer football, and basketball. A general athletic tournament was held in October, in connection with which medals and cups were awarded for numerous field and track events. Among the cups presented were four given by Harry Davis, Captain of the Athletic Base Ball Club, Class of 1890, to a victorious relay team. At the presentation of the cups Captain Davis and Ben Houser were in attendance, and the former spoke most helpfully to the boys of the College.

Numerous out-of-door basketball courts were provided on the different playgrounds, and opportunities are given daily for hundreds of boys to engage in rational, healthy exercise in the fresh air. New playground apparatus has been provided for the smaller boys on the Number 7 playground. The out-of-door pond has furnished much diversion, for swimming in the summer and skating in the winter.

The summer work was carried along much the same lines as in the summer of 1910. Necessary adaptations to our building changes presented obstacles which precluded the establishment of a summer camp or the carrying out of as many excursions and picnics as seemed desirable, but the necessary curtailment of these activities was more than compensated for in the gain which has come from the building changes.

Several of the staff of special substitutes who served in 1910 came to us again in 1911, and the list was filled up by the appointment of college students and playground helpers,

all of whom rendered excellent service. The results of the special summer substitute work are very satisfactory, both from the standpoint of the good which is rendered to the teachers who are absent and the efficiency of the work itself.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

As President of the College I have much satisfaction in the efficiency of our Steward's Office, which has the detailed management of the business affairs of Girard College. We have had many evidences during the past year of the high standards of this Department, and the results which it has been able to accomplish.

Under the direction of the Committees on Girard College, the Steward acts as Purchasing Agent for the entire institution. In the first place an appropriation is made to cover what past experience has shown will be the normal needs for the forthcoming year, and then as demands arise for purchases specifications are prepared and bids invited. To an increasing degree in 1911 we have been applying the principle of competitive bidding to the business affairs of the College with good results. Recently, when the bureau of Municipal Research wished to secure for purposes of comparison examples of economical buying, a representative came to Girard College and spent considerable time in investigating our methods.

The award of our contracts just at the close of 1911 brought prominently to the public notice that the College was able to sell its garbage and waste material for a considerable sum. To indicate the saving in this direction I would call attention to the fact mentioned in the report of the Steward that \$3463.31 was received in 1911 from the sale of waste material.

The Steward was incapacitated for some months in 1911, during which time the work of his office was carried on by his Chief Clerk, Mr. Ernest Cunningham. In recognition of the capacity which the Chief Clerk displayed, and for his years of faithful service, he was elected to be Assistant Steward.

LIBRARY.

The Librarian reports that during the year 5691 visits were paid to the Library by officers and teachers and 9190 by pupils; an increase from 1910 of 117 visits paid by the former class and of 3219 visits paid by the latter class. 10,501 books were issued, 8203 to officers and teachers and 2298 to pupils; a decrease from 1910 of 161 books issued to the former class, and an increase of 95 books issued to the latter class. Of these issued, 2835 were periodicals and 4413 books of fiction. The books issued are classified as follows:—

	1910.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts, Fine.....	216	216	.....
Arts, Useful.....	132	134	2	
Biography.....	365	351	14	
Education.....	508	614	106	
Fiction.....	4,671	4,413	.....	258
General Works.....	32	95	13	
History.....	344	322	.....	22
Literature.....	485	596	111	
Periodicals.....	2,816	2,835	19	
Philology.....	16	8	.....	8
Philosophy.....	83	104	21	
Religion.....	74	79	5	
Science.....	322	339	17	
Travel.....	453	395	.....	58
Total.....	10,567	10,501	294	360
Net Decrease.....				66

It is interesting to note that the greatest decrease in the number of books issued, as per the classification of the Librarian, was in

Fiction.....	258
Travel.....	58

The largest increases were in

Literature.....	111
Education.....	106

As compared with former years, the Librarian's report shows a marked increase in visits to the Library by the boys. This is attributed to an extension of the library privilege to more boys, and a stimulation of interest in the Library by the teachers of the Fourth School, particularly by the teachers of English and history.

I regard as gratifying the decrease in the percentage of fiction read in 1911 as compared with that read in 1910. In the addition of new books we are giving increased attention to history, literature, and scientific works, many of which are as well written and attractive to young people as are the books of fiction, and I can but regard the present tendency with favor.

To stimulate the use of the Library we have during the past year had printed and distributed cards giving selected lists of books in such divisions of interest as general education, pedagogy, and methods, numerous branches of history, government, economics, essays and literature, and fiction. These cards, which furnish not only the author and title of the book, but library number as well, have been distributed throughout the institution, making it possible to carry the information concerning the Library to those who should make use of it.

Mention should be made in this connection of the section room libraries. Of these there are thirty-one. New books have been purchased for the section room libraries, which are in the living rooms of the boys, and they are much more largely read by the boys than the books from the Main Library. For the latter part of the year we kept a record of the number of books read in the section room libraries each month and found the number ranging from 1000 to 1500 volumes. There is every likelihood that the average for ten months of the year is about 1200 volumes per month. This means, considering the number of boys who are old enough to read a book through, there is the average of one book per month. The reading of books in the section room libraries is well, as it brings good books into the home relations of the boys, and teaches them to read books which are wholesome and best suited to their period of development.

COMMENCEMENTS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

January 27th...Commencement Address..PROF. CALVIN O. ALTHOUSE.
 June 26th.....Commencement Address..HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE.

New Year's Day.....Address.....DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS.
 Lincoln's Birthday.....Address.....MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.
 Washington's Birthday..Address.....HON. NORRIS S. BARRATT.
 Founder's Day.....Address.....HON. JULES JUSSERAND,
 Ambassador of France to the United States.
 Address to Students, morning of Founder's Day,
 DR. HENRY KRAMER, '83.
 Memorial Day.....Address.....GEN. JAMES W. LATTA.
 Thanksgiving Day.....Address.....PRES. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

During 1911 entertainments and lectures were given as stated below. Entertainments have come to be an important feature of the life of Girard College. By early planning for the entertainments for the winter of 1911 and 1912, it was possible for us to secure a good range of talent and have the choice of dates. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom of having the entertainments on Friday nights so that there is little interference with evening study preceding a regular school day. Not only have we had the entertainments above mentioned, but there have been numerous other functions at the College such as commencements, evening receptions, class days, Christmas play and the like. These exercises serve to fill up the time of our boys and to give them a wholesome interest in good things. They also bring men and affairs of the outside world into the institution. Here again is an opportunity to remove some of the disabilities which come from being reared in an institution.

Friday, January 6th:

Lecture—"THE PLACE OF PLAY IN LIFE."

Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

Friday, January 20th:

Illustrated Lecture—"FLYING MACHINES AND THE MEN WHO FLY THEM."

Mr. Henry M. Neely.

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Friday, February 3rd:

Illustrated Lecture—"STEPHEN GIRARD."

Mr. Frank O. Zesinger.

Tuesday, February 14th:

Illustrated Lecture—"THE PASSION PLAY OF 1910 AT OBERAM-
MERGAU."

Hon. Arthur K. Peck.

Friday, February 24th:

Concert.

Combined Musical Clubs of the University of Pennsylvania.

Monday, February 27th:

Lecture—"THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN:" A Story in Pictures.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis.

Wednesday, March 8th:

Illustrated Lecture—"VENICE AND THE ADRIATIC."

Mr. Nox McCain.

Wednesday, March 22d:

Illustrated Lecture—"OUR WILD BIRD FRIENDS."

Dr. Witmer Stone.

Friday, April 7th:

Illustrated Lecture—"THE CANADIAN ROCKIES."

Prof. B. W. Mitchell.

Friday, April 21st:

Illustrated Lecture—"RAMBLES IN MEXICO."

Mr. Howard Williams.

Friday, April 28th:

Illustrated Lecture—"HUNTING BIG GAME IN THE ROCKIES."

Mr. Morris Williams.

Friday, October 13th:

Lecture—"A FAMILY OF SPINNERS."

Dr. S. C. Schmucker.

Tuesday, October 31st:

Motion Pictures—Mr. William J. Anderson.

Vocal Selections—Mr. Emmet J. Welch.

Friday, November 10th:

Concert—Harp, Violin and Bells.

The Signor Cafarelli Concert Party.

Friday, November 24th:

Irish Fairy and Folk-lore Stories.

Mr. Seumas MacManus.

Friday, December 15th:

"THE STORY OF TONY'S HARDSHIPS."

Mr. Jacob A. Riis.

Saturday, December 23d:

Mr. Milton P. Lyons and His Miniature Theatre.

Friday, December 29th:

Illustrated Lecture—"CHINA AND THE GREAT WALL."

Dr. William Edgar Geil.

Appointments.

DR. FRANK L. GREENEWALT, Visiting Physician.....	January 11th.
MR. PERCY E. DICKINSON, Prefect.....	January 15th.
MISS ALEXANDRINA ROSS, Governess	January 15th.
MISS ADA R. TAYLOR, Teacher.....	February 3rd.
MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE, Teacher.....	February 6th.
MISS ANNA J. FLETCHER, Governess.....	March 15th.
GEORGE C. FOUST, A.B., A.M., Instructor in English.....	March 20th.
MR. WILLIAM E. BROWN, Prefect.....	April 10th.
MR. FRANK D. WITHERBEE, Superintendent of Admission and Discharge.....	April 12th.
MR. ERNEST CUNNINGHAM, Assistant Steward.....	July 1st.
MR. HOWARD D. HUMPHREYS, Assistant to the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge.....	July 1st.
SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S., Chief of Dental Department.....	July 1st.
MR. ANDREW J. LONG, Prefect.....	August 1st.
MR. GEORGE W. BLUMRICK, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry and Physics, and Teacher of Algebra ...	September 1st.
MR. HAROLD BARNES, Supervising Principal of Elementary Schools.....	September 1st.
MISS HARRIET E. MATTHEWS, Teacher.....	September 1st.
MRS. SARAH B. WEILER, Teacher	September 1st.
MISS JANE DETWILER, Teacher.....	September 1st.
MISS CHRISTINE McMICHAEL, Teacher.....	September 1st.
MR. JACOB MARTIN, Instructor in Electrical Mechanics.....	September 1st.
MR. GEORGE R. STROHM, Instructor in Carpentry.....	September 1st.
MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK, Governess.....	September 5th.
A. EDGAR PARK, D.D.S., Dentist.....	September 11th.
WILLIAM Z. HILL, D.D.S., Dentist.....	September 18th.

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD, Major and Inspector, N. G.

P., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.....October 16th.
 MR. C. STANLEY MACKEY, Instructor of Band.....October 16th.
 MR. HORACE R. ANDERS, Assistant Instructor of Band.....October 16th.
 MR. MERTON G. WESCOTT, Prefect.....November 6th.
 JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D., Chief of Nose, Throat and
 Ear Department.....December 1st.
 MISS JEAN L. STRUTHERS, Governess.....December 11th.

Resignations.

MISS ALICE P. ERVIN, TeacherFebruary 1st.
 JAMES N. WALKER, A.M., Professor of English.....March 1st.
 MR. PERCY E. DICKINSON, Prefect.....April 10th.
 MR. GEORGE W. PRICE, Prefect.....May 1st.
 MRS. EDITH W. STONE, Governess.....July 1st.
 WILBUR F. LITCH, M.D., D.D.S., Dentist.....July 1st.
 CAPTAIN HOWARD C. PRICE, Professor of Military
 Science and Tactics.....July 1st.
 MR. GUY E. ALBERT, Teacher.....September 1st.
 MISS EMILY E. PAYNE, Teacher.....September 1st.
 MR. WILLIAM D. BASTERT, Instructor of the Band ...September 1st.
 MISS ELIZABETH BURNETT, Teacher.....September 1st.
 MISS EVA STITELER, Teacher.....September 1st.
 A. DAVIS JACKSON, B.S., Relieving Teacher.....September 1st.
 MR. CHARLES M. KNAPP, Instructor in Electrical Me-
 chanics.....September 1st.
 MR. ROBERT H. CLINGER, Instructor in Carpentry...September 1st.
 MR. GEORGE B. SICKEL, Laboratory Assistant and
 Teacher of Algebra.....September 1st.
 MR. ANDREW J. LONG, Prefect.....October 5th,
 MRS. MARGARET A. SPIESE, Governess.....December 1st.
 MISS MARY L. GOVERS, Governess.....December 31st.

Deaths.

MISS ELIZABETH THORNILEY, Governess.....June 25th.
 MR. WALTER F. VAN HORN, Pianist.....November 7th.

AGED AND INCAPACITATED EMPLOYEES.

The question of what to do with persons who because of illness or infirmities of age have been rendered unfit for a continuance in their positions, is an ever-present one in Girard College as it will be in any institution which has a large staff of employees. An administrative officer cannot help feeling

a double responsibility, on the one hand to the person who is in service, and who probably has given many years of faithful and devoted service to the organization with which he is connected, and on the other hand he feels an obligation to the work itself; he has a duty to discharge to those who are in the care of the institution.

In this connection I refer briefly to two suggestions made in 1910, namely, if a provision for a retirement allowance cannot be made by your honorable Board for all the employees of Girard College, that it should at least be put into effect for teachers, prefects, and governesses. The character of service which these officers render is particularly exhausting and wearing; it is also service which requires people to be at their best if serious damage is not to be done to the product to be turned out. My other suggestion was that if the burden of expense should appear too great for the Board of Directors to assume the full obligation for the establishing of a retiring provision as above indicated, that some form of co-operative enterprise be established, between these employees and your Board, providing for terms under which contributions should be made by those who are to be the beneficiaries and that they may have some participation in the management of the fund to be thus created.

One question which we make prominent in the receiving of applications for governess and prefect positions is, "If appointed, do you intend to continue in the position permanently?" Permanency and continuity of service are much to be desired, and our present policy is to take on only young people with the view of their giving the whole or the best of their working lives to Girard College. I believe that a higher grade of man and woman would come to us with the certainty of a retiring allowance at the completion of a term of service, and that during the term of service the person would work with more devotion to the interests of the institution and more self-improvement, if there were certainty of old age being provided for.

I appreciate the fact that your Board has retired certain individuals as a special and exceptional arrangement, but the uncertainty and irregularity of the action gives disquietude

and unrest to those who look forward to the possibility of future retirement.

Again, the granting of a retirement allowance as a special arrangement, on the ground that a person is needy and no longer able to provide for himself or herself, converts the retirement provision into a sort of charity, while it should be as a part for the general employment arrangement, and annuities paid as a form of deferred wages.

Two new important developments have been made in the year 1911, in the matter of service pensions. One is a new provision, passed in the State of New York, that all teachers in the public schools in that State who are not already included in some local provision for a teachers' retirement fund, shall be included in a general State fund, which was established on May 1st. All teachers who entered into a contract before August 1st, 1911, were given the privilege of accepting the terms of the retirement provision as a part of their contracts. All teachers making contracts in New York after August 1st were required by law to accept the retirement fund provisions as a part of their contract. The teachers under this general fund in New York State must make a contribution of one per cent. of their salaries for the maintenance of the fund, and after twenty-five years of service they may be retired on one-half of the salaries being received, but with the proviso that no annuity shall be for more than Six Hundred Dollars per year. In a case of disability for a shorter term than twenty-five years, a teacher may be retired and receive a part of what would be a full annuity as determined by years of service.

The State of Massachusetts during 1911 provided for a general retirement provision for State employees, which system goes into effect January 1st, 1912. The Massachusetts plan is the first of its kind to be established in America. It provides for substantially the same features as were mentioned for the teachers' retirement of the State of New York. In Massachusetts the retiring allowance is to be made up of an annuity provided by the employees' own contributions, and supplemented by State appropriation. An individual account is kept in Massachusetts with each employee making contri-

butions and in case of withdrawal from service, or death, the amount which has been contributed must be refunded.

The Massachusetts plan is to be administered by a Board consisting of the State Treasurer, a representative elected by the participating employees, and a third member chosen by these two, or appointed by the Governor.

Under the provisions of the Massachusetts act, employees are to contribute at a rate of not less than one per cent. or more than five per cent. of their salaries, as determined by the Board of Administration. The total amount received as an annuity shall not in any case be less than two hundred dollars annually. Retirement may occur at sixty years of age, and after fifteen years of continuous service at the option of the employee, or by the action of the Retirement Board. At seventy years of age retirement is compulsory, and employees who have served thirty-five years continuously may claim retirement allowance regardless of age.

The above are illustrations of two important provisions in two distinct directions, and several other new pension plans might be pointed out as having gone into effect in 1912. There is, I believe, much to recommend the sort of joint participation mentioned for New York and Massachusetts. Some of the advantages of it are, that it compels saving by the employees themselves. The claim has been made by auditors that a systematic saving of five per cent. of wages during the working period of life will provide a sufficient sum to carry people through their declining years, when they are no longer able to work. The retiring provision here indicated is in part a co-operative arrangement for setting aside savings for old age. And in addition such an arrangement would bring a representative of the employees into the administration of the fund and give them the feeling that in part it is their fund. There would be in consequence much more interest in the fund and a sentiment of independence and self-respect which can never be had if the pension be by special act and given entirely out of hand by the Board of Directors. I am not authorized to speak for the teachers, prefects and governesses at Girard College, but speaking from my former experience with those in similar service elsewhere, and on the

basis of experience in other parts of the country, I feel confident that if the Board of Directors would take the initiative or extend the invitation for a conference with the representatives of those interests, that they would be prompt to respond. Such a course as is here suggested would not only give better results, but would, I believe, cost less money than is likely to be paid out by the policy under which we are now operating.

If, due to former employment of a considerable number of persons who were of advanced age, it does not seem a fair arrangement to put such a retirement provision into operation at once affecting all the persons of the class or classes to which it would be extended, I would suggest that we proceed with the organization of some system of retirement and make it operative at a later time. It is a pleasure to mention that the whole question of pensions at Girard College is having the consideration of a Special Committee of your Board and I trust the Committee will evolve some arrangement which will prove just and satisfactory to all interests concerned.

GIRARD COLLEGE ALUMNI.

No institution should expect to have a history of importance that does not have the close and sympathetic interest of its alumni. From the nature of the life lived at Girard College and the service that the institution renders, the feelings of its alumni for the institution should be particularly close and sympathetic. Boys must come to the College before they are ten years of age. The most of them stay until they are sixteen, and many longer. Thus they are in the institution six to eight years in the most impressionable period of their lives. The College is not only a school to the boys who enter within its gates, it is also a home and a church. It is responsible for their physical well-being, for their morals, for their social life, and for their education, and it would be a sad fact indeed if there was not an abiding interest of the Girard College Alumni in the Institution.

The spirit of the Alumni in the last year and two-thirds, during which time I have been actively connected with the College, has been very gratifying. The class organizations

have been made much closer than before through an association of affiliated class secretaries. The old boys have rallied in large numbers for an active interest in the celebration of Founder's Day, and for the banquets on the nineteenth of May. The banquets for the last two years have been well attended, and the response of the Alumni most commendable. More than this, the Alumni have stood back of the general alumni association and of the Alumni magazine "Steel and Garnet." A commendable feature of the latter organ has been a series of contributed essays on the different phases of the life of Girard and the history of Girard College. "Steel and Garnet" has also been a means of conveying to the Alumni up-to-date information of the events and happenings at the College.

But the foregoing are by no means all the evidences of the Alumni interest. An alumnus of thirty years ago has offered a series of prizes for essays descriptive of the trip to Washington. We have had the continuance of the Alumni prizes for scholarship and several of the older alumni have offered a gold medal to the value of fifteen dollars to that boy who has had the most helpful personal influence on the life of the College as recommended by the vote of the Faculty of the High School Department and the Supervising Prefect.

Last autumn a recent graduate of the College, who was partially through his course at the University of Pennsylvania, needed financial aid, and I addressed letters to a group of prominent alumni requesting a contribution of ten dollars each towards a scholarship for this man. There was a prompt and very generous response to this request; with but a single exception every man replied, forwarding his check, and as I did not receive a refusal from the gentleman who did not respond I may presume that my letter did not reach him.

It is a pleasure to record that your honorable Board took action in May last removing in some cases the ban of exclusion which is raised against any former student who has been expelled from the Institution. This action restored to certain expelled students all rights as Alumni, they having by the correctness of their lives and devotion to work made for themselves worthy names and places in the world. Not

only the individuals thus affected but the classes of which they were parts and the Alumni in general felt a new bond of affection for the College, by this generous treatment of her former erring sons.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Dr. John S. Boyd died on March 6th, 1911, after twenty-six years' service as Superintendent of Admission and Indentures. Originally the duties of this office were discharged by the Secretary of the Board of Directors, who was also the Librarian of the College, but with the growth of the business of the Board it became impossible for the Secretary to manage all the details of this special department, and in 1884 Dr. Boyd was elected as Superintendent of Admission and Indentures.

Thousands of Girard College graduates can testify to the facts known by Dr. Boyd's intimate associates. He was a man of peculiar sweetness of character and sympathetic spirit. His devotion to the wards of the College was unremitting, and to the end, his life was filled with service to the Institution and to those it had trained.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Boyd was filled by the promotion of our Field Agent, Mr. Frank D. Witherbee, who had been in the service of the College for but a few months but who had demonstrated his qualifications for the new position. It seemed wise in the continuance of the work to allow Mr. Witherbee the major part of his time for field visits and to that end he was furnished with an assistant, who is made responsible for the office and the clerical duties of Superintendent of Admission, leaving the Superintendent free for personal investigation.

Mr. Howard D. Humphreys, a graduate of the Central High School and of the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy, and a teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia, came into service as Assistant to the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge on July 1st. Mr. Humphreys had specialized in the study of economics and social science, and came with a deep interest in the work which he is called upon to do. The plan of organization as thus effected is working most satisfactorily.

The change in the personnel of the Department of Admissions afforded an opportunity to change somewhat the character of the work and the office establishment.

Indentures as a means of placing boys out have ceased in connection with the work at Girard College, and the title of the officer in charge of bringing boys into the institution and sending them out was made Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, which more accurately describes his present duties. The office of the Superintendent has been for years in much closer relations with the office of the Secretary of the Board of Directors than with that of the President of the College. Indeed, the Secretary of the Board of Directors had until 1911 discharged some of the duties of the Superintendent of Admission, such as registering all applications and receiving the necessary information in connection with them, and assisting at the time of admission of boys into the College.

On July 1st, 1911, the office of Superintendent of Admission and Discharge was brought from the Stephen Girard Building to Building Number 5 at Girard College, and the work established in closer relations with the office of the President of the College. This arrangement has made it possible for the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge to serve the College more promptly, and, I believe, more effectively, than he could serve with his office down town. Cases arise frequently which make it very desirable that the office of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge have access to the records in the President's office, and similarly, the President of the College needs to have at hand information of the work of the Superintendent of Admission. Investigations should be made from time to time of conditions bearing on boys who are in the College, and these can be carried out much more satisfactorily when the Superintendent of Admission is closely associated with the President.

A RURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No part of the report of the President of Girard College for 1910 received from press notices, from the Alumni and a large number of interested persons in the community so favorable and hearty approval as that suggesting a country

branch to be carried on in connection with the present establishment of the College.

In the last annual report attention was directed to the desire of Stephen Girard to have his institution founded under country conditions, as evidenced in the codicil to his will, providing that the College which was to have been located in the square of ground between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Market and Chestnut Streets, should be brought to the Peel Hall Farm, the present site of Girard College. Similarly, the requirements of Girard were, that agriculture should be in the list of occupations to which boys were to be sent from the College.

The suggestion made in my report is not new, for Mr. William Welsh in his report to the Board of Directors in 1877 made the following statement: "Mr. Girard, in his will, plainly indicated his desire that the pupils should be fitted in the College for productive, industrial pursuits, and that habits of industry should become a moral principle. He indicated suitable occupations, and named agriculture first. The special Committee has under consideration the feasibility of leasing to some skilled agriculturist and teacher part of the farm lands belonging to the Girard Estate, in Schuylkill or Columbia County, with a view to securing for such of the graduates as are fitted for it, a scientific and practical education in all of the departments of agriculture, and thus increase the interest of the lads in this productive occupation."

There is at the present time a very marked interest in the country life movement, and the call "back to Nature" and to contact with rural conditions is general. This tendency is regarded by many right-thinking people as one of the most wholesome of our time. Institutions have become a part of the country movement. Within the last two decades there has been a pretty general transfer of institutions for the care of children from urban to rural conditions. Some of the examples of this movement are the New York Orphanage, the New York Juvenile Asylum, the New York Institute for the Care of Feeble Minded and Epileptics and various branches of the church institutions in New York. In Philadelphia the removal to the country of the House of Refuge for boys

and the House of Refuge for Girls, the Foulke and Long Institute, and several other institutions all are illustrations of what has become a general tendency, evidencing a change of policy in institutional work.

Probably for us the most significant piece of work done in America is that by the Agricultural School at Lincolndale, New York. This is a branch of the Catholic Protectory of New York City. The Protectory is responsible for a number of boys in excess of the number of boys in Girard College, and the Superintendent of placing out work found that there were good opportunities for boys to go to the country if they were prepared. With a conviction as to the possibilities of rendering service to a given class of boys he secured from the authorities of the Protectory an opportunity to establish an agricultural school as a branch of the Protectory. Some two hundred boys are at present in residence at the Lincoln School, and the experiment has worked with marked success. Several of the advantages suggested in my report for 1910, as possibilities for us at Girard College, have already been realized by the Lincoln School in its relations to the Catholic Protectory. Milk, butter, fruit and other supplies from the agricultural branch are sent to the institution in the city. The boys who seem to have an interest in agricultural work and who have their future pointing to agriculture as an occupation, are reared and educated at the Lincoln School. A visit during the year to that institution showed a healthy, hearty lot of boys who were interested in the care of animals, in the cultivation of assigned pieces of ground for their crops, and in the various employments and activities on a farm of some six hundred acres. The difficulties confronting the management of the Catholic Protectory were very much greater than are the difficulties with which Girard College would be confronted. Their boys were city bred and assigned to the institution because of their bad conduct. The transformation wrought at Lincolndale in many of the street urchins from the congested districts of New York City is most marked. If such an agricultural branch can be made to work successfully in a reformatory for city boys, the task of making it

a success with boys of a better type, many of whom are drawn from the country, would seem to be practically assured.

To me the most crying need for the Girard College boy of the present is an opportunity to find regular employment where he has fixed duties and responsibilities and where he will receive personal recognition and reward for his labor. There is a necessity that our boys should have developed in them a property instinct and a sense of ownership, or possession of property, which is most sadly wanting at the present time. Girard no doubt drew upon Rousseau's *Emile* for the educational plan of the institution he was to found. One of the basal steps in the educational process of the great French philosopher is that the child should be led by an inductive method to understand on what principles property and ownership of property should be based. Said Rousseau, "Rich or poor, whosoever does not work is a cheat." In work and in the possession of the results of labor are to be found great and also unrealized opportunities in the education of our boys.

The number of boys in our present institution with the congestion of our life into limited space and the conditions under which we are living, preclude the application in any large way of the principle of work as a means of securing property. Smaller groups of boys established in cottages, serving as homes with a complete domestic establishment, the care of chickens, the responsibility for domestic animals and the tillage of gardens and the like, would make possible for our boys a life quite out of the question if they are confined to the site at present occupied.

We are encouraged for Girard College in a study of the plans as set forth by the first President-elect, Alexander Dallas Bache. President Bache, in his report on *Education in Europe*, which was to serve as a guide in the foundation of the Institution, commented on the advantages resulting from the early age at which boys were to be admitted into the College. He set as an ideal that the boys were to be "trained as well as educated." With boys coming to us in advance of ten years of age, they can be formed and shaped in their characters, their minds, and their future employments. The

destinies of these boys are largely in our own hands. Under present conditions we are not making our contribution to the great need of the time for intelligence on and interest in the country. Nor can I think we are fully meeting the requirements set by the Girard will. We are not only failing to render the largest possible service to the city boy, but we are doing even greater damage to the boys from the rural districts in Pennsylvania, by rearing them under city conditions and giving them a city education. We observe again and again that boys from the country, and who by rights should go back to the country, have by the training in Girard College been converted into recruits for the already overcrowded commercial and industrial occupations in Philadelphia and the other large cities of the Commonwealth.

Not the least important of the gains that would come to us from a rural establishment is the opportunity it would afford for a suitable vacation arrangement for our boys. Some of the homes from which our boys come that have been visited by our Field Agent and Superintendent of Admission are found to be of a low moral tone, with an indifferent standard of life. Some of these are not fit places for the boys to go even for brief vacation visits. The physical effect of the vacation is very damaging to the health of some boys as evidenced in the report of the Visiting Physician for the current year. With our own provision for a suitable vacation plant we could send the larger part of the College to the country. Special forms of nature study could be devised which, with caring for garden plots and other wholesome and healthful activities, would make the summer an important element in the education of our boys, an uplift to their moral life and a means of wholesome and healthy recuperation to their bodies. From every consideration I can see nothing but gain from such a rural establishment. The income from the Girard Estate is steadily increasing. There is at present a large waiting list of boys who need the services of the College, but who cannot and who never could properly be accommodated in our present inclosure. As a matter of policy I trust your honorable Board will deem it unwise ever to increase the population in the present establishment of Girard

College. But with a large tract of land favorably located within easy reach of Philadelphia it would be possible to extend the benefits of Girard College almost as largely as we might wish.

The only way in which boys can be given genuine interest in farming and farm life is to live in the country and engage in the occupations of a farm. Information about a farm or a view of the occupation from long range will fail utterly in realizing the very desirable end of training boys for the country.

Taking all these facts into consideration, I am moved to recommend in strong terms that you take title to a large tract of land, so that we may plan for the future development on this of an agricultural branch of the College. There would seem to be no legal obstacle in such a course. If in the more remote future, by legal enactment, or judicial interpretation of the Girard will, it be directed that Girard College should transfer all of its educational activities to the country, such a plot of ground as is here suggested would afford the opportunity.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

The moral instruction and admonition at Girard College are excellent, but it is regrettable that there is afforded in the Institution so little opportunity to practice the virtues of industry and honorable employment which are so ably set forth by precept in the teachings of school and house organizations and chapel services. I have often felt how far we have fallen short of what we might have accomplished when after having had strong appeals to useful and active life we have sent our boys back into the life of the College to an existence of vacuity and lack of effort. The following sage counsel was given by the German educator, Dr. Kirschensteiner, who visited Girard College late in 1910: "Wherever we look we see that no person, least of all the young, become more diligent, careful, thorough, attentive, or self-denying as a result of the most careful exhortations and sermons on such subjects as the meaning of diligence and indolence, of care or neglect, or devotion and selfishness, unless we take pains to overcome

the innate selfish laziness, the germ of all evil, by steadily holding him to his work and carefully supervising it; or to lay the foundation for the elementary civic virtues by steady, simultaneous exercise of his will. While work and habit are the best means of overcoming our selfishness and indolence, and thus leaving the way free for other efforts, especially the altruistic, they do more than this; they produce the desire to be good and moral. This desire is the fundamental condition for all higher education. No spiritual teaching can be assimilated without it. Character is not to be gained by the reading of books or the hearing of sermons, but by continuous and steadily applied work."

The wise President Emeritus of Harvard University has in his recent essay on *The Durable Satisfaction of Life* spoken in much the same terms. And both of these modern teachers only expressed in a new way the ideal of the great English essayist of the preceding generation, Thomas Carlyle, who declared: "The latest gospel in this world is, know thy work and do it. All true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand-work, there is something divine." Carlyle in turn only re-expressed the old truth of the wisdom teacher of the Jewish race, who declared: "I perceive there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his work, for that is his portion." We then should recognize the great truth that training of the intellect is not the sole or indeed the chief aim of education. More important than this is the training in character, and the character should be here and now expressed in worthy living. The most useful form of education is that which serves the end of later useful employment by providing useful employment in the present. And our largest future development at Girard College must come, I believe, from incorporating into the work of the institution more of the conditions of home life and outside activity to which the boys will go after they leave the institution. In other words, our task in training boys to live a certain form of life is to furnish them here as nearly as possible the conditions of this life. If a boy lives for years a self-centered, purposeless life, being served and waited on by paid employees, it will be difficult for him to go out and

at once seek very earnestly for opportunities to serve others. Our aim should be to train boys for the enjoyment of the largest possible satisfactions in life. And there ought to be no divided opinion on the statement that the greatest satisfactions can come from unselfish service to family, friends, associates, and to country. But to give this ideal in education at Girard College we shall need to modify in some considerable degree the conditions under which the boys are cared for and trained.

George Kerschensteiner, in a very remarkable book on *Education for Citizenship*, lays down the rule that education will be useful only to the extent which the educational arrangement makes it possible for the pupil to be in some way related to his environment and to apply the sympathetic interests which have been aroused in him, for, says he, "Action is the only foundation of virtue." I believe that we can go further and say that it is a positive evil to stimulate noble impulses in the youth and give no chance for the exercise of them. How futile to make the appeal for industry and thrift, and to furnish only opportunities for idleness and the encouragement for careless expenditure! The appeal to benevolence and generous service is of little or no effect if the conditions of life tend to the practice of selfishness. The greatest danger of such a contradiction between teaching and practice is that young men may get the notion that precept may be one thing and practice something vastly different.

Girard boys must go from the Institution to work-a-day lives, and our task is to fit them to find their places and to do their work creditably. Many of the boys whom the College sends out do not find their places readily, and often they succeed if at all only after repeated failures and much anguish and disappointment to themselves and their friends. It has come to be a recognized principle of education that the institution for training should furnish, so far as possible, the conditions in education which will be met as one goes out into the world. Boys will be best trained for work not by being told about work, not by viewing work at a distance, but by actually doing work, and the more real this work is the better.

Under present conditions of organization a régime of work among our boys is hardly possible. We can do a little in this direction, but we have not the possibilities of furnishing a good motive for work or supervision over it. Our present space with half the number of boys would more than double the opportunities for their employment. The gains from a country branch would be great not only to the boys who would go there, but to the fewer numbers who would be left behind in our present establishment. For boys who are to work for their living an opportunity and a requirement for employment as a part of their bringing up seems their inherent right, and I trust we shall never content ourselves until we have provided the conditions which will make labor a part of the life of every boy who grows up under the care of Girard College.

IDEALS FOR GIRARD COLLEGE.

Numerous criticisms have reached us not only against Girard College as an institution but against institutions in general as a means of serving the communities in which they are placed. It should be recognized that institutions at their best are only an attempt to repair failures and catastrophes of our social system. If we lived in an ideal society in which every individual discharged his full obligation, and every social agency performed its functions, institutions would not be required to rear and educate dependent children. But until that state of society comes it would seem that Girard College and similar institutions have a necessary work to do. As in the days of Stephen Girard we can still say it is important to "educate the poor" and to place them "by the early cultivation of their minds, and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which, through poverty and ignorance, they are exposed."

In considering plans for this College we have from President-elect Bache in his Report on *Education in Europe*, an observation which anyone who has even glanced at the Girard will must be impressed with, namely, that Stephen Girard wished to create no ordinary orphan asylum. Instead, observed Mr. Bache, it was clearly the purpose of Mr. Girard

through his institution to put himself in the place of a father to orphan boys, so that their talents might have all opportunity for development and that they should have through his institution the same privileges which were given to those in more favored circumstances. President Bache, visioning in a large way the possibilities of the College to be founded, remarked on the advantages that would come from the ages at which the pupils are received and the time they are kept in the institution, embracing as they do, practically the whole period from elementary to higher education. To the Board of Trustees, the first President-elect of the College stated: "Our Founder has furnished the means of establishing a series of model schools for moral, intellectual, and physical education, embracing the period of life from early youth almost to manhood, the importance of which to our city, and even to the country at large, can hardly be estimated." I question whether we have yet realized how wisely Alexander Dallas Bache spoke in thus expressing his faith in the future of Girard College. Certainly we have in his statement an ideal and a stimulus for continued efforts in the betterment of the College as an institution.

Institutions are usually regarded as opposed to the home and family life. Girard College from the fact that it takes boys who average above eight years of age, and from the further fact that close relation is kept up with the mothers or families of the boys, hardly falls under this indictment. The College reports each month to the mother or nearest known relative or friend on the school standing and school and house conduct of each boy. Visiting days, known as "Mothers' Days," are observed, at which time the executive officers of the College, and the teachers, prefects and governesses are all present to meet the boys' mothers and friends. Frequent interchange of letters takes place not only between the boy and his family, but also between the College staff and those who placed the boy in the College. As President of the College, I am frequently appealing to mothers, grandparents and others to use their influence in order to stimulate boys and get them to do their best.

Boys who have suitable places to which to go for the long vacation are excused for periods ranging from one week to

nine weeks. Other boys are excused for single days for short trips with their friends. Similarly, boys are excused to go home for five days at the Easter recess and six days at Christmas. In 1911 over twelve hundred boys were away from the College for the Christmas vacation.

Taking all the facts above stated into consideration Girard College is found to be much after the type of the English boarding school. Except in the cases where the home has been found to be an unfit place for the boy to go, there is no attempt to set the institution against the home. In some cases the College has for the good of the boy refused to release him to the influence which the home represented. The larger number of our boys not only keep up their interest in their homes while they are here, but they usually go back to be contributors to the support of homes after they leave the College. Scores of letters come back from mothers in appreciation for the service of Girard College in rearing and educating their boys, letters which express pride and supreme satisfaction in the help which the boys are. Through the field work of our Department of Admission and Discharge, the College is coming into helpful relations with the homes from which our boys come, and thus the College is able to influence the homes directly as well as to exercise an indirect influence through the boys it trains. Certainly it would be far from the facts to maintain that Girard College is an anti-home influence. Our boys do not lose interest in their mothers; rather, as stated above, many of them go directly from the College to be contributors to home-building and home-maintenance.

We would be short-sighted to minimize the limitations of an institution. In some particulars it falls short of the home and needs to command the services of the home or the home influence to supplement its own work. I am strongly of the opinion that in the physical care of children, in keeping them well and bringing them up with sturdy bodies, Girard College can do better, not only than the homes from which our boys are drawn, but better than almost any home would be likely to do. I believe also that we can furnish in the College as good or better teaching than these boys would be given outside. In other words we can supply the

best that money can buy in food, clothing, housing, care, medical attention, education, &c., and all this can be brought to the service of our boys without any of the damaging effects usually attending the enjoyment of these privileges in an environment where there is plenty of money. But our largest success will come from recognizing that all this is not enough, that boys need personal stimulation and friendly interest of someone who cares for them and for whom they care. Try as it may, Girard College cannot supply enough of this interest for fifteen hundred boys, and we should recognize our need for help from the home influences which are back of our boys. In so doing we shall bring other forces to work with us and also extend the services of the College to other fields of usefulness. I feel that Girard College will occupy an enlarged sphere for social service if we can still closer cement the relations with the families from which our boys are drawn.

SUMMARY.

In glancing backward through the preceding pages it will be found that the following recommendations are presented for your consideration:—

1. The erection of new houses for the President and the Vice-President of the College, so that the present Building Number 1 may be vacated and remodeled to serve as four cottages for four groups of the older boys. This will enable us to give an entirely different, and I think also, a more desirable form of treatment to the boys just before they leave us, than is possible under present arrangements.

2. In the next instance I have set forth our need for a high school building. Such a building would not only be a great gain to our schools, but it also could be made of advantage in supplying executive offices and in bettering the conditions of the home life and the social interests of our boys.

3. I have urged in the third place the desirability of a country establishment to teach boys agriculture and to afford better vacation arrangements than are possible under present conditions. Not the least of the gains resulting from such a department as is urged is the reduction of the population in our present enclosure and the furnishing

of opportunities for regular employment, not only at the rural establishment, but in the College as at present constituted, as well.

4. Finally, I have suggested for your consideration the desirability of a retiring arrangement, at least for teachers, prefects and governesses. This suggestion is prompted quite as much out of interest in the boys as from a regard for the employees. If we do not have such a provision we are almost certain to have retained in service those who have passed the time of serving efficiently.

CONCLUSION.

The year now closing has seen at Girard College much of building alterations and internal readjustment. We have undertaken to remodel our buildings and occupy them at the same time, which has necessitated no slight inconvenience and annoyance. But it is with genuine pleasure that I record my appreciation for the spirit shown by my associates who have uncomplainingly submitted to the gravest personal inconvenience and who have maintained under trying circumstances a high standard of efficiency in their service to the boys of the College.

Not the least of my expressions of obligation are to be made to the members of your Board, who have by frequent visits kept themselves informed of the work of the College and who have guided its policies with wisdom and discernment. I consider myself fortunate in having an association with so disinterested and large-minded a group of persons as are those actively identified with the administration of Girard College. And, secondly, I am grateful for the privilege which is mine of contributing my small part in rearing to noble manhood and stimulating to worthy living the boys committed to the care of this institution. My deepest desire is, that all the influences here in effect may co-operate towards bringing larger opportunities and more worthy impulses into the lives of the members of this great family.

Respectfully submitted,

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK,

President.

VISITING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

GIRARD COLLEGE INFIRMARY, December 31st, 1911.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—In submitting the accompanying statement in detail of the cases treated in the Infirmary during the year 1911, it is most gratifying to note that for more than a year there has been no death among the boys for the care of whom we are responsible. Such a result is unusual and we refer to it with pardonable pride and acknowledge with gratitude that we have been specially favored in being able to close the year without a single fatality.

Of particular interest is the fact that we have been comparatively free from contagious and infectious diseases. There were during the early spring months thirty-seven cases of measles. The disease was confined, with one or two exceptions, to Building Number 7 and to boys who had been admitted at the February admission. Previous to and at the time of admission measles were prevalent in the city, but we escaped until the advent of the new boys. The cases began to report to the Infirmary about a month or six weeks after the entrance of the new boys. The disease was as a rule moderate in type with here and there some bronchial irritation as a complication. All recovered, however, without any annoying *sequellæ*.

A single case of scarlet fever reported from one of the higher classes. The disease was quickly recognized, isolated, the usual sanitary precautions taken and no others followed.

Two cases of typhoid fever appear on our records. One boy was treated in the Infirmary. The other developed his fever while away from the College on his Christmas holiday, and his life was probably saved by the prompt measures instituted for his care during a rather protracted illness. With the installation of a plant for filtering water in the grounds of the College, the choice and care of milk used, and filtered water in nearly all of the wards of the city, the

appearance of a case of typhoid fever in the Infirmary has come to be rare. Only a few years ago it was considered not unusual to have from six to ten cases of typhoid in the Infirmary at one time, and before the installation of our own filtering plant the College was scarcely ever free from this malady.

The disease which has caused us as much anxiety as any we have been called upon to treat is pneumonia. While the etiology of pneumonia at this time seems to demand that we consider it is an infectious disease due to the action of a specific organism, we cannot ignore such predisposing factors as dampness and cold with high winds. It is true that our most severe pneumonias have occurred just at the beginning of spring when, after a long winter the body offers only a moderate resistance to the infection of a specific organism. We find the disease coming on suddenly after exposure to rapid climatic changes. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the officers in charge of boys on the playgrounds be instructed to keep a watchful eye for the boys evidently suffering from cold which seems beyond their powers of resistance. In such cases a boy should be sent indoors.

The general trend of modern medicine is toward the prevention of disease. In the past year much has been accomplished in the College to this end. The organization of a splendidly-equipped Department of Dentistry insures a careful supervision of the teeth. Extreme importance attaches to perfect teeth and a sanitary mouth in the physical and mental development of a child.

It is of course too soon to report results from a very recently organized Department for the treatment of diseases of the nose, throat and ear. We are in need of such a Department and I feel sure that our hopes for brilliant returns from this special service will be early realized.

Outside of the Infirmary a great deal has been done looking to the better sanitary conditions for the boys. The remodeling of Buildings Numbers 2, 3 and 4 has furnished splendid sleeping quarters and an abundance of air space for each boy. The installation of shower baths and mod-

ern washstands to take the place of the old pools and wooden lavatories make greater comfort and a better sanitary equipment for the College.

Taking precedence over the curing and prevention of disease and of greater moment to the human race lies that long road ending with the physically ideal. To make a strong body stronger, a good body better, requires the indefatigable care of him who hopes and wishes much of the human family. Outdoor exercise which is useful must far outstrip in its beneficial effects that exercise which is indulged in for play only. Sandwiched between good food and desk study such outdoor usefulness must make the "new" man.

The suggestion of the President of the College in his report for 1910 that a tract of land be secured for the purpose of providing a country establishment before it is too late would be invaluable as a physical uplift which sixteen hundred boys would bring to a city or even a country of which they are a part. That a farm's usefulness lies largely in the summer months would make it the golden solution for overcoming the ills consequent to the summer vacation. The summer vacation in fact offers an enlightening study not too insignificant to touch upon in this report. Experience seems to prove that the general health of the boy can be better cared for in the College during the summer months, as well as at other times. Parallel reasons make it necessary for him to have the relaxation which change of routine and environment brings. Under the rules now governing applications for vacation the mother is required to secure a certificate from a reputable physician testifying to the safe sanitary conditions of the place where she proposes taking her boy. This is the best that can be done by the College at long range. It is impossible even with this guarantee to know positively what the home surroundings of any boy are without a visit from our field agent. Many of the mothers undoubtedly take splendid care of their sons during the vacation. But one need be only familiar with our average bright-eyed, red-cheeked, well-nourished boy in his College environment to have observed the great change in the general appearance of our boys on returning from their last summer

vacation. Many were pale and thin on their return the fall just passed with evidences here and there of improper and insufficient nourishment. Immediately on the re-opening of College the Infirmary began to fill up with boys having stomach and intestinal disorders, developing later into a low type of fever, probably a form of auto-intoxication due to the mal-assimilation of unwholesome food. In other instances there seemed to be nothing more than a general "played out" condition which a long rest in bed with good nourishment seemed to clear up. We were relieved when the period of incubation of typhoid fever had passed and fortunately escaped without a case, though records show post-vacation typhoid in other years. The remedy would seem to lie in the proposed farm where the boy could spend his summer vacation; where he could be properly fed and safeguarded not only with all the modern sanitary precautions, but with moderate, healthful and interesting labor—the sky only for his horizon.

The matter of the proper disposition of beds and clothing used by patients suffering from a contagious or infectious disease has long been a serious problem in the College. The method now in use is primitive and ineffective. It consists simply in exposing the bedding to the fumes of formaldehyde gas. In severe forms of infection or contagion this method has seemed so inefficient that the bedding has been burned as well as the clothing. This usually means the bed occupied in the dormitory as well as the one in the Infirmary. In a severe epidemic this would be a very expensive although effective way of destroying the germs. The plant in use at the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases consists of a large steel cyclinder or container where the material to be disinfected is placed. Formaldehyde gas is then forced through this container at a very high pressure. By this method every particle of material is reached by the disinfectant and is rendered practically sterile. The matter of an effective means of disinfection seems of so much importance that it is respectfully suggested that it be considered as promptly as possible. With sixteen hundred boys under our care we should be prepared with every mod-

ern appliance to protect ourselves in the event of any form of epidemic.

In closing this report I beg to acknowledge with deepest gratitude the support and co-operation of the Board of Directors and yourself in all that has helped to bring this year's work to a successful conclusion. Verily the light of a new era has dawned for the Girard College Boy.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. GREENEWALT,
Visiting Physician.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1911.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—During the year ended December 31st, 1911,
the following cases were treated in the College Infirmary:—

Abscess:—		<i>Brought forward</i>	495
Alveolar.....	5	Fever:—	
Simple.....	23	Enteric.....	2
Tonsilar.....	3	Malarial.....	3
Adenitis, cervical.....	8	Rheumatic, acute.....	7
Anemia.....	1	Scarlet.....	1
Appendicitis, acute.....	3	Simple continued.....	33
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	1	Fractures.....	16
Atropine poisoning.....	3	Furunculosis.....	8
Bronchitis, acute.....	351	Gastro-enteritis.....	1
Burn, first degree.....	2	Herpes:—	
Catarrh, post nasal.....	1	Febrilis.....	1
Chorea.....	2	Zoster.....	1
Conjunctivitis:—		Hordeolum.....	9
Acute.....	27	Indigestion.....	569
Vernal.....	1	Impetigo contagiosa.....	2
Constipation.....	1	Laryngitis, acute.....	10
Coryza, acute.....	18	Measles.....	37
Dermatitis:—		Migraine.....	219
Calorica.....	1	Myalgia.....	14
Simple.....	1	Myringitis.....	28
Eczema.....	2	Myositis.....	1
Endocarditis, acute.....	1	Nail, avulsion of.....	1
Enteritis, catarrhal.....	10	Neurasthenia.....	1
Epilepsy.....	7	Neuralgia.....	3
Epistaxis.....	5	Nephritis:—	
Erythema, simple.....	3	Acute.....	2
Exhaustion, heat.....	1	Chronic.....	1
Eyelid, ecchymosis of.....	2	Nose, contusion of.....	1
Eye, foreign body in.....	1	Nostalgia.....	1
Elbow, dislocation of.....	1	Otitis media, chronic.....	33
<i>Carried forward</i>	495	<i>Carried forward</i>	1,500

<i>Brought forward</i>	<i>Operations.</i>
Observation, cases under . . . 182	Appendicitis, removal of appendix for 3
Paraphimosis 1	Circumcision 4
Parotitis, epidemic 1	Cyst, dermoid, removal of . . 1
Pneumonia, croupous 16	Cyst, sebaceous, removal of . 2
Psoriasis 6	Deflected septum, correction of 3
Purpura hemorrhagica 2	Deflected columnar cartilage, correction of 1
Rhus poisoning 3	Hand, amputation of following mangle burn 1
Scabies 2	Hernia, radical cure of . . . 1
Sprains 19	Hypospadias, radical cure of . 1
Stomatitis 1	Mastoid, incision and drainage 1
Stomach, foreign body in . . 1	Seneciae of turbinate, correction of 1
Syncope 5	Steatoma, removal of 1
Tinea tonsurans 7	Testicles undescended, correction of 2
Toothache 13	Toe-nail, ingrown, removal of 9
Tonsilitis:—	Tonsils and adenoids, removal of 69
Follicular 294	
Acute 269	
Torticollis 7	
Urticaria 8	
Wounds:—	
Contused 70	
Incised 40	
Infected 32	
Total 2,479	Total 100

Cases treated in the Wards of the Infirmary	2,579
Cases treated in the Dispensary	4,382
Cases treated in the Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic	208
Cases treated in the Eye Clinic	1,125
Total number of cases treated	8,294
Employees treated in the Wards of the Infirmary	10
Employees attended in illness	495
	505
Total	8,799

William S. R. Dransfield has been at the White Haven Sanitarium, White Haven, Pa., since October, 1908. He has pulmonary tuberculosis. He is improving.

Respectfully submitted,

E. T. B. WEIDNER, M.D.,

Approved:

Resident Physician.

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.,

Visiting Physician.

DENTIST'S REPORT.

DECEMBER 31st, 1911.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to submit you herewith the following report of the Dental Department of Girard College for the year ending December 31st, 1911.

The new Department of Dental Surgery of Girard College, located in the northeast wing of the Infirmary Building, was formally opened on September 11th, 1911. The whole equipment in the Department was selected and installed with the greatest care, making the three (3) operating rooms complete in all their appointments.

The whole fitting out of, perhaps, the most elaborate dental department in any institution or school of this kind in the whole world, has for its sole object and aim the care of the boys in Girard College, and the practice of Dentistry for them as an exact science.

An elaborate equipment of this character has been considered unnecessary in most institution and school work, in fact, the care of children's teeth and particularly the temporary teeth, has been, as a rule, neglected by both parent and dentist. In re-organizing this Department at Girard College, the Board of Directors wisely decided that it should be in keeping with the high standard maintained in all of the other departments of the institution. The necessity of having every facility at hand for rapid, thorough and careful work is quite obvious.

The white marble partitions, white enameled steel cabinets with porcelain tops, the white enameled chairs, engine and switch boards are selected to create an impression of cleanliness and refinement which we desire Girard College boys to have of their Dental Department, so that on leaving the College they will seek to have their teeth cared for in an office where a high standard and carefully-selected equipment are maintained. These are usually found in the offices of the most

progressive men, who realize that in their adoption they are enabled to advance their work to its highest degree of perfection.

Since the opening of this Department five hundred and two (502) boys have been examined and treated. Of this number, two hundred and eighty-five (285) have been dismissed and two hundred and seventeen (217) are still under treatment. For these boys the following operations have been performed: Six hundred and ninety-three (693) amalgam fillings; eight hundred and six (806) phosphate of zinc and copper fillings; one hundred and fifty-four (154) gutta percha fillings; fifty-eight (58) teeth devitalized; sixty-three (63) alveolar abscesses and putrescent teeth treated; three hundred and ten (310) teeth cleaned and seven (7) permanent teeth extracted.

Seventy-seven (77) of the boys admitted to the College on December 4th, 5th and 6th were examined and treated. We found these boys' mouths in a sadly-neglected condition. Only five (5) had had previous treatment, five (5) others had had some of their permanent teeth extracted, and fifty-nine (59) had cases of irregularities and malocclusion developing, mostly due to neglect and premature extraction of the temporary teeth. Some of these boys' permanent teeth are so badly decayed that we can never hope to restore them to a healthy condition.

I would suggest that the parents or guardians of the Philadelphia boys who are waiting to enter the College be advised that the city has three dental Colleges, each having free clinics, where their children could be treated, also a free dental clinic in City Hall. With such opportunities existing, there is no reason for the boys living in or near Philadelphia coming to us in such a neglected condition.

It is gratifying to us to note the interest the Girard College boys are taking in their own welfare in applying to the Dental Department for treatment. I have never found a more delightful class of patients to deal with. By being kind, sufficient to gain their confidence, and firm, to command their respect, not a single case of discipline has been necessary. This fact to me is well worth mentioning, and reflects great credit on the training of boys in the College.

Our first treatment for a boy coming into the Department is in making a thorough examination, and, if possible, in starting with some simple and painless operation. This accustoms the boy to what is usually considered disagreeable. In this way we gain his confidence and co-operation, and interest him in what is being done for his welfare. He is then given an appointment to return at a subsequent time, and his work carried on and completed as rapidly as possible. The appointment is made for one (1) hour, insisting that he be prompt. In this way he loses no more time from school than is necessary. We endeavor not to have more than two boys from one class at the same time, thereby interfering with the Educational Department as little as possible.

A record card has been carefully prepared, so that every treatment and operation performed during each boy's attendance in the College can be kept on file and referred to at any time.

I may well say that a conscientious effort is being made to carry on the dental work in Girard College on a purely scientific basis, the only interest being the welfare of the boys. We wish to assist in the physical development so far as possible so that a high state of vitality may be established through our assistance and care of their teeth.

We do not deem it sufficient to treat the boys coming under our care for present diseased conditions, but to study the oral cavity as a whole. By prophylactic methods we establish as nearly as possible a healthy and aseptic condition and restore the lost tissue by means of fillings, &c. A study of each individual case is made as to its requirements. Malocclusion and irregularities are studied by means of carefully taken plaster-of-paris impressions, from which exact casts of the mouths are made. From these we can determine the lack of development and harmony of the alveolar process, the muscles and surrounding tissues, which influence the growth of the jaws, going to make up a harmonious facial development.

At the present time we have forty-one (41) cases of malocclusion under active treatment, and have found in our examinations a great many other cases that should be started as soon

as possible. The great percentage of these cases of malocclusion are caused by premature extraction and loss of the temporary teeth through decay and neglect. The most tedious and difficult cases are caused by loss of the permanent teeth. By careful treatment and frequent examination of the boys as soon as they enter the College, we hope to eliminate the greater number of cases and send the boys out in as nearly a normal condition as possible.

The knowledge of the importance of the care of children's teeth warrants the assertion that a large percentage of disease, lack of mental and physical development are due to deleterious effects, resulting from neglect and improper treatment of diseased conditions and malocclusion of the teeth.

I feel sure that the establishing of this Dental Department, also a Nose and Throat Department, will, in the near future, very materially reduce the number of diseases treated in the Infirmary of Girard College, and increase the efficiency in the school work of many of the boys.

In full appreciation of the obligation and responsibility placed on me in having charge of the Department of Dental Surgery in Girard College, the above report is

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL P. CAMERON,
Chief of Dental Department.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST'S REPORT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1911.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—The following report for the year includes all the work done in the last eighteen (18) months, the time intervening since my appointment. It includes all the boys in the College except those admitted in December of this year.

Total number of boys examined.....	1613
Total number of boys refracted.....	756
Total number of boys ordered glasses.....	650

The number ordered glasses is 40% of the whole. These have been classed as follows:—

High defects (urgently in need of glasses), 374 or 23% of the whole.

Low defects (benefited by using glasses), 276 or 17% of the whole.

In the first class most of the boys were without glasses and generally denied symptoms, yet were unquestionably making a great demand on their nervous systems in the unconscious effort to overcome their defects. Children can do this, but it is impossible for them to get the best out of themselves or their work. In this class of cases the importance of glasses cannot be too strongly emphasized. It means for them the lifting of a great weight that has been borne consciously or unconsciously. It means that a physical condition depreciated by a constant nervous exhaustion regains its normal tone when this waste of nerve energy is stayed. It means that a mentality, falsely dulled by blurred visual impressions, becomes a bright and normal intelligence under the stimulation of clear mental pictures.

The second class comprises those who might have gone along without difficulty, or having it, would hardly know

where to place the cause for backward work, restlessness, sleepiness, or many other of the indirect symptoms that eye strain induces. Many of these boys had symptoms and described them intelligently. Many, however, had none, but the defect being present it was deemed wise to correct it and relieve the boy from what would have been more or less of a handicap in his work. This is in line with the present policy of the College to place the boy as near as possible in perfect physical condition and enable him better to take advantage of the opportunities offered, and this is ideal. This second class of cases is one in which a certain percentage, through uncorrected eye strain, go on to myopia and low grade inflammatory conditions so that the method pursued has been with the idea of prevention, the goal of the medical world to-day. These boys have been encouraged to use their glasses only for close work, the principal time when eye strain occurs. Altogether, while the percentage is admittedly high, it is no higher than is consistent with the proper physical care of children under modern conditions, and if pursued with conservatism can result only in benefit.

Some of the boys show a tendency to progressive myopia, but with the use of glasses and the excellent conditions under which they live, it is believed that the advance will be stayed, or at least retarded, so that they may leave the College in good condition and round out their lives without suffering any inconvenience from this disease. Certainly the years spent here will have given them the best foundation to withstand its progress.

About 110 boys are being kept under observation for various reasons. Many also will need watching for changes in their glasses, but having, as now, a complete record of each one it will not be necessary to interfere with their school time so much as heretofore.

Work will be begun on the new boys when the holidays are over and they will be put in shape for their studies as soon as possible.

In having completed so much of this work as has been done up to his time, there is a keen sense of personal gratification in the accomplishment of so great and important a

task. More gratifying, however, is the satisfaction in knowing that so many boys, unconsciously suffering from the demands that unappreciated eye strain was making on their nervous system, have been reached and relieved from this incubus that promised to make of them nervous, irritable persons or threatened to consign them to the class of stupids and incompetents. This is said with due regard for the tendency of all specialists to exaggerate the importance of their special branch, but also with full knowledge, generally accepted and personal, of the incalculable benefit obtained from the use of glasses, especially in children. No other method except the one followed, examining every boy, could have been thorough or satisfactory, and the disclosure of boy after boy badly in need of glasses, and trying to escape them, proved its efficacy.

I cannot close without acknowledging the splendid support and confidence accorded me by you and the other authorities and officials in this work. It has enabled me to proceed with the single purpose of the boy's best interest. It is hoped that conscientious effort to that end has been successful.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. FORST,
Ophthalmologist.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 31st, 1911.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that the expenditures for "Subsistence" supplies for the year ended November 30th, 1911, amounted to \$134,963.25, accounted for as follows:

Almonds and other nuts.	878	pounds.....	\$126.20
Apple butter.....	32	doz. gallons..	319.60
Apricots.....	175	pounds.....	22.00
Bacon.....	2,090	"	329.34
Baking powder and soda.	330	"	73.21
Barley	35	"	1.69
Baskets, bread.....	13	.....	24.34
Beans, dried	84 ¹⁹ / ₈₀	bushels.....	252.76
Beans, baked.....	108	doz. gallons..	648.00
Beef, chucks.....	128,070	pounds.....	10,090.54
Beef, corned.....	60,943	"	4,676.09
Beef, dried.....	492	"	98.91
Beef, roast (pin bone)	1,806	} "	4,055.62
"	30,515		
Beef, round.....	277	"	40.81
Beef, sirloin steaks.....	15,740	"	2,722.33
Beef, rump steaks.....	10,795	"	1,573.52
Brandy, wine, whiskey..	17	gallons.....	53.20
Buckwheat.....	918	pounds.....	24.31
Butter.....	42,410	"	12,080.77
Cereals.....	346	cases.....	1,078.62
Cheese.....	1,636	pounds.....	235.94
Cherries, canned.....	348	dozen.....	817.36
Chicken.....	14,717 ¹ / ₄	pounds.....	2,866.41
Chocolate and cocoa....	132	"	42.18
Cider.....	217	gallons.....	39.16
Coffee, green.....	17,512	pounds.....	1,901.38
Coffee, roasted.....	25	"	9.50
Coal, egg and stove.....	206 ¹⁰⁷⁴ / ₂₃₄₀	tons.....	1,176.62
Corn, canned.....	848	dozen.....	720.86
<i>Forward.....</i>			<i>\$46,101.27</i>

<i>Brought forward</i>			\$46,101.27
Cornmeal.....	1,380	pounds.....	27.26
Cornstarch.....	520	"	24.32
Crackers and cakes.....	9,311½	"	737.84
Currants.....	190	"	16.63
Eggs.....	16,231	dozen.....	3,630.55
Farina.....	108	pounds.....	6.85
Fish.....	12,169	"	1,478.42
Flour.....	1,885½	barrels.....	8,470.84
Gelatine.....	12	gross.....	210.24
Gherkins and chow-chow	20	dozen bottles.	64.00
Hams.....	49,941	pounds.....	7,959.59
Hominy.....	900	"	14.58
Ice.....	319 ¹⁴⁴⁸ ₂₀₀₀	tons.....	1,033.53
Ice cream.....	5,042	quarts.....	1,479.75
Lamb—Hindquarters...	536	}	2,499.46
Chops.....	4,744		
Roast.....	3,316		
Shoulders, &c...	1,555		
Lard.....	10,377	pounds.....	1,154.38
Liver, Beef.....	106	}	180.87
Calf.....	857		
Macaroni.....	500	"	41.00
Marketing as follows:—			
Apples.....		\$1,176.57	
Bananas.....		429.88	
Berries.....		1,123.16	
Cherries.....		114.88	
Cranberries.....		97.87	
Grapes.....		449.04	
Lemons.....		152.35	
Melons.....		212.69	
Oranges.....		1,159.45	
Peaches.....		531.55	
Pears.....		327.00	
Plums.....		236.42	
Potatoes, sweet.....		129.23	
Potatoes, white.....		4,747.24	
Vegetables, &c.....		7,145.98	
			<hr/> 18,033.31
<i>Forward</i>			\$93,164.69

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$93,164.69
Milk.....	300,055 quarts.....	15,461.56
Mince meat.....	1,249 pounds.....	134.32
Molasses and syrup.....	1,773 gallons.....	537.39
Mutton, chops.....	4,185	} pounds..... 5,280.23
legs.....	42,065	
Oatmeal and Avena.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.....	197.34
Olive oil.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen quarts.....	159.50
Oysters and clams.....	460 gallons.....	} 1,001.86
.....	54,331	
Peaches, canned.....	392 dozen.....	872.14
Pears, canned.....	410 ".....	941.20
Peas, canned.....	1,008 $\frac{3}{12}$ ".....	1,166.88
Peas, dried.....	50 $\frac{27}{80}$ bushels.....	30.73
Pickles.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels.....	203.50
Pork, chops.....	1,455 pounds.....	} 685.75
shoulders.....	4,547 ".....	
tenderloin.....	16 ".....	
Preserves.....	4,900 ".....	902.40
Prunes.....	3,250 ".....	344.87
Raisins.....	2,305 ".....	193.87
Rennet.....	10 dozen bottles.....	10.00
Rice.....	3,400 pounds.....	148.84
Salt.....	73 sacks.....	66.66
Sauer kraut.....	8 barrels.....	73.00
Sausage.....	3,378 pounds.....	512.54
Scrapple.....	986 ".....	70.16
Spices and dried herbs..	344 ".....	67.57
Sugar, "B".....	40,724 ".....	1,992.56
Sugar, granulated.....	40,604 ".....	2,166.14
Sugar, pulverized.....	3,753 ".....	203.19
Tapioca.....	136 ".....	8.67
Tea.....	4,131 ".....	826.21
Tomatoes, canned.....	300 dozen gallons.....	1,050.00
Tongues, beef.....	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	344.39
Tripe.....	90 pounds.....	5.40
Turkeys.....	6,801 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".....	1,606.58

Forward..... \$130,430.14

<i>Brought forward</i>			\$130,430.14
Vanilla and other extracts	37	quarts	64.65
Veal, roast.....	1,728	} pounds	480.10
cutlets.....	1,050		
Vinegar, cider.....	929½	gallons.....	213.79
Vinegar, malt.....	9	dozen quarts.	21.15
Yeast.....	2,128	pounds.....	425.60
Sundry subsistence.....			452.91
Crockery, kitchen and glassware.....			920.37
Covers, table.....			13.50
Kitchen utensils.....			709.12
Linen, table.....			766.86
Linene.....			38.84
Napkins and rings.....			314.17
Oil cloth.....			13.80
Toweling.....			98.25
Total.....			<u>\$134,963.25</u>

This total, as usual, includes the supplies for the officers' and employees' tables. As compared with the year 1910 there is an increase of \$1247.46. The average number of boys maintained during the year was 1493, the per capita cost of subsistence supplies, \$90.40.

IMPROVEMENTS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

The year 1911 was remarkable for the great number and variety of improvements made in the physical conditions of Girard College. Never in the history of the college has so much been undertaken in a single year, but owing to the fact that prompt consideration was given by the Committee and Board to the recommendations made early in the year after the annual survey of buildings and grounds, we have been able to carry the work forward expeditiously and most of it is completed at this time; the principal exception being the erection of the new wing to Building No. 7.

These improvements all mean added comfort and safety for the pupils of the College and are evidences of the desire on the part of the administration and the Board of Directors to provide everything necessary for the proper carrying on of our work.

The following summarized statement will indicate in a measure what has been accomplished:—

BUILDING No. 2.—Roof raised, third floor dormitories altered, providing proper ventilation and toilet facilities. Electric light wiring, and lighting system altered.

BUILDING No. 3.—Roof raised, dormitories altered and improved ventilation and toilet facilities installed in same. Electric light wiring and lighting system altered. New double stairways installed.

BUILDING No. 4.—Roof raised, third floor dormitories improved the same as in Buildings Nos. 2 and 3. Electric light wiring and lighting system altered. New double stairways installed. Porcelain individual lavatories and new shower baths for 144 pupils provided in the basement and the walls of these rooms covered with white tiles. Heating changed to vacuum system.

BUILDING No. 5.—Two storerooms altered to provide two needed class rooms and an office for the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge.

BUILDING No. 6 (Infirmary)—Altered east ward on first floor to accommodate the new Dental Department. Solariums altered. Nine new individual porcelain lavatories installed in basement.

BUILDING No. 7.—New wing with school and home accommodations for sixty boys (now in course of construction). Kitchen ventilated by hoods placed over cooking apparatus. New metal ceilings in dormitories Section 7H. Two new toilet rooms provided in corridors of second floor.

BUILDING No. 8.—Porcelain individual lavatories and new shower baths provided for 240 boys. Walls of corridors, and

lavatories, &c., in basement covered with white tiles. Kitchen ventilated by hoods over cooking apparatus. New grease hoppers installed.

BUILDING No. 9.—Porcelain individual lavatories and new shower baths installed for 400 boys. Walls of corridors and new lavatories, &c., covered with white tiles. Linoleum laid on floors of ten section rooms.

BUILDING No. 10.—New metal ceilings placed in eight school rooms. Corridor on second floor altered to provide an office for the Supervisor of Elementary Schools.

GENERAL.—The new shoe shop was completed early in the year, and is now centrally located in the old power house, north of Building No. 5. This part of our business is now carried on under excellent conditions.

New toilet building, with dressing rooms and shower baths for athletic teams, erected on the west playground. A portion of the grounds north of Buildings Nos. 3 and 4 covered with asphalt. A granolithic walk ten feet wide laid along south and west sides of north playground. Automatic sprinklers for fire protection installed in the Laundry and Mechanical School. New auxiliary main in conduit and oil switches for electric light and power service and automatic voltage regulator installed at power house.

The fact that our kitchen refuse and other waste material are sources of income seems to have interested some people and has caused favorable comment in the newspapers. During the year 1911 we received from the sale of waste material, &c., the following amounts:—

Fat and bones.....	\$1,322.90
Barrels, boxes, crocks, &c.	699.37
Rags.....	79.49
Garbage.....	440.00
Miscellaneous.....	171.05
Dumpage of gravel on our playgrounds.	750.50
	<hr/>
	\$3,463.31

On March 21st, 1911, Samuel Anthony, our Chief Engineer, died. Mr. Anthony came to Girard College in 1872 and during his time and under his direct supervision many important changes took place; most notably the introduction of steam heat and electric lighting. Mr. Anthony was always faithful and efficient and served the College well during his more than thirty-eight years of active duty.

The Steward desires to take this opportunity to testify to the general efficiency and faithfulness to duty of the employees in our various departments.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK O. ZESINGER,
Steward.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

Whose indentures were Canceled during the Year 1911 to enable them to accept positions.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Allen, Thomas Walter.	Machine tender....	Angelo Dyeing Company..	Hope and Clearfield Sta.
Allison, John Ross.....	Clerk.....	Northern Trust Company..	600 Spring Garden St.
Alminde, Anton.....	Paper box maker..	W. M. Boas.....	1042 Ridge Ave.
Anderson, Claus Ludwig..	Clerk.....	Electric Storage Battery...	19th St. and Allegheny Ave.
Barlage, Gilbert S.	Stenographer.....	C. N. Butler.....	Land Title Building.
Barthel, Harry Edward...	Stenographer.....	P. F. Brown & Co.....	39 S. Front St.
Bascone, Robert Headley..	Printer.....	Henry H. Roelofs & Co.....	13th and Brown Sta.
Baskin, George William...	Stockkeeper.....	Harrisburg Light, Heat and Power Co.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Beeson, Charles Chandler.	Messenger.....	John Wanamaker.....	13th and Market Sts.
Beisel, Howard.....	Mill boy.....	Joseph Bromley.....	4th St. and Lehigh Ave.
Bell, Walter Earl.....		To mother.	
Binckley, Herbert.....		To mother.	
Blyth, Charles Alonzo.....		Edward McClintock.....	Clearfield, Pa.
Boughner, Wilford F.....	Clerk.....	Bloch Go-Cart Co.....	1136 N. American St.
Brogan, Edward Wesley..	Helper.....	Central Electric Co.....	13 N. 13th St.
Burkhartsmeir, Harry G..	Office boy.....	Whitman's Studio.....	9th and Oxford Sts.
Cawood, Henry F.	Office boy.....	Thomas Parker.....	1215 Filbert St.
Chandler, Ferris Swithin..	Stenographer.....	Westinghouse Lamp Co....	608 Chestnut St.
Clemmer, Howard G.....	Farmer.....	Henry Buchert, Farmer....	Obelisk, Pa.
Craig, James Anderson...	Clerk.....	Pennsylvania Railroad....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Darby, Percy William.	Office boy.....	Supplee Hardware Co.....	503 Market St.
Dartt, James Gillis.....	Stenographer.....	Cumberland Valley R. R....	Chambersburg, Pa.
Dixon, Joseph.....	Moulder.....	Scranton Stove Works....	Scranton, Pa.
Donecker, John Chester...	Stenographer.....	Pennsylvania R. R. Co....	Broad St. Station.
Duff, Francis.....		To mother.	
Dungan, John Dallas.....	Clerk.....	Phila. & Reading Ry. Co..	Wayne Junction.
Dwyer, James.....	Errand boy.....	Williamson & Cassedy....	526 Market St.
Engel, Norman C.	Mail clerk.....	Western Electric Co.....	11th and York Sts.
Edwards, David John....	Stenographer.....	Packard Motor Car Co....	216 N. Broad St.
Etsel, George Francis....	Candy manufac- turer.....	Stephen F. Whitman & Co.	Philadelphia.
Fay, Charles McD.	Errand boy.....	Joseph. G. Darlington....	1126 Chestnut St.
Federer, Raymond.....		To mother.	
Pink, Theodore Thomas..	Office boy.....	New England Cotton Yarn Co.....	213 Chestnut St.
Finley, Walter Wilson....	Clerk.....	Harrison Bros. Co.....	35th and Gray's Ferry Rd.
Foley, John Aloysius....	Student.....	Penn Charter School.....	12th and Chestnut Sts.
Garis, James F.		To mother.	
Garretson, Philip F.....	Draughtsman.....	Phila. Drying Machine Co..	6721 Germantown Ave.
Gavit, Albert Newall....	Clerk.....	Adams Express Co.....	Philadelphia.
Glatthorn, Raymond Otto.	Stock boy.....	W. M. Steppacher & Bros..	146 N. 13th St.
Greenawalt, Harry.....		To mother.	
Gregson, Louis Henry....	Helper.....	"News" Office.....	Perth Amboy, N. J.

INDENTURES CANCELED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Griffiths, John Archibald..	Clerk.....	Gaynor Contracting Co....	327 Wash. Ave., Scranton.
Groff, Michael Brook....	Rivet placer.....	McClintic Marshall Con- struction Co.....	Pottstown, Pa.
Grosh, Ellwood Jones....	Casket maker.....	Schack & Sherwood.....	1514 Callowhill St.
Guest, Kenneth James....	Helper.....	L. L. Reese.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Grau, William Florian....	Stenographer.....	J. S. Harris.....	Narberth, Pa.
Haggerty, Leonard G. ..	Stock boy.....	Strawbridge & Clothier....	8th and Market Sts.
Haire, John Henry.....	Stenographer.....	Steward's Office.....	Girard College.
Harnish, Paul B.....	.....	Going to school.	.....
Hettler, Jacob Frederick..	.....	To mother.	.....
Higgins, Thomas Francis..	Farmer.....	C. W. Weatherby, Farmer..	Mullica Hill, N. J.
Hoch, George Raymond..	Farmer.....	Clarence Beam.....	Shippensburg, Pa.
Hogarth, Charles Mennell.	Salesman.....	Watson Wagon Co.....	604 Witherspoon Building.
Hunsinger, John Amos....	.....	Hazard Mfg. Co.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Jacobs, Albert E.	Machine inspector.	National Telautograph Co.	18 S. 7th St.
Jamison, William.....	Clerk.....	Steward's Office.....	Girard College.
Jenkins, Gwilym Arthur..	Accountant.....	Lehigh Coal Co.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Johnson, Samuel Richard..	Office boy.....	Samuel A. W. Berkheimer..	Ambler, Pa.
Jones, Clarence Dittes....	Compositor.....	Allen, Lane & Scott.....	1211 Clover St.
Jones, Edward Howell....	Clerk.....	Stackhouse & Kramer.....	522 Market St., Camden, N. J.
Jones, William Henry....	Confectioner.....	A. C. Keely.....	2215 N. Front St.
Joyce, John.....	Moulder.....	Williamson & Bros.....	Cumberland and Aramingo Sts.
Kerkelager, George	Machine tender....	R. Blankenburg & Co.....	24th and Ellsworth Sts.
Kessler, Frank Ludwig...	Apprentice carpen- ter.....	Frederick A. Havens.....	845 N. 19th St.
Kiley, John Martin.....	Breaker boy.....	Red Ash Coal Co.....	Mt. Carmel.
Kirby, Warren Edison....	Clerk.....	Eshleman & Craig Laun- dry Co.....	1127 Chestnut St.
Knoll, Thomas Calvin....	.....	To mother.	.....
Knuftmann, Herman T....	Office boy.....	Gibson Gas Fixture Works,	1426 Callowhill St.
Lamborn, William K. ..	Farmer.....	V. D. Rutter.....	Christiana, Pa.
Landenberger, John.....	Clerk.....	Theodore Presser Co.....	1712 Chestnut St.
Landrus, Frederick Carl...	Pretzels and candy.	.....	Harrisburg, Pa.
Langham, Thomas.....	Clerk.....	Acme Tea Co.....	4th and Willow Sts.
Lannan, Ira James.....	Farmer.....	E. C. Pravel.....	Nittany, Pa.
Lannen, Roland Richard..	Farmer.....	E. C. Pravel.....	Nittany, Pa.
Lentz, George Howard....	Car cleaner.....	L. V. R. R. Co.....	Hazleton, Pa.
Lowry, William Stewart..	Clerk.....	Financial Information Co..	505 Chestnut St.
McGinnis, Chas. Z. W.	Clerk.....	Northern Trust Co.....	600 Spring Garden St.
Martin, Henry Jerome....	Cabinet maker....	To mother.	.....
Matthews, Bayard Hazel..	Tool maker.....	Victor Talking Machine Co.	Camden, N. J.
May, Neil Arthur.....	.....	To mother.	.....
Meherer, Benjamin F.....	Chemist's helper..	Phila. Watch Case Co.....	Riverside, N. J.
Menow, Samuel B.....	Stenographer.....	Ætna Life Insurance Co...	5th and Walnut Sts.
Michener, Aubray W.....	.....	To mother.	.....
Miller, Raymond Rollin...	Going to school...	To mother.	.....
Missimer, Hertel.....	Clerk.....	John Lang Paper Mfg. Co.	24th and Vine Sts.
Moore, Preston Minarda..	Clerk.....	L. Dannenbaum's Sons....	52 N. 8th St.
Mosley, George.....	Stenographer.....	William C. Schoettle.....	310 Florist St.

INDENTURES CANCELED.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Norton, George F.	Stenographer	Pennsylvania R. R. Co. . . .	Broad Street Station.
Osborne, Raymond . . .	Errand boy	D'Olier Engraving Co.	Morris Building.
Palmer, George A.	Clerk	Acme Tea Co.	Merchantville, N. J.
Patterson, John Alex.	Helper	George W. Roddy	58th and Chester Ave.
Patton, James Brainard	Stenographer	Columbia Coal & Ice Co.	Columbia, Pa.
Patton, John Q. Adams	Clerk	Adams Express Co.	Philadelphia.
Pfander, Ellwood Grover	Machine tender	C. H. Masland Sons	Frankford Ave. and Amber St.
Pfander, Herbert Edward	Repairman	Underwood Typewriter Co.	725 Chestnut St.
Phillips, Hartwell . . . . .	. . . . .	Wyoming Cutlery Co.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Pilgret, Albert Alvin	Surveyor	D. L. & W. R. R.	Scranton, Pa.
Porter, Morton Jackson	Office boy	John Wanamaker	City Hall Square.
Price, Ernest	Clerk	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Ranck, Harry Roland . . . . .	. . . . .	Tabor Mfg. Co.	18th and Hamilton Sta.
Raynor, Thomas Henry	Office boy	Powell, Clouds & Co.	602 Arch St.
Read, Clifford Biddle	Helper	Cocoonut Specialty Co.	23d and Hamilton Sta.
Reckfuss, Vincent	Machinist's helper	John Wanamaker	City Hall Square.
Reifsnnyder, Sydney Earle	Helper, electrical	Spence & Finn	12th and 14th Sts., Altoona, Pa.
Robertson, William B.	Laborer	Burt Bros.	9th and McKean Sts.
Robinson, Henry Fisher . . . .	. . . . .	Strawbridge & Clothier	8th and Market Sts.
Rodgers, Alexander S.	Clerk	Charles Christeson Co.	1021 Filbert St
Rogers, Roscoe Hastings . . . .	. . . . .	To sister.	
Sachs, Justin F. W.	Entry clerk	H. H. Barton & Son Co.	109 S. 3d St.
Schoenberg, Harry Albert	Clerk	F. A. North	1206 Chestnut St.
Schoepp, John Carl G.	Office boy	Baldwin Locomotive Wks.	500 N. Broad St.
Senderling, George Hagert	Office boy	C. Berkely Taylor	904 Land Title Building.
Sorenson, Walter	Clerk	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	256 N. Broad St.
Sparver, Charles Edward	Plumber	William M. Logan	1422 N. 6th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Stewart, Charles Andrew . . . .	. . . . .	To grandmother.	
Stover, Jacob	Machinist's helper	Baldwin Locomotive Wks.	500 N. Broad St.
Stover, Leroy	Millhand	Montgomery Sash Co.	Montgomery, Pa.
Torpey, John Joseph	Clerk	Ford Motor Co.	1723 Broadway, N. Y.
Watters, Thomas J.	Stenographer	Frederick H. Cohan & Co.	1142 Real Estate Building.
West, Charles James . . . . .	. . . . .	To grandmother.	
Whetstone, Winfield E.	Errand boy	Williamson & Cassedy	526 Market St.
Williams, George	Office boy	Link-Belt Engineering Co.	Nicetown, Pa.
Williams, Haydon . . . . .	. . . . .	M. S. James	208 W. Broad St., Hazleton, Pa.
Witte, William Thomas	Office boy	Strawbridge & Clothier	8th and Market Sts.
Wobensmith, Jacob J.	Delivery boy	H. M. Prichard	San Bernardino, Cal.
Wooding, Clarence Archer . . . .	. . . . .	Nelson Kershaw	Addington, Pa.
Worrall, James Howard . . . .	. . . . .	Central News Co.	Washington Square.
Wright, Harold Gilbert	Order boy	Dunlap Grocery Co.	Ridge Ave. and Green Sts.
Young, Joseph P. . . . . .	. . . . .	To mother.	
Yuenger, John	Clerk	Fred. A. Havens & Co.	945 N. 19th St.
Zintel, Willard D. . . . . .	. . . . .	To mother.	

STAR SCHOLARS FOR 1911.

Star Scholars are those pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose averages for recitations have been 8.50 or above for the year, on a scale from zero to ten (10.00).

APPENZELLER, WADE FRANKLIN
CRAWFORD, JOHN CARLISLE
EPSTEIN, JOHN
FOSS, THOMAS STERLING
JACOB, JOHN
MCGLENSEY, WILLIAM

MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE
MULHERN, JOHN
REVELL, THOMAS ANDREW
SAVAGE, JEREMIAH JOHN
ULLRICH, WALTER DEHAVEN
WRIGHT, RICHARD WILLIAM

CLASSES OF HONOR.

The Third, or highest, Class of honor comprises all pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose conduct for the year is represented by 9.60 or more, on a scale from zero to ten; the Second, all whose conduct is marked 9.30 or over and under 9.60; and the First, all whose conduct is marked 9.00 or over and under 9.30.

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

ADAMS, WINFIELD SCOTT	GEIBEL, LOUIS JACOB
ALLENDORF, KARL JACOB	GILLESPIE, ROBERT ALEXANDER
ANDERSON, GEORGE JAMES	GLATTHORN, HAROLD RAYMOND
ANDREWS, AARON RICHARD	GOLIGHTLY, ARTHUR LEWIS
AUWETTER, JOHN	GORE, PHILIP SYDNEY
BAER, LYALL PREBLE	GRAHAM, RALPH SHUBERT
BARDSLEY, JAMES HENRY	GRANGER, CHARLES THOMAS
BATDORF, CHARLES WESLEY	HAA'S, JOHN WILLIAM
BEARDSLEY, WILLIAM HENRY	HAENEL, WALTER ANTON RICHARD
BISHOP, WILMER	HAMMEL, THEODORE CHARLES
BLACK, AARON THOMAS	HAMILTON, HOWARD JOHN
BLAIR, GEORGE EACHUS	HISTAND, GEORGE
BLUMRICK, HOWARD JOHN	HOSER, HAROLD HENRY
BOLTON, JOHN HASLET	HOUCK, GEORGE LOVENE
BOLTON, NORRIS HAROLD	JACOB, JOHN
BOYES, ANDREW MAIRE CANDLISH	JONES, CHARLES PALMER
BRADLEY, CLARENCE ROBERT	KEYSER, JOHN THOMAS
BRAUTIGAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	KLINE, HENRY EDWARD
BROWN, DAVID HAY	KNAPP, WILLIAM CARL
BROWN, JAMES GETHEREL	KOPP, ELLIS LeROY
CARL, EUGENE DEWEY	LANDHERR, WILLIAM JOSEPH
CARRIGAN, JOSEPH LEON	LARSON, JOHN DAVID
CHAFEY, JOHN GARRETT	LAYAOU, WILLIAM JOSEPH
CLOSS, GEORGE MAITLAND	LAZARUS, EUGENE REYNOLDS
COLLER, CARL SORRICK	LEAYMAN, GLENROY
CRAWFORD, JOHN CARLISLE	LEE, THOMAS
DeLANGUILLETTE, FRANCIS W.	LESLIE, JOHN CLIFFORD
DOUGHERTY, JOSEPH SADLEIR	LEWIS, DAVID DANIEL
DUNCAN, WILLIAM ROLAND	McCAFFREY, GEORGE DANIEL
DYSON, ELI	MacFARLAND, ALFRED SEWELL
EPSTEIN, JOHN	MCGLENSEY, WILLIAM
ERICKSON, CHARLES JOHN	MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE
FORREST, LELAND ETHELBERT A.	MATTHEWS, JAMES EUGENE
POSS, FRANK MORTON	MATTHIAS, LeROY RUSSELL
FRISCH, CHARLES WALTER	MEGONEGAL, EDWIN RUSSELL
FRITSCH, THEOBALD JACOB	MOODIE, CHARLES LAWRENCE

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

MOODIE, HENRY AUGUSTUS.	SCHAAL, THEODORE FREDERICK
MOORE, BOWMAN HILT	SCHALLES, FRANK
MOORE, WALTER RICHARDSON	SCHRYVER, LEWIS GARRETT
MOSLEY, REUBEN VICTOR	SHAFFER, MAX DELOYD
MOYER, HENRY GARDNER	SHANER, AARON CLEVENSTINE
MULLEN, MICHAEL	SMITH, RALPH LINUS
MURRAY, ROBERT BRUCE	SOHN, RAYMOND FRANCIS
MYERS, WILLIAM GARMAN	STANTON, HAROLD
NEFF, EZRA BEER	START, RUSSELL CAMPBELL
NYLAND, LEO FRANCIS	STOCK, WILLIAM FREDERICK
O'TOOLE, GEORGE FRANCIS	STROMAN, JAMES HENRY
OWENS, JOHN FRANKLIN	SWINGLE, CARL RAYMOND
PARMENTIER, ROBERT RALSTON	SWINGLE, CLAUD ROSWELL
PLEIBEL, GEORGE FREDERICK	VAN DOREN, FRANCIS ADDISON
POLLITT, EDWARD HOWARD	VARE, JOHN ELMER
POWELL, GEORGE DEWEY	WALLACE, CHARLES
POWELL, HARRY ARCHIBALD	WALKUP, LEOPOLD CUSHING
RABOLD, CLARENCE HERMAN	WALTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
RABOLD, ROY WILLIAM	WETTEN, ARTHUR STANLEY
RATCLIFFE, ELLIS EDWARD	WEYHENMEYER, LELAND STANFORD
REDFERN, GEORGE EDWARD	WHITMAN, HOUK LOGAN FRANK
RESSLER, RALPH CLARENCE	WITTMAN, RUSSELL STANLEY
RIGLING, SAMUEL	WITZEL, HAROLD KEYSER
ROADARMEL, JOHN	WRIGHT, RICHARD WILLIAM
RODGERS, EDWARD ANDREW	WYLIE, HENRY JOHN
SAVAGE, JEREMIAH JOHN	YOUNG, ROBERT HAMILTON

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR.

ACHENBACH, FREDERICK	GILROY, PAUL ALLEN
AFFLERBACH, GEORGE WASHINGTON	GRAU, FRANK CHARLES
ALEXANDER, HOWARD BERTON	GRAY, RISDEN HOMER
ALTHOUSE, RALPH BLAINE	GRUEL, HAROLD KIRK
APPLEBY, WILLARD SNIVELY	GUCKENBUEHLER, JOHN ARTHUR
ARNOLD, LLOYD EDWIN	GUEST, JOHN DANIEL
ATCHISON, WILLIAM JAMES	HAFNER, ELMER HENRY
BARNES, GUY SEWARD	HALDEMAN, LEON OSMOND
BARRES, FRANKLIN EMERSON	HANNUM, MORRIS PAULDING
BATH, KENNETH	HARDICK, ALVIN JAMES
BECHTOLD, JOSEPH CHARLES	HARSH, SAMUEL LEROY
BILLINGHAM, ARTHUR FRANK	HARTENSTINE, CLARENCE HEBER
BLOSSOM, WILBUR WALKER	HEIN, LOUIS HARRY
BOYES, RICHARD HENRY	HEM, EDWARD MATTHIAS
BRENT, GEORGE FRANCIS	HERRING, CHARLES HOMER
BROWN, HARRIS	HICKS, BEACH CRARY
BUECHELER, CARL FREDERICK	HOFMANN, WILLIAM
BUECHELER, GEORGE ERNEST	HOOK, CHARLES HENRY
BUECHELER, WILLIAM	HOSFIELD, LOUIS GEORGE
BUEHLER, GEORGE WYLIE	HOUGH, RALPH RAYMOND
BUNN, GEORGE BALSAZOR	INGBER, NATHAN
CAPELLI, JOSEPH JOHN	JAMES, HARRY EDWARD
CARLSON, HOWARD WARRINGTON	JESTER, JOHN RICHARDSON
CARSON, WALTER FREEMAN	JONES, JOSIAH
COWAN, JAMES AULD	JUDD, JAMES FREDERICK
CRAMER, BENJAMIN EDWARD	KILLINGER, RALPH IVERSON
CROASDALE, STANLEY BUNTING	KOPPENHEFFER, ROY ADDISON
CROSSON, JAMES	KUPPINGER, JACOB FREDERICK
DAVIS, LAWRENCE MARTIN	KERSCHNER, RAYMOND ROBERT
DAVIS, LYLE	KELLEY, WILLIAM HENRY
DEILY, NAMAND ARTHUR	KENYON, CYRUS LINFORD
DUER, HARRY T.	LAIRD, CLARENCE
EDELMAN, WILLIAM MCKINLEY	LANDENBERGER, HENRY WILLIAM
ENGEL, CHARLES	LAYAOU, JOHN ADAM
ERVIN, HENRY THOMAS	LENTZ, STANLEY NORMAN
EVANS, MILTON MORGAN	LEWIS, JAMES GILLAND
EVANS, THOMAS WILLIAM	LINCOLN, RUSSELL PHIPPS
FAGELY, RUSSELL LEE	MCCLUNG, WILLIAM HENRY
FABIAN, HENRY	MCCONNELL, SAMUEL FAULKNER
FEIST, WILLIAM FRANKLIN	MCLANE, PALMER PHENEGAR
FISHER, DANIEL HASTINGS	MCMAMARA, JOSEPH CLIFFORD
FOX, ALBERT OWEN	MACCARTNEY, PAUL HENRY
FREY, CARROLL HAROLD	MARPLE, THOMAS
FULMER, GEORGE HENRY	MATELLA, FRANK
GEIBEL, HENRY JACOB	MAUST, SAMUEL LEONARD

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR.

MAY, ERNEST TOLBERT	SHANDLE, GEORGE HENRY
MAY, WILLIAM HENRY	SHANK, GEORGE MYERS
MONTGOMERY, THAYER JAMES	SHINN, CHARLES FIDELL
MULHERN, JOHN	SINGLEY, JOHN
MYERS, WILLIAM LLEWELLYN	SMITH, JOHN HOFFMAN
NARR, JOHN AUGUST	SMITH, LEIGHTON
NARR, WILLIAM	SPENCER, ARTHUR
NASH, NORMAN HASKIN	STONE, ALONZO LEWIS
NOONE, HOWARD THOMAS	STRADLING, ALBERT HENRY
PARMENTIER, CHARLES WILER	SUTTON, WILLIAM JOSEPH
PATTON, FRANCIS ALFRED	TAYLOR, HARRY STEWARD
PERRY, WARREN HENRY	THALACKER, FREDERICK
PHILLIPS, GEORGE	THIEL, HERMAN NICHOLAS
PIATT, ALFRED	TURNER, WILLIAM DUNBAR
POOLE, CHARLES FREDERICK E.	VAUGHN, ALEXANDER CLAUDE
QUAY, EVERETT STANLEY	WALCH, HUGO VICTOR
REGENOLD, JOHN JOSEPH	WALL, FRANK EBENSPERGER
RISTINE, CHARLES WALTON	WALL, GEORGE DEWEY
RORAR, THOMAS SIMON	WALSH, JOSEPH LEO
RULEY, HARRY FORD	WALSH, PHILIP
RUNG, JOHN DONALD	WALTER, WILLIAM CHARLES
RUSSELL, ALLEN	WALTON, THOMAS MOORE
RUSO, LOUIS	WARD, BOYD KNAPP
SAHLER, WELLINGTON GROSS	WEBB, RAYMOND RAY
SCHENK, ROBERT JOSEPH	WILLIAMS, ALBERT WHEELOCK
SCHMIDT, ERNEST DANIEL	WITZEL, HENRY FREDERICK

FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

ALLEN, WILLIAM LUMMIS
BABIS, ALEXANDER FRANK
BAILEY, ROBERT WIGTON
BARR, CAREY MARKWARD
BENNETT, JOSHUA MATTHEW
BORIE, HENRY
BRANDENBERG, JULES
BRANDENBURG, OTTO
BRAUN, EDWARD HERMAN
BUCHANAN, RAYMOND JAGO
BUNN, JACOB PERCIVAL
CANNON, MARION JOSEPH
COHICK, HARRY WARREN,
COLMERY, HAROLD MARSHALL,
CONNER, WILLIAM HENRY
COURTNEY, JAMES WILLIAM
DAVENPORT, ANDREW JOSEPH
DAVIS, HAROLD ALFORD
DAVENPORT, ARTHUR DECATUR
DOUGHERTY, WALTER KIDDER
DUFF, LAWRENCE
DUNKLE, JAMES
DURHAM, WALTER KREMER
EATON, ALBERT BOYCE
ENDERLY, JOSEPH CLIFFORD
ERB, JONAS CECIL
EVANS, JOHN JAY
FAGELEY, LEONARD JOHN
FOLEY, THOMAS
FOSS, THOMAS
FOSSETT, RUSSELL
FRITSCH, WILLIAM FREDERICK
GALVIN, JAMES
GEORGE, JOHN WILLIAM
GIBERSON, WILLIAM HENRY
GILBERT, DANIEL WALTON
GILHAM, GEORGE LEWIS
HALL, GEORGE ALLEN
HALL, HOWARD RAYMOND
HARTLINE, WILLIAM CHARLES
HEFFER, ELMER
HEITZMANN, JOSEPH HENRY
HILLER, CHARLES ANDRUS
HUNTER, JOHN FRANCIS
IRWIN, JOHN FLEMING

KEEN, ARTHUR HOMES
KESSINGER, RICHARD STANFORD
KILLINGER, CHARLES EDGAR
KING, JAMES
KLAUS, FREDERICK ADAM
KLIEMAND, CARL FREDERICK
KNAUER, HARRY NELSON
KUPPINGER, JOHN GEORGE
LANGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN
LAW, WILLIAM GILBERT
LAWN, SAMUEL MICHAEL
LAZARUS, GEORGE PARVIN
LEAVESLEY, GEORGE WILSON
LENHART, PAUL VICTOR
LIGHTNER, ALONZO EARL
LITTLE, ROBERT JAMES
LUNDY, PETER WALTON
MARSHALL, HARRY FLEMING
MATTHIAS, CHARLES HENRY
MAYER, DANIEL DEWEY
MEAGHER, FRANKLIN FRANCIS
MERTZ, MARK SHOWERS
MILLER, ALBERT AUGUST
MILLER, GEORGE CHARLES
MORRIS, ROBERT AUGUSTUS
MULRENAN, WILLIAM
MYERS, ALBERT JOSIAH
MYERS, JERRY LANDIS
NUNGESSER, PETER ELMER
PAVLIK, RICHARD FRANK
PEDRICK, LELAND SAMUEL
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM
PORRECA, HUMBERT
POTTS, THOMAS
RABOLD, CHARLES LEE
REED, HARRY GEORGE
REGE CZY, GERSON
RICE, RANDOL
RICE, WILLIAM JAMES
RICHARDSON, PAUL
RIMBACH, JOHN WILLIAM
SAUTER, HERMAN
SCHICK, WALTER RAYMOND
SCHWARTZER, CARL FRANK
SCHWARZ, WILLIAM AUGUST

FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

SHAFFER, EARL DeLONG	SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM SASSAMAN
SHEAKLEY, NEIL MARVIN	SWANSON, CHARLES MILTON
SHERWIN, JOSEPH REES	VERNER, WILLIAM
SHETTER, WILLIAM GEORGE	WALCK, FREDERICK HARVEY
SMITH, JOHN LEONARD	WAMBOLD, HAROLD MERITT
SNYDER, RANDOL CHARLES	WEINERT, ARTHUR OSCAR
SPIRES, HAROLD BECK	WELTON, STANLEY EARNEST
STANLEY, WILLIAM HILBERT	WEYMAN, HENRY
STOHNER, RAYMOND HENRY	WILSON, ARTHUR J.
STONE, LeROY WALWORK	WISMER, RALPH DENGLE
STOUT, EARL LeROY	WORRALL, LeROY

YOUNG, JOSEPH REDFERN

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN GIRARD COLLEGE,

JANUARY 31, 1912.

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Achenbach, Frederick.....	March 1, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.24	9.39
Adams, Winfield Scott.....	April 13, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.52	9.72
Alexander, Howard Berton.....	Aug. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.08	9.40
Allendorf, Karl Jacob.....	Oct. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.27	9.95
Alsop, Raymond Warren.....	Nov. 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.54	8.61
Althouse, Ralph Blaine.....	Oct. 9, 1894	Jan. 29, 1904	7.38	9.51
Anderson, George James.....	Aug. 18, 1894	June 30, 1903	7.53	9.64
Andrews, Aaron Richard.....	July 22, 1894	Sept. 22, 1903	7.54	9.80
Appenzeller, Wade Franklin.....	July 31, 1895	June 30, 1905	9.01	8.82
Appleby, Willard Snively.....	Nov. 22, 1897	Sept. 26, 1907	7.33	9.48
Arnold, Lloyd Edwin.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Oct. 14, 1904	7.42	9.07
Baer, Charles Franklin.....	Feb. 7, 1894	Sept. 22, 1903	8.45	8.71
Baer, Lyall Preble.....	April 14, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	8.26	9.91
Bailey, Robert Wigton.....	April 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.21	9.20
Ball, Robert Earl.....	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.14	8.86
Bardsley, James Henry.....	Jan. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.40	9.77
Bardsley, Robert Henry.....	Dec. 28, 1895	March 1, 1904	6.30	8.74
Barres, Franklin Emerson.....	Aug. 20, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.66	9.48
Bassinger, Albert.....	July 24, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.70	8.77
Batdorf, Charles Wesley.....	July 9, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.98	9.91
Batdorf, Lesley Arthur.....	March 30, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.93	7.66
Beardsley, William Henry.....	Feb. 10, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.47	9.92
Bennett, Harrison.....	April 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.45	7.82
Bernstein, Max Isadore.....	Dec. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.25	8.90
Billingham, Arthur Frank.....	Dec. 20, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.89	9.38
Black, Aaron Thomas.....	March 2, 1894	Jan. 30, 1903	7.80	9.81
Blair, George Eachus.....	March 31, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.21	9.64
Blumrick, Howard John.....	May 22, 1894	June 30, 1903	7.90	9.75
Bolton, John Haslet.....	July 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.63	9.68
Bolton, Norris Harold.....	Jan. 6, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.17	9.82
Boyes, Andrew Maire Candlish.....	Aug. 31, 1895	Feb. 13, 1905	7.10	9.91
Brannan, Clifford.....	April 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.64	8.99
Braun, Edward Herman.....	April 12, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.62	9.14
Bront, John Forest.....	Sept. 7, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	.....	.....
Brown, David Hay.....	Jan. 14, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.63	9.64
Brown, Harold Atlee.....	May 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.12	8.24
Brown, Harris.....	July 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.99	9.45
Brown, James Getherel.....	June 23, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	6.89	9.89
Brownstein, Morris.....	Dec. 20, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.22	8.27
Buchanan, Raymond Jago.....	Aug. 31, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.18	9.22
Buecheler, Carl Frederick.....	March 16, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.39	9.50
Buecheler, George Ernest.....	July 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.90	9.44
Buecheler, William.....	Feb. 10, 1894	Jan. 29, 1904	7.62	9.50
Bunge, Vilont.....	July 23, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.08	8.64
Bunn, Jacob Percival.....	March 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.97	9.14
Burkert, John Alfonso.....	Feb. 27, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.86	8.80

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Callahan, Walter Miller	May 9, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	7.62	8.89
Cannon, Thomas Warford.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.44	8.76
Campi, Louis.....	Nov. 28, 1895	March 1, 1904	6.85	8.14
Carey, John Earle.....	May 21, 1896	July 5, 1905	6.61	7.73
Carl, Eugene Dewey.....	June 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.48	9.96
Carlson, Howard Warrington.....	July 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.28	9.33
Carrigan, Joseph Leon.....	Nov. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.77	9.63
Carson, Walter Freeman.....	Dec. 23, 1895	July 1, 1904	6.76	9.42
Chafey, John Garrett.....	May 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.16	9.71
Charlton, Joseph McKee.....	Jan. 26, 1897	Feb. 13, 1905	6.48	8.11
Cohick, Harry Warren.....	May 20, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.17	9.12
Coller, Carl Sorrick.....	Feb. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	8.11	9.65
Colmery, Harold Marshall.....	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.66	9.04
Conner, William Henry.....	March 19, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.47	9.21
Courtney, James William.....	Feb. 4, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.53	9.14
Cramer, Benjamin Edward.....	June 29, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.98	9.30
Crawford, Martin Henry.....	July 19, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.78	7.77
Croasdale, Stanley Bunting.....	Oct. 6, 1894	June 30, 1903	7.97	9.55
Crosson, James.....	Feb. 14, 1897	Feb. 15, 1905	7.55	9.07
Cubbler, Earl Wilson.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.24	8.73
Cubler, Albert Conway.....	Sept. 1, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.28	8.30
Davenport, Arthur Decatur	April 2, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	7.36	9.17
Davis, Harold Alford.....	Aug. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.12	9.03
Davis, Lyle.....	April 11, 1895	Feb. 9, 1904	7.08	9.38
DeLanguillette, Francis Wilson.....	May 30, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.20	9.97
Dempsey, Francis Patrick.....	June 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.85	8.76
Depue, Earl Klingel.....	July 13, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.89	7.86
Dill, James Walker.....	June 28, 1896	Sept. 23, 1902	7.17	8.72
Dollfus, Alphonso.....	Aug. 15, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.32	7.80
Donat, Watson Earl.....	May 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.85	6.78
Dougherty, Joseph Sadleir.....	March 1, 1894	Sept. 23, 1902	7.72	9.81
Dougherty, Walter Kidder.....	Feb. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	6.91	9.15
Duer, Harry T.....	Feb. 8, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.72	9.09
Duncan, William Roland.....	April 28, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.51	9.63
Dunford, Charles Francis.....	Dec. 7, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	6.95	7.73
Dungan, Harold LeRoy.....	Aug. 31, 1897	July 6, 1905	6.62	8.98
Dunn, Hugh Ellis.....	Nov. 16, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.50	8.89
Durham, Walter Kremer.....	Dec. 25, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.86	9.24
Dyson, Eli.....	April 20, 1897	Feb. 4, 1907	7.38	9.60
Eaton, Albert Boyce	July 21, 1894	Jan. 29, 1904	7.03	9.25
Edelman, William McKinley.....	Aug. 3, 1896	June 30, 1903	8.29	9.47
Ellis, Harry Thomas.....	May 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.64	7.86
Enderly, Joseph Clifford.....	June 3, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	8.16	9.29
Erb, George Washington.....	March 9, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.22	8.93
Erickson, Charles John.....	Aug. 21, 1894	Jan. 30, 1903	7.48	9.76
Ervin, Henry Thomas.....	Oct. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.24	9.42
Evans, John Jay.....	Jan. 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.59	9.06
Evans, Milton Morgan.....	Oct. 5, 1894	June 30, 1903	7.44	9.50
Fagely, Leonard John	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.28	9.21
Ferkler, George Elmer.....	March 31, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.73	5.22
Fisher, Daniel Hastings.....	Jan. 16, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	6.95	9.40
Fithian, Howard Willoughby.....	June 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.57	8.31
Foehl, Elmer Eugene.....	Oct. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.86	7.81

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Foss, Frank Morton.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	8.25	9.96
Fossett, Russell.....	Feb. 2, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.65	9.01
Fox, Albert Owen.....	Feb. 3, 1896	July 1, 1904	5.89	9.49
Frach, George Stuart.....	March 1, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.03	8.27
Fraser, James David.....	Sept. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.67	8.98
Frey, Carroll Harold.....	Oct. 5, 1894	Jan. 30, 1903	7.51	9.45
Frisch, Charles Walter.....	Dec. 29, 1895	June 30, 1905	6.89	9.74
Fritsch, Theobold Jacob.....	Sept. 7, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.75	9.83
Fritzinger, Edward Hill.....	June 19, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.99	8.12
Fry, John Jacob.....	Feb. 18, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.01	7.76
Fulmer, George Henry.....	Aug. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.69	9.44
Fulton, John Rutledge.....	Dec. 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.60	8.30
Gallagher, Norman Edwin.....	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.57	8.64
Galvin, James.....	Dec. 23, 1896	Jan. 30, 1903	6.95	9.20
Geibel, Henry Jacob.....	Sept. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.94	9.30
George, Harry Hendricks.....	July 8, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	7.86	8.38
George, John William.....	March 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	8.17	9.01
Gilbert, Daniel Walton.....	July 1, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.59	9.19
Gillespie, Robert Alexander.....	Sept. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.98	9.73
Giordano, Antonio.....	April 15, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.79	8.12
Glatthorn, Harold Raymond.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.14	9.72
Golightly, Arthur Lewis.....	July 7, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.63	9.69
Gore, Philip Sydney.....	Jan. 17, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.82	9.90
Graham, Ralph Shubert.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Feb. 20, 1905	8.00	9.98
Granger, Charles Thomas.....	March 30, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	7.45	9.91
Gray, Ridsen Homer.....	April 3, 1894	Jan. 30, 1903	7.33	9.52
Green, Paul.....	Aug. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.50	8.91
Green, William Henry.....	June 20, 1896	July 5, 1905	....	6.87
Griffiths, William Victor.....	Aug. 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.08	8.55
Grogan, Thomas Matthew.....	Feb. 19, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.05	7.37
Gruel, Harold Kirk.....	Aug. 31, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.54	9.30
Guckenbuehler, John Arthur.....	April 21, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.04	9.42
Guest, John Daniel.....	June 29, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.71	9.38
Guhr, Archie William.....	March 31, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.96	8.98
Haas, John Edward.....	June 13, 1894	Sept. 23, 1902	8.41	9.87
Hafner, Elmer Henry.....	June 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.34	9.30
Haire, August Frederick.....	Oct. 8, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	6.74	8.97
Hall, Henry.....	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.66	8.68
Hall, Howard Raymond.....	Aug. 14, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.58	9.01
Hamilton, Howard John.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.08	9.64
Hand, Joseph Waltz.....	Nov. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Harsh, Samuel Leroy.....	July 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.00	9.47
Hartline, William Charles.....	May 8, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.45	9.16
Heffer, Elmer.....	April 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.70	9.22
Henzler, Frederick Gottlieb.....	June 13, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.44	8.87
Herring, Charles Homer.....	June 16, 1894	Sept. 23, 1902	7.59	9.31
Hiller, Charles Andrus.....	Aug. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.11	9.28
Hofmann, William.....	Feb. 25, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	6.71	9.56
Hollander, Albert.....	Sept. 19, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.64	8.68
Holoch, Frederick.....	Nov. 30, 1896	July 5, 1905	7.53	8.41
Hook, Charles Henry.....	June 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.34	9.31
Hoover, John.....	Aug. 3, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.34	8.95
Hosfield, Louis George.....	Sept. 23, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.37	9.46

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Hough, Ralph Raymond.....	Aug. 26, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.61	9.58
Howe, Frank Arthur.....	June 8, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.27	8.77
Hulton, Elmer Ellsworth.....	Aug. 13, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.21	8.44
Hunter, John Francis.....	Oct. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.58	9.06
Irwin, John Fleming.....	Aug. 23, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	6.63	9.14
Jenkins, John Earl.....	Oct. 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.28	8.83
Jester, John Richardson.....	Oct. 3, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	7.46	9.38
Johnson, Raymond.....	Aug. 2, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.32	8.81
Jones, Charles Palmer.....	July 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.74	9.76
Jones, Josiah.....	Nov. 7, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.11	9.39
Judd, James Frederick.....	Sept. 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.69	9.41
Kelly, William Henry.....	Jan. 22, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.14	9.34
Kelly, Michael.....	July 10, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.68	8.52
Kenyon, Cyrus Linford.....	May 25, 1896	Feb. 13, 1905	7.93	9.45
Kerschner, Raymond Robert.....	April 18, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.77	9.54
Keyser, John Thomas.....	April 11, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.63	9.61
Killing, Charles Edgar.....	March 5, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.32	9.15
King, James.....	Oct. 16, 1894	Jan. 29, 1904	7.19	9.26
Kite, Charles Augustus.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.99	8.67
Kliemand, Carl Frederick.....	Oct. 18, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.06	9.07
Klumpp, Herbert Charles George.....	May 7, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	6.65	8.64
Knapp, William Carl.....	June 21, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.57	9.66
Knauer, Harry Nelson.....	July 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.66	9.13
Kuppinger, John George.....	May 26, 1897	June 30, 1903	7.80	9.20
Landenberger, Henry William.....	July 28, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	8.38	9.58
Langham, William John.....	Sept. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.16	9.17
Larson, John David.....	Nov. 29, 1894	Sept. 22, 1903	8.22	9.66
Law, William Gilbert.....	Feb. 15, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	6.63	9.19
Lawn, Samuel Michael.....	April 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.63	9.09
Lawrence, Robert Roy Roberts.....	April 3, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.68	6.68
Layaou, John Adam.....	July 4, 1894	July 1, 1904	7.30	9.45
Layaou, William Joseph.....	May 30, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.73	9.84
Leayman, Charles Shadle.....	Nov. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	5.99	8.97
Leayman, Glenroy.....	Sept. 6, 1894	Feb. 18, 1903	7.73	9.73
Lee, Thomas.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.63	9.63
Lenhart, Paul Victor.....	Feb. 25, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.35	9.15
Leslie, John Clifford.....	Feb. 29, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.02	9.85
Lightner, Alonzo Earl.....	July 3, 1896	Feb. 14, 1906	7.80	9.07
Little, Edward.....	Dec. 26, 1895	June 30, 1905	7.19	8.00
Little, Robert James.....	Sept. 24, 1897	July 10, 1905	8.15	9.26
Llewellyn, Abraham.....	Sept. 1, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	7.70	8.63
Loeser, David Henry.....	Aug. 3, 1895	June 30, 1905	7.39	8.63
Long, Wilbur Nathan.....	June 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.90	7.90
Low, Willis Edwin.....	Jan. 27, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	7.07	8.33
Lundy, Peter Walton.....	Oct. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.16	9.26
McCaffrey, George Daniel.....	Aug. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	8.12	9.80
McClung, William Henry.....	Sept. 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.92	9.56
McConnell, Samuel Faulkner.....	June 8, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.32	9.50
McGensey, William.....	April 9, 1895	July 1, 1904	8.48	9.68
McGrew, Albert.....	July 13, 1895	June 30, 1905	7.20	8.42

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
McLane, Palmer Phenegar.....	Oct. 3, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	8.18	9.30
MacCartney, Paul Henry.....	June 28, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.18	9.31
Marchetti, Lester Clement.....	Dec. 10, 1895	June 30, 1905	....	8.55
Marple, Robert Kenderdine.....	April 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.72	9.94
Martin, Arthur Storer.....	Feb. 19, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.35	8.92
Matthews, James Eugene.....	May 13, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.86	9.67
Matthias, Charles Henry.....	Jan. 28, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.97	9.29
Matthias, Leroy Russell.....	Oct. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.23	9.70
Maust, Samuel Leonard.....	Aug. 28, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	6.98	9.47
May, Ernest Tolbert.....	Nov. 30, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.41	9.47
May, William Henry.....	July 24, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.43	9.57
Mayer, Daniel Dewey.....	Dec. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.20	9.27
Meagher, Franklin Francis.....	May 28, 1895	June 30, 1903	7.20	9.28
Megonegal, Edwin Russell.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	8.15	9.84
Megonegal, Spencer Wilbur.....	May 20, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.62	8.78
Mertz, Mark Showers.....	Oct. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.69	9.28
Meyers, William Jackson.....	July 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.70	8.65
Miley, Robert Rust.....	Nov. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.69	8.54
Miller, George Charles.....	Sept. 27, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.91	9.28
Miller, William Holt.....	Oct. 17, 1894	Feb. 25, 1903	7.00	8.98
Montgomery, Thayer James.....	Feb. 5, 1895	March 1, 1904	7.58	9.46
Moodie, Charles Lawrence.....	March 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.30	9.73
Moore, Bowman Hilt.....	April 19, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.35	9.75
Morningstar, Leroy Earl.....	Nov. 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	5.96	7.68
Morris, Paul.....	Feb. 25, 1897	June 30, 1903	6.92	8.73
Morris, Robert Augustus.....	Dec. 31, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	6.38	9.10
Mosley, Reuben Victor.....	July 17, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.19	9.89
Mowery, Clarence Stephen.....	July 5, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.61	8.77
Moyer, Henry Gardner.....	Dec. 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.72	9.74
Mulhern, John.....	Dec. 18, 1895	July 1, 1904	8.82	9.51
Mullen, Michael.....	Jan. 20, 1895	July 1, 1904	8.45	9.71
Mulrenan, Joseph.....	Jan. 24, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.00	8.63
Murray, Robert Bruce.....	Jan. 10, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.22	9.71
Myer, Samuel Melvin.....	June 27, 1896	July 12, 1904	7.26	8.67
Myers, Albert Josiah.....	April 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.30	9.04
Myers, Jerry Landis.....	April 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.01	9.15
Myers, William Garman.....	Dec. 23, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.95	9.60
Narr, William.....	Aug. 31, 1895	April 6, 1904	7.12	9.46
Nason, Ezra Kenneth.....	Aug. 30, 1895	June 30, 1905	7.42	8.79
Nason, Philip Livingston.....	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.82	8.78
Neff, Ezra Beer.....	May 20, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.91	9.76
Noone, Howard Thomas.....	Aug. 30, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.20	9.44
Nye, Charles Robert.....	Jan. 20, 1896	March 1, 1904	7.08	8.76
Nyland, Leo Francis.....	March 11, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.59	9.97
Owens, John Franklin.....	March 25, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.89	10.00
Parmentier, Robert Balston.....	Jan. 10, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.39	9.89
Patton, Francis Alfred.....	May 6, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.91	9.34
Paul, Harry William.....	Aug. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.42	9.44
Pearce, George Craner.....	May 7, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	6.56	8.02
Perry, Ronald Milton.....	Jan. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.45	6.86
Phillips, George.....	July 25, 1896	June 30, 1905	8.12	9.59
Piatt, Alfred.....	Aug. 16, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.24	9.42

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Pilkington, Charles Earl.....	Dec. 30, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	6.94	6.12
Pleibel, George Frederick.....	Nov. 22, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.42	9.86
Pollitt, Edward Harold.....	March 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.34	9.90
Poole, Charles Frederick Esler.....	Aug. 2, 1894	Jan. 30, 1903	7.80	9.54
Potts, Thomas.....	Aug. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.62	9.00
Powell, George Dewey.....	July 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.00	9.88
Price, Harold.....	March 14, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.24	8.71
Quay, Everett Stanley.....	April 29, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.81	9.31
Quinn Robert.....	March 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.75	8.55
Rantz, Horace Clyde.....	Sept. 29, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	....	....
Reed, Harry George.....	Sept. 14, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.45	9.06
Regenold, John Joseph.....	Aug. 11, 1894	July 1, 1904	7.53	9.35
Reinbold, Isaac.....	Aug. 19, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.97	8.37
Ressler, Ralph Clarence.....	Sept. 8, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.45	9.76
Rice, Randol.....	Feb. 11, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	7.69	9.16
Rice, William James.....	Aug. 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.34	9.08
Richardson, Paul.....	Oct. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.33	9.11
Rigling, Samuel.....	Mar. 10, 1896	July 5, 1905	8.18	9.86
Rigling, Walter.....	Oct. 2, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.83	8.98
Ristine, Charles Walton.....	April 5, 1894	June 27, 1902	7.86	9.49
Roadarmel, John.....	July 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	9.77
Rodgers, Hugh Herbert.....	March 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.69	8.45
Rogers, Edward.....	Dec. 8, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.40	8.26
Roller, David Thomas.....	Aug. 11, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.96	8.99
Rorar, Robert Burns.....	Feb. 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.05	8.70
Roray, Archibald Clinton.....	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.22	7.91
Rowan, Robert Patrick.....	March 14, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.10	8.80
Rowen, Milton Wells.....	Oct. 8, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.70	8.28
Rung, John Donald.....	Sept. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.86	9.54
Russell, Allen.....	June 3, 1894	Sept. 26, 1902	7.59	9.57
Russell, Thomas Lewin.....	June 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.71	8.80
Russo, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.83	8.88
Sahler, Wellington Gross.....	March 8, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.68	9.50
Sauter, Herman.....	April 3, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.17	9.17
Schaal, Theodore Frederick.....	Sept. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.75	9.93
Schenk, Robert Joseph.....	Oct. 10, 1894	Sept. 27, 1904	7.59	9.42
Schick, Walter Raymond.....	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.71	9.13
Schmidt, Ernest Daniel.....	Feb. 26, 1894	June 27, 1902	7.85	9.45
Schnauffer, Robert Edward.....	Nov. 29, 1895	Jan. 30, 1903	6.33	8.47
Schryver, Lewis Garrett.....	Sept. 19, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.62	9.69
Schwarz, William August.....	May 6, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.60	9.17
Sedenger, Charles.....	Aug. 12, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.45	8.84
Settar, Charles Christian.....	June 19, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.76	7.61
Shaffer, Earl DeLong.....	April 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.05	9.14
Shaffer, Max DeLoyd.....	March 13, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.10	9.78
Shandle, George Henry.....	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.05	9.45
Shank, George Myers.....	July 9, 1894	July 1, 1904	6.97	9.44
Shaver, Owens LeRoy.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.74	8.87
Sheakley, Neil Marvin.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.63	9.08
Sherlock, Harry John.....	May 2, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	6.62	8.31
Sherwin, Joseph Rees.....	Dec. 26, 1894	June 30, 1903	7.32	9.18
Shetter, William George.....	Nov. 2, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.47	9.17

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Shields, David William.....	March 24, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.31	8.10
Shields, Stanley Greer.....	Aug. 31, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	....	7.42
Shinn, Charles Fidell.....	Oct. 5, 1894	Sept. 27, 1904	8.09	9.43
Shoop, William Oliver.....	Apr. 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.51	8.87
Sickel, William Fletcher.....	March 14, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.83	7.74
Sitler, Gilbert Adney.....	May 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.25	8.76
Smith, John Hoffman.....	May 13, 1894	June 27, 1902	7.51	9.36
Smith, John Leonard.....	Aug. 19, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	6.94	9.17
Smith, Leighton.....	May 20, 1895	Feb. 20, 1905	7.42	9.53
Smoyer, John Horace.....	Dec. 29, 1896	June 30, 1905	5.94	7.97
Smyth, Leonard Garfield.....	March 18, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.93	8.98
Snoko, Elmer Walborn.....	May 28, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.26	8.84
Snyder, Randall Charles.....	April 26, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.85	9.08
Stanley, William Hibbert.....	Oct. 26, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.32	9.21
Steel, Henry Richard.....	Nov. 7, 1897	Jan. 29, 1904	8.21	8.45
Steelman, Henry Hill.....	May 5, 1898	Sept. 26, 1906	7.44	8.26
Stewart, Thomas Leon.....	April 13, 1896	Feb. 14, 1906	7.09	7.63
Stock, William Frederick.....	Aug. 25, 1895	June 30, 1905	7.06	10.00
Stoneback, John Keen.....	Dec. 26, 1895	June 30, 1905	5.25	7.60
Stradling, Albert Henry.....	May 31, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	8.26	9.55
Stranford, John Nehemiah.....	Sept. 9, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	7.70	8.74
Sutherland, William Sassaman.....	Sept. 1, 1896	June 30, 1903	7.74	9.17
Swanson, Charles Milton.....	June 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.92	9.08
Swinehart, George Edward.....	Aug. 15, 1895	June 30, 1905	7.18	8.56
Swingle, Carl Raymond.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.25	9.63
Swingle, Claud Roswell.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.07	9.85
Tagtmeter, William	Dec. 10, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.52	7.76
Taylor, Harry Steward.....	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 19, 1906	7.96	9.47
Thomas, Richard Maurel.....	Feb. 27, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.03	8.19
Tiffany, Oliver Wellington.....	Jan. 1, 1896	March 3, 1905	7.11	8.25
Tobler, William George.....	Nov. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.92	8.18
Townsend, Eugene Paul.....	Apr. 23, 1895	June 30, 1903	7.38	8.42
Turner, Lewis Farrar.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.32	8.53
Ullrich, Walter DeHaven	Dec. 9, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.71	8.36
VanCamp, John Hirst	Aug. 26, 1896	Feb. 15, 1906	7.33	8.83
VanDoren, Francis Addison.....	May 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.85	9.79
Vaughn, Alexander Claude.....	July 30, 1894	Oct. 23, 1902	7.44	9.44
Verner, William.....	March 25, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.40	9.16
Wagner, Herbert Jacob	May 8, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.10	8.72
Walch, Hugo Victor.....	Oct. 20, 1894	July 1, 1904	7.37	9.38
Walker, Leo Joseph.....	Nov. 20, 1896	July 4, 1905	6.49	7.74
Wall, Frank Ebersperger.....	Aug. 20, 1895	June 30, 1905	7.06	9.56
Wallace, Charles.....	March 31, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.20	9.73
Walsh, Philip.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Aug. 4, 1904	7.04	9.37
Walter, William Charles.....	Aug. 13, 1897	Sept. 24, 1903	7.60	9.49
Ward, Boyd Knapp.....	Apr. 30, 1895	July 1, 1904	6.69	9.51
Webb, Raymond Ray.....	Oct. 22, 1894	June 30, 1903	7.32	9.51
Weigle, William Conrad Kiner.....	Oct. 9, 1895	July 1, 1904	....	8.44
Weinert, Arthur Oscar.....	Aug. 10, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.87	9.29
Wells, William Henry.....	July 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.50	8.85
Welton, Eldon Erastus.....	Dec. 22, 1895	July 6, 1905	7.32	8.90

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Wertz, James Clair.....	July 16, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.38	7.44
Wetten, Arthur Stanley.....	March 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.52	9.86
Wetzel, Gustav Adolph.....	Sept. 23, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	7.75	9.90
Weyhenmeyer, Leland Stanford.....	Feb. 2, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	6.76	9.74
Whitman, Houk Logan Frank.....	April 25, 1894	Feb. 13, 1903	7.57	9.90
Williams, Frederick Louis.....	June 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.15	7.76
Williams, Thomas Charles.....	May 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.70	7.58
Wilson, Arthur J.	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	7.22	9.09
Wilson, John.....	Jan. 8, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.90	8.65
Winther, Charles Richard.....	Aug. 20, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.49	8.95
Wittman, Russell Stanley.....	Apr. 10, 1896	Feb. 13, 1905	7.52	9.84
Witzel, Harold Keyser.....	Apr. 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.31	9.71
Witzel, Henry Frederick.....	May 19, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.40	9.31
Wolf, Clarence William.....	Oct. 29, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.37	8.85
Worrall, Leroy.....	Apr. 10, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.30	9.22
Wright, Richard William.....	Nov. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	8.55	9.83
Wylie, Henry John.....	Dec. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.40	9.78
Young, Robert Hamilton.....	June 19, 1897	Dec. 11, 1903	6.35	9.94

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Abbott, John Joseph.....	Sept. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	8.57
Abramovits, Marcus.....	July 12, 1901	Feb. 28, 1910	7.24	8.90
Afflerbach, George Washington	Sept. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.48	9.49
Albert, Paul.....	Aug. 13, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.36	8.06
Allabach, Charles Raymond.....	Oct. 11, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.81	8.86
Allen, Harry Bond.....	Feb. 25, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.90	8.92
Allen, Joseph.....	March 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.12	7.94
Allen, William Lummis.....	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.45	9.20
Anderson, Howard Joseph.....	Feb. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.64	8.04
Anderson, John.....	March 1, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.70	8.65
Anderson, Robert Alexander.....	April 24, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.60	8.97
Atchison, Andrew.....	Sept. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.52	9.37
Atchison, William James.....	May 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.92	9.31
Auwetter, John.....	Nov. 27, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	7.93	9.70
Babis, Alexander Frank.....	Nov. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.70	9.02
Badger, George Fay.....	March 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.10	8.82
Bailey, Henry.....	Nov. 21, 1898	Sept. 21, 1906	7.85	7.15
Baird, Albert Peck.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	5.76	8.46
Baird, Oren Earl.....	May 31, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.24	9.37
Baird, William Handley.....	Nov. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.52	7.70
Baker, Alonzo.....	June 28, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.42	7.24
Baker, Charles Pennington.....	Oct. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.06	7.71
Baker, George.....	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.40	8.33
Barnes, Edward Royal.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.09	9.41
Barnes, Guy Seward.....	April 27, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.67	9.32
Barnwell, John Dowdell.....	Feb. 10, 1899	Sept. 26, 1907	6.76	8.97
Barr, Carey Markward.....	Nov. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.61	9.29
Bartholomew, John.....	April 2, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.44	8.80
Bateman, Joseph Sheeler.....	April 13, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	7.86	8.88
Bateman, Walter Israel.....	May 7, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.68	9.01
Bath, Kenneth.....	Nov. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.39	9.55
Beale, Donald Pendered.....	Feb. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.19	8.71
Bechtold, Joseph Charles.....	Nov. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.67	9.40
Becker, William.....	March 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.04	8.27
Behl, Bernhard George.....	June 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.96	8.34
Bennett, Joshua Matthew.....	Nov. 6, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.92	9.06
Benz, Victor.....	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.55	8.22
Berriman, Harry Edward.....	Feb. 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.66	7.43
Berry, John Ritchie.....	Feb. 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.46	8.87
Billingham, Robert Earl.....	Oct. 13, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.09	7.91
Bishop, Wilmer.....	July 3, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.57	9.76
Blair, Isaac Ryan.....	Nov. 20, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.21	8.89
Bleecher, William Moore.....	Oct. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.46	8.02
Blew, Clare John.....	March 23, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.62	8.36
Blossom, Wilbur Walker.....	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.31	9.47
Bolton, Ronold Rupert.....	July 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.54	8.71
Bonavoglia, John.....	July 31, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.65	9.33
Boose, David Clement.....	Jan. 3, 1900	Feb. 9, 1909	7.33	6.52
Borie, Henry.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Feb. 6, 1907	7.32	9.21
Boughner, Abraham Lewis.....	Dec. 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.92	8.06
Boyes, Richard Henry.....	May 13, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.85	9.56
Boyle, George Francis.....	July 23, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.49	8.30

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Boyle, Raymond Charles.....	Dec. 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.80	8.93
Bradley, Clarence Robert.....	June 28, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.13	10.00
Bradley, Horace Greeley.....	Oct. 7, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	5.93	8.60
Brandenburg, Jules.....	Feb. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.60	9.06
Brandenburg, Otto.....	Feb. 28, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.04	9.29
Brann, Francis Boyd.....	Dec. 20, 1897	March 17, 1904	7.87	8.62
Brautigam, George William.....	Feb. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.90	9.61
Bray, Joseph Moore.....	Nov. 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.48	8.51
Breese, Boyd Oakley.....	Nov. 2, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.23	8.83
Breese, Ward D.....	Aug. 29, 1896	Feb. 6, 1906	....	8.62
Brehm, Harold Arthur.....	Sept. 22, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.16	9.01
Brent, Allan Joseph.....	Feb. 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.41	9.15
Brent, George Francis.....	Nov. 14, 1897	Sept. 13, 1906	7.57	9.53
Breth, Roy Cecil.....	Jan. 24, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.64	8.80
Brewer, Charles Christian.....	Feb. 27, 1898	June 30, 1905	6.20	8.01
Bricker, Earl Celia.....	Oct. 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.05	8.39
Brinkman, Charles Ward.....	June 8, 1901	Nov. 19, 1909	6.86	9.10
Britton, George Henry.....	Aug. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.03	7.44
Broadt, George John.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.82	8.41
Brombacher, James Ellwood.....	Aug. 30, 1900	Jan. 31, 1907	....	7.66
Bromiley, Harvey.....	June 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.29	8.34
Brown, Charles Joseph.....	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.56	9.40
Brunstetter, Andrew Jackson.....	Feb. 14, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	6.09	7.23
Brunstetter, Franklin Raymond.....	Jan. 24, 1896	July 1, 1904	....	7.62
Bryan, Olin Walter.....	April 5, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.92	8.39
Bryan, William Raymond.....	Aug. 10, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.02	8.09
Bub, Vincent DePaul.....	April 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.64	7.56
Buchanan, George.....	April 1, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.98	8.90
Buckley, Samuel Devoe.....	April 26, 1900	Jan. 30, 1909	7.71	8.04
Buehler, George Wylie.....	Sept. 15, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.03	9.36
Bunn, George Balsazor.....	Sept. 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.67	9.57
Burkins, John Joseph.....	March 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.99	8.85
Burns, Charles Thomas.....	June 19, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.73	9.31
Burns, George Fredric.....	Jan. 10, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.63	8.81
Burns, Joseph.....	Jan. 19, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.77	9.33
Calhoun, Philip Sheridan.....	Sept. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.65	7.21
Cannon, Marion Joseph.....	July 1, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.84	9.04
Cappelli, Joseph John.....	July 17, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.21	9.51
Carey, Edward Daniel.....	April 17, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	5.27	8.88
Carey, Loftus Wilmer.....	Nov. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.59	9.07
Carey, William Leon.....	Jan. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.02	8.36
Carl, George Hubert.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.57	9.18
Carl, John Wesley.....	May 13, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.05	7.73
Carson, John Edward.....	June 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.15	9.10
Carter, Paul Lukens.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.44	8.08
Chambers, Paul Wilson.....	Dec. 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1907	7.26	8.26
Chandler, Robert Dewey.....	April 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.19	8.04
Clarke, Robert Arthur Balloch.....	July 23, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.48	9.48
Clements, William Otto.....	Jan. 27, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	....	....
Closs, George Maitland.....	June 21, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.95	9.86
Conrad, George Isaac.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.05	8.22
Cornell, Charles Warner.....	Sept. 19, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.29	8.47
Corson, Carroll Smith.....	Sept. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.08	8.63
Costa, Leonard Anthony.....	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.44	8.12

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Costello, Edward.....	Aug. 10, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.08	9.11
Costello, Herman.....	May 3, 1898	July 1, 1904	7.15	8.74
Courts, Francis Thomas.....	Dec. 9, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.89	7.69
Cowan, George Morton.....	Sept. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.89	8.52
Cowan, James Auld.....	Dec. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.63	9.45
Cowden, John Lawrence.....	Sept. 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	5.64	8.96
Cowdrick, Chester Villeno.....	June 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.63	7.17
Coyle, Arthur.....	March 1, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.65	8.12
Crawford, John Carlisle.....	May 17, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	8.76	9.76
Darby, Albert Edward.....	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.21	8.72
Davenport, Andrew Joseph.....	May 20, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.44	9.25
Davis, Clarence Earl.....	Dec. 22, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	....	7.15
Davis, Edmund Joseph.....	Oct. 20, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.94	8.09
Davis, Harold Guertler.....	Oct. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.82	8.01
Davis, Herbert Carlton.....	Oct. 28, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.76	5.50
Davis, John Francis.....	Sept. 18, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.33	8.69
Davis, Lawrence Martin.....	May 31, 1899	Feb. 19, 1909	6.91	9.42
Decker, McClellan.....	June 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.96	8.35
DeHaas, James Floyd.....	Sept. 11, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.64	9.22
Deily, Namand Arthur.....	June 28, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.77	9.33
Deitz, Russell Calvin.....	Sept. 28, 1900	Nov. 6, 1908	6.98	9.16
De Lancy, Albert Watkins.....	Oct. 24, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	7.48	9.66
Delaney, Edward King.....	June 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.78	7.01
Delaney, John Joseph.....	Aug. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.94	8.23
Dennin, John.....	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1905	7.33	8.09
Dennin, Joseph.....	Feb. 28, 1896	March 1, 1904	7.60	8.83
Dillinger, Clarence Richard.....	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.70	9.37
Dobelbower, Ralph Riddall.....	Jan. 24, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.46	8.24
Dolbey, Orville.....	Oct. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.83	8.59
Donaghy, Thomas Leighton.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.24	8.66
Donat, Joseph Kenton.....	Jan. 12, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.93	8.64
Dorsch, John.....	Sept. 1, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	6.98	6.88
Doubles, David Johnston.....	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.08	7.85
Douglass, Paul Vaughn.....	June 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.14	9.02
Dowdell, James.....	Sept. 22, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	6.45	8.69
Driscoll, Timothy.....	Aug. 2, 1897	Sept. 22, 1903	6.06	8.05
Duff, Lawrence.....	Sept. 17, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	6.30	9.17
Duffy, John.....	July 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.88	7.21
Duggins, Harry.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 16, 1908	5.64	8.79
Dunkelberger, Robert Russell.....	Jan. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.72	7.85
Dunkle, James.....	March 28, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.51	9.20
Dunn, Robert Michael.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.26	9.45
Dupes, Carl Edward.....	Feb. 8, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.56	8.93
Dynes, Isaac.....	March 6, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	6.63	8.71
Dyson, Arthur.....	Nov. 25, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.02	8.74
Eagle, William Leonard.....	July 28, 1896	Sept. 15, 1905	....	7.81
Eastwood, Fred Entwistle.....	April 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.99	8.79
Ebert, George Dewey.....	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.74	5.88
Eckert, William Alfred.....	Nov. 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	5.45	8.56
Eisenhardt, Stanley Schock.....	Dec. 31, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.01	8.65
Eismann, Alexander Frank.....	March 4, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.03	8.20
Emmott, Leonard Weber.....	Jan. 16, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.96	9.55
Engel, Charles.....	Jan. 23, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.22	9.56

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Engel, Edward William.....	April 12, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	7.55	8.43
Epstein, John.....	May 10, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.63	9.67
Erb, Jonas Cecil.....	April 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.21	9.04
Evans, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.65	9.89
Evans, George Albert.....	Oct. 22, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.55	8.65
Evans, Lewis Wilmer.....	April 7, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.75	8.64
Evans, Thomas William.....	Aug. 16, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.41	9.36
Evans, William Clark.....	May 21, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.62	8.79
Everman, Charles Edward.....	Dec. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.17	8.50
Bwald, George.....	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.30	9.05
Fabian, Henry	Aug. 25, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.27	9.37
Fabian, Louis.....	Aug. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1905	8.20	9.07
Fageley, Russell Lee.....	Nov. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.25	9.57
Fanz, Frederick Town.....	March 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.54	9.15
Fawley, James Nelson.....	June 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.46	9.65
Fay, Michael Francis.....	Dec. 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.61	8.77
Feist, Robert.....	July 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.46	8.59
Feist, William Franklin.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.85	9.56
Finn, Sanford Charles.....	July 27, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.22	8.52
Firth, Edward Louis.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.78	7.93
Fischer, Egbert.....	Dec. 17, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.97	8.12
Fish, Harold Matthews.....	Aug. 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.18	8.37
Fisher, Oscar.....	March 30, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.74	9.87
Fleet, Jacob.....	Jan. 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.90	8.67
Flowers, Frank Aloysius.....	Dec. 12, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.12	8.95
Focht, William Emuel.....	Feb. 4, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.36	8.58
Foglietto, Angelo.....	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.68	8.67
Foley, Thomas.....	April 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.89	9.10
Folwell, Joseph.....	Dec. 21, 1897	Feb. 20, 1907	6.62	8.37
Forrest, Leland Ethelbert Algernon.....	May 21, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.14	9.68
Foss, Thomas.....	Nov. 2, 1898	Sept. 21, 1906	7.21	9.28
Foss, Thomas Sterling.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.76	9.46
Poster, Charles Carroll.....	Dec. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	5.79	9.07
Foulkrod, Benjamin Raymond.....	April 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.68	7.06
Foy, Joseph.....	June 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.73	9.81
Fretz, Walter Bird.....	Feb. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.64	6.10
Fritsch, William Frederick.....	May 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.83	9.20
Frutchey, Thomas Eugene.....	July 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	9.00	9.72
Gallagher, Eugene Loux	Jan. 22, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.38	8.82
Gardner, Earl Horton.....	March 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	9.14	9.84
Garvine, Clifford Earle.....	Aug. 10, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	8.86
Gauden, Everal Estes.....	July 5, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.34	8.36
Gavit, Harry Johns.....	May 21, 1898	July 1, 1904	5.69	6.73
Gearhart, James Albert.....	Nov. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	3.80	7.60
Geibel, Carl Frederick.....	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.24	8.70
Geibel, Louis Jacob.....	Oct. 2, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.36	9.94
Giberson, William Henry.....	June 15, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.42	9.08
Gibson, Claude Edward.....	April 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.25	8.73
Gilbert, Erwin.....	March 13, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	6.61	7.99
Gilham, George Lewis.....	Sept. 8, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.39	9.02
Gill, Herbert Frank Henderson.....	March 3, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.22	8.93
Gillett, Ralph Casper.....	Sept. 14, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.98	8.27
Gilroy, Paul Allen.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.82	9.55

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Ginder, John Kenneth Burkholder.....	Aug. 13, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.35	9.22
Goodwin, Algernon Ames.....	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.35	6.27
Gordon, Howard Robert.....	Jan. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.13	9.13
Gracey, Charles Norman.....	May 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.27	7.25
Graf, Herbert Emil.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.01	9.21
Grau, Frank Charles.....	May 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.74	9.33
Gray, Russell Leroy.....	Aug. 3, 1901	Sept. 15, 1910	9.03	9.85
Graziani, Albert.....	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.33	7.11
Grosh, Ralph David.....	July 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.33	8.69
Gross, Henry Joseph.....	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.62	8.97
Guenther, Lawrence George.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.73	8.51
Haenel, Walter Anton Richard.....	May 2, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.11	9.87
Hagerman, Ellwood Carver.....	Aug. 6, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.57	7.93
Hagy, Earl Russell.....	Nov. 3, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.92	9.38
Haldeman, Leon Osmond.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Feb. 7, 1906	8.32	9.44
Hall, George Allen.....	July 18, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	6.04	9.03
Hall, William Gardner.....	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.96	9.03
Hall, William Stonebraker.....	July 7, 1897	July 6, 1905	6.71	7.24
Hambach, Charles.....	March 21, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	7.18	8.80
Hamer, James Emerson.....	March 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.79	8.25
Hammel, Theodore Charles.....	July 8, 1899	June 25, 1909	8.11	9.66
Hanley, John.....	Dec. 4, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.18	9.47
Hannum, George Maris.....	March 10, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	8.39	7.46
Hannum, Morris Paulding.....	Jan. 18, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.94	9.33
Hardick, Alvin James.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.89	9.55
Hardwick, Enoch Edward.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.40	7.92
Hargreaves, Russell Willis.....	March 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.77	9.45
Harrington, Edward Wilbur.....	March 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.34	8.56
Harold, John Joseph.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	5.46	8.30
Hartenstine, Clarence Heber.....	Sept. 26, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	7.40	9.54
Hartford, Harry Vincent.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.25	8.41
Hatfield, Warren Bunting.....	April 3, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.95	9.16
Hefright, John David.....	Dec. 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.84	8.08
Hein, Louis Harry.....	July 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.67	9.30
Heints, George Philip.....	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.79	8.51
Heitzmann, George Dewey.....	Nov. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.06	8.91
Heitzmann, Joseph Henry.....	Dec. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.15	9.00
Hem, Edward Matthias.....	Jan. 17, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.19	9.45
Hem, William Henry.....	Nov. 30, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.50	9.12
Henderson, Louis Edward.....	March 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.39	9.11
Herb, William.....	Feb. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.13	8.02
Herman, Elmer Leroy.....	Nov. 10, 1898	Sept. 18, 1906	8.29	9.22
Herman, Joseph Frederick.....	May 25, 1897	Sept. 18, 1906	6.53	7.57
Herzel, Frank Benton.....	March 6, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	9.00	9.20
Herzel, Frederick Elmer.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	9.01
Hicks, Beach Crary.....	Jan. 17, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	8.10	9.36
Hicks, Robert Edmund.....	July 25, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.36	8.15
Hill, Leonard.....	June 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.34	8.67
Hiller, John Sellers Kite.....	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	5.38	8.81
Hipple, Isaiah.....	March 8, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.19	8.72
Histand, George.....	July 18, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.01	9.91
Hoffman, George Henry, 1st.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.74	7.59
Hoffman, Frederick.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Feb. 17, 1909	7.06	7.48
Hollander, Aaron.....	Jan. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.55	7.35

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Horine, Adam Grove.....	Sept. 8, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.51	9.11
Horie, Adam.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.87	7.34
Horley, John Henry.....	Feb. 11, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.58	8.58
Horton, Francis Rozell.....	June 5, 1896	July 1, 1904	....	....
Hoser, Harold Henry.....	July 31, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.93	9.64
Hosfield, John David.....	Feb. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.60	8.76
Houck, George Lovene.....	March 15, 1898	Oct. 15, 1907	7.99	9.87
House, Boyd F.....	Sept. 20, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.35	8.22
House, Wendell Lester.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.18
Hoy, Albert St. Clair.....	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.16	8.47
Hoy, Ray Ferdeda.....	July 15, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.20	8.82
Hoyt, Charles.....	Feb. 25, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.87	6.81
Hoyt, John.....	June 10, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.49	7.81
Hoyt, William.....	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 5, 1907	7.10	8.62
Huber, Robert De Witt.....	May 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.27	8.72
Hughes, Joseph Berkelbach.....	April 3, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.63	9.56
Hughes, Walter Underhill.....	Feb. 20, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.65	8.36
Hughes, William Henry.....	Jan. 16, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.80	9.36
Hughes, William James.....	Jan. 11, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	6.80	8.89
Huhn, James Bellew.....	Oct. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.87	7.17
Huston, La Payette.....	Dec. 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.91	7.04
Ingber, Nathan.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.19	9.42
Irwin, Lewis Sylvester.....	Nov. 14, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.68	9.60
Jackie, William Paul.....	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.99	9.49
Jacob, John.....	Oct. 13, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.93	9.89
Jacobs, Harry William.....	Feb. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.15	8.61
James, Harry Edward.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.46	9.44
Jeffries, Robert.....	June 4, 1898	Feb. 4, 1908	7.86	8.52
Jennings, John Matthews.....	May 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.84	8.77
Jermyn, John.....	Sept. 29, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.14	8.85
Johns, Paul Bayard.....	Jan. 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.73	9.56
Jones, Cecil Mitchell.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.15	9.83
Jones, Charles Paul.....	Oct. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.62	8.40
Jones, Frank Krider.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.71	9.06
Jones, James.....	July 22, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.89	8.67
Jones, Richard Albert.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Sept. 16, 1907	8.17	8.58
Johnson, John Jacob.....	Feb. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.65	7.46
Joslin, James Michael.....	Jan. 15, 1898	Sept. 17, 1907	6.89	8.38
Joyce, Michael.....	Nov. 13, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.90	....
Justice, Floyd Edgar.....	Feb. 23, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.59	9.73
Justice, George.....	Jan. 7, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	6.59	9.56
Kane, Robert.....	Aug. 14, 1896	Sept. 15, 1905	7.68	7.56
Kane, William.....	April 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	5.97	8.70
Keefe, Howard Preston.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.72	8.22
Keefe, Russell Irvin.....	June 13, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.75	9.10
Keen, Arthur Homes.....	Aug. 31, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.80	9.08
Keen, Harold Charles.....	Nov. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.49	7.83
Keener, Thomas Bowman.....	Nov. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.43	9.57
Kehoe, William.....	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.74	9.08
Kelley, William Lincoln.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.52	8.38
Kelly, George Forrest.....	April 12, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.73	6.09
Kent, Yelverton Oliver.....	July 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.48	9.35

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Kerkelager, Edward Lawrence.....	May 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.48	9.54
Kessinger, Richard Stanford.....	April 5, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.45	9.11
Kiley, Martin.....	June 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.53	9.10
Killinger, Ralph Iversen.....	Sept. 19, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	....	9.45
Klang, Joseph Charles.....	Jan. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	5.18	6.85
Klaus, Adam.....	Dec. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.16	8.45
Klaus, Frederick Adam.....	July 7, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.04	9.14
Kline, Henry Edward.....	April 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.05	9.63
Klotz, Ralph Truman.....	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.00	9.04
Knauer, George Washington.....	March 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.38	6.69
Knauer, Raymond Hobson.....	July 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.94	8.58
Knipe, Septimus Leon.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Oct. 27, 1908	7.12	8.01
Knorr, Harry Germon.....	June 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.37	8.24
Knufmann, Charles.....	Nov. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Koelle, William.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	8.10	8.82
Kolva, Wilson Brown.....	Jan. 13, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	6.26	7.32
Kopp, Ellis Leroy.....	Dec. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.33	9.77
Koppenheffer, Frank Welsh.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.15	8.93
Koppenheffer, Roy Addison.....	May 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.09	9.35
Kretschmar, Charles Henry.....	Nov. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.94	9.23
Kuehbauch, Albert Emanuel.....	Jan. 6, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.00	8.71
Kuni, Henry William.....	Sept. 22, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.42	8.99
Kupping, Jacob Frederick.....	Oct. 16, 1899	March 30, 1906	7.40	9.43
Kusterer, William.....	Dec. 16, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.82	9.27
Labar, Herman	Sept. 25, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	5.07	8.79
Laird, Clarence.....	May 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.09	9.44
Landenberger, John George.....	March 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.04	8.89
Landherr, William Joseph.....	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.04	9.98
Lane, Eugene Bernard.....	Sept. 28, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.42	8.57
Larson, Elmer Fritz.....	Jan. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.04	9.38
Larson, John Andrew Freeman.....	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.93	8.88
Law, Joseph Studholme.....	Sept. 16, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.86	9.16
Lazarus, Charles Stokes.....	Nov. 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	....	8.57
Lazarus, Eugene Reynolds.....	Nov. 26, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.36	9.74
Lazarus, George Parvin.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.51	9.24
Lazarus, Melvia Hyman.....	Feb. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.41	8.23
Leahan, William.....	Aug. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.84	8.61
Leavesley, George Wilson.....	Dec. 31, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.34	9.14
Lee, Charles Nelson.....	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.21	8.53
Leibovitch, Charles.....	Dec. 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.33	7.77
Lengel, Ernest George.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.35	9.14
Lentz, Stanley Norman.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.53	9.41
Leotto, Joseph.....	March 2, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.26	8.31
Leslie, David.....	April 13, 1896	June 30, 1905	....	....
Lealie, George Dewey.....	Sept. 6, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.54	8.96
Leslie, James McConnell.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.62	8.87
Levis, Abraham Worrell.....	Aug. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.54	7.83
Lewis, David Daniel.....	Feb. 28, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.39	9.63
Lewis, James Gilland.....	March 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.76	9.41
Lincoln, Harry Lewis.....	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.78	9.83
Lincoln, Russell Phipps.....	June 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.84	9.51
Lingenfelter, Fred.....	Oct. 5, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.80	8.55
Lingenfelter, John Nathaniel.....	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.77	7.80
Lingsch, Frederick Alfred.....	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.87	9.77

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Link, Walter William.....	Dec. 10, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.27	8.36
Lott, John Frank.....	Feb. 28, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.64	8.10
Lowe, Elmer.....	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	5.70	8.30
Lowry, Dietrick LaMonte.....	Feb. 17, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.43	7.88
Luchsinger, William Henry.....	Dec. 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.63	8.82
Luddeke, William.....	May 18, 1900	Sept. 9, 1908	8.04	8.62
Lundy, Oscar Nathan.....	Sept. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.53	8.00
Lutz, Francis Malcolm.....	March 15, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.07	8.92
Lyman, Lawrence Joseph.....	Oct. 13, 1896	Feb. 16, 1905	5.77	....
McAllister, John Bryant.....	May 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.01	8.44
McCaully, Harold John.....	Oct. 2, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.37	9.48
McClintick, Harold Maxwell.....	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.37	7.25
McCullough, William Joseph.....	June 5, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.18	8.12
McCurdy, Robert Dewey.....	Nov. 11, 1898	Sept. 19, 1906	7.42	8.34
McDevitt, Charles L.....	June 22, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.34	8.61
McFarland, Alfred Sewell.....	April 29, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.09	9.73
McGarrigle, John Frederick.....	April 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.54	8.94
McGlone, Henry Joseph.....	Jan. 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.20	9.14
McGonigle, William.....	Oct. 11, 1899	Sept. 14, 1909	7.97	9.33
McGraw, Francis Thomas.....	June 16, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	5.72	8.61
McGraw, Joseph Shire.....	March 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.36	9.52
McGregor, William Miller.....	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.21	8.34
McIntyre, Edwin Charles.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	8.26	7.42
McManus, William Sydney.....	July 31, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.13	7.46
McNally, Nelson Enoch.....	Oct. 8, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.78	8.84
McNamara, Joseph Clifford.....	May 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.59	9.57
MacPalls, Harry James.....	April 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.97	9.86
MacWilliams, George Cubler.....	Oct. 14, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.55	8.78
Mader, Samuel Austin.....	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.77	8.98
Maher, William Francis.....	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	7.05	8.82
Manbeck, Charles Clare.....	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.67	7.21
Marlin, William Albert.....	Dec. 22, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.63	8.63
Marple, Thomas.....	April 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.67	9.35
Marshall, Harry Fleming.....	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.86	9.18
Martin, Howard Edward.....	April 18, 1900	Sept. 20, 1909	6.98	9.11
Matella, Frank.....	Nov. 19, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	9.43
Matsinger, John David.....	July 11, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.88	7.89
Matthias, Lester Samuel.....	Feb. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	8.47
Mauk, Paul Clinton.....	Aug. 5, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	6.45	8.04
Maxwell, William.....	March 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.46	9.06
May, Luther David.....	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.87	9.32
Meder, Arthur Albert.....	Nov. 11, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.61	9.57
Melchiorre, Dominico.....	Oct. 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.33	8.41
Mendenhall, Walter Seal.....	Aug. 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.08	9.18
Messenger, William Frank Ely.....	June 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	5.74	8.10
Metzger, Henry.....	Oct. 16, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.44	8.09
Metzger, William.....	May 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.89	8.87
Miley, Clifford Albert.....	March 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.94	7.82
Miller, Albert August.....	March 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.08	9.17
Miller, Earl Cyrus.....	April 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.09	9.47
Miller, Herman.....	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.48	8.96
Miller, Russell William.....	Oct. 29, 1897	Feb. 5, 1906	7.01	8.06
Miller, William Steelman.....	Aug. 28, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.19	8.85
Minehart, Hurlbert La Payette.....	March 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.50	9.15

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Mitchell, Wesley.....	Nov. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.18	9.52
Moodie, Henry Augustus.....	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.08	9.71
Moore, Charles Davis.....	Aug. 9, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	7.21	8.88
Moore, Walter Richardson.....	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.96	9.74
Moran, James Thomas.....	Dec. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.67	8.59
Morgan, Lee.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.41	8.24
Morris, John Whyett.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.90	8.65
Moss, Robert Henry.....	Oct. 1, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.24	9.10
Mott, William John.....	Feb. 22, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.02	7.90
Moyer, Raymond Jennings.....	Sept. 25, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	8.98	9.77
Mulrenan, William.....	June 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.39	9.03
Munzenmayer, Otto Frederick.....	Oct. 9, 1901	Sept. 21, 1909	7.82	8.12
Murphy, George Washington.....	Jan. 9, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.51	7.66
Murphy, John Raymond.....	June 8, 1896	July 14, 1905	....	8.31
Murphy, William Edward.....	Dec. 6, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.26	7.50
Murphy, William Frederick.....	May 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.40	8.70
Murray, Joseph Nelson.....	April 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.16	8.19
Myer, Martin B.....	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.08	8.47
Myer, Walter Solomon.....	Aug. 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	9.47	9.50
Myers, William Lewellen.....	March 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.95	9.54
Narr, John August.	June 2, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.09	9.57
Nash, Norman Haskin.....	May 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.10	9.45
Naylor, Lloyd Irvin.....	May 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.23	8.33
Naylor, Merrill Maxwell.....	March 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.02	8.21
Nice, Walter Roy.....	Jan. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.94	8.37
Nichols, Samuel Dewey.....	June 9, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.63	8.59
Noble, George Livingston.....	Aug. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.08	8.61
Noll, Charles.....	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.36	8.06
Nungesser, Peter Elmer.....	Dec. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.12	9.10
Nuss, William Morris.....	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.79	9.28
Odenath, Albert.	Nov. 10, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	6.40	6.92
Orr, Robert Stephen.....	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.77	9.14
O'Toole, George Francis.....	July 4, 1897	Feb. 27, 1906	7.85	9.83
Otto, George Benjamin.....	May 21, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.09
Owens, Emanuel.....	Jan. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.98	9.26
Owens, Joseph George.....	Jan. 27, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.88	7.74
Park, James Herman.	May 23, 1899	Sept. 29, 1908	6.60	9.28
Park, Warren Nelson.....	May 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.03	9.39
Parmentier, Charles Wiler.....	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.48	9.39
Patton, Charles Elmer.....	March 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.58	9.12
Patton, McClellan.....	June 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	4.80	7.75
Pavlik, Richard Frank.....	Aug. 9, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.18	9.15
Pedrick, Leland Samuel.....	Feb. 15, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.52	9.04
Pelligrino, George.....	Jan. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.46	8.86
Perry, Warren Henry.....	Feb. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.29	9.54
Pfaff, Gowen Warren.....	June 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.54	8.42
Phillips, Earl.....	July 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.39	8.39
Phillips, William.....	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.07	9.11
Phipps, Albert Hoover.....	Jan. 8, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.37	8.00
Piatt, Walter.....	March 20, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.66	8.72
Pilkington, Joseph Van Horn.....	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.80	8.91
Pindell, Allen Howard C.....	May 25, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.81	8.99

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Pitts, Francis.....	Apr. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.13	7.82
Pitzer, Harry Willis.....	Aug. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.12	8.88
Pleibel, William Theodore.....	Sept. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.33	8.58
Porreca, Humbert.....	Jan. 14, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.40	9.25
Porreca, Victor Emanuel.....	Aug. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.72	8.96
Potts, Harry Earl.....	Sept. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.29	9.83
Poulterer, Albert Samuel.....	Dec. 14, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	5.60	8.22
Powell, Edward.....	June 29, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.58	8.78
Powell, George Ransom.....	Sept. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.23	9.48
Powell, Harry Archibald.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.64	9.72
Powell, Walter Roy.....	July 30, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	8.45	8.56
Price, Harvey Highland.....	March 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.11	8.10
Price, Herbert Carl.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Feb. 18, 1907	7.98	8.89
Prout, Stephen Rees.....	Oct. 4, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	6.81	8.03
Pursel, Samuel Morris.....	Aug. 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.79	8.63
Quinlan, John Raymond Howard..	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.53	6.84
Quinn, James.....	Oct. 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.56	9.27
Rabold, Charles Lee.....	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	7.06	9.13
Rabold, Clarence Herman.....	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	7.51	9.71
Rabold, Roy William.....	March 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.45	9.73
Rader, Edgar Francis.....	March 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.36	9.38
Raffel, Solomon.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.35	8.78
Ralston, Archibald.....	Jan. 21, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.41	7.47
Ralston, Ralph Walker.....	Dec. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	7.29
Ramm, Joseph Albert.....	Dec. 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	5.50	5.12
Ratcliffe, Ellis Edward.....	Dec. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.50	9.68
Rau, Samuel.....	Dec. 28, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.44	8.74
Ray, George Arthur.....	Dec. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.11	7.31
Redfern, George Edward.....	March 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.83	9.97
Reed, Charles William.....	Apr. 10, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.25	7.68
Reed, Chester Winter.....	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.68	8.63
Reed, Frank Weaver.....	Jan. 9, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	7.66	8.76
Regeszy, Gerson.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.17	9.23
Register, Earl Oliver.....	Feb. 2, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.59	8.25
Reiff, Robert Lincoln.....	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.75	8.24
Reimer, Vernon.....	May 19, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.86	9.47
Revell, Thomas Andrew.....	Dec. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	8.50	8.90
Reynolds, Leroy Caesar.....	Aug. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.16	7.78
Rhoades, Joseph Wesley.....	March 24, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.75	8.89
Rich, Norman John.....	July 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	....	....
Richards, Henry Newbold.....	June 15, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.99	8.56
Richardson, James William.....	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.98	8.89
Richter, Robert Francis.....	Jan. 29, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.91	8.80
Rickert, Julius Henry.....	Aug. 14, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.10	9.21
Rieck, Lewis Edward.....	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.81	9.07
Rimbach, John William.....	Apr. 20, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.08	9.22
Ristine, George Nathan.....	Aug. 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.44	8.92
Ritter, Howard Collins.....	March 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.22	7.12
Roberts, Clifton Walter.....	Jan. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.91	6.70
Robins, Gurdon Moore.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.93	8.87
Robins, Russell Conwell Harold.....	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.81	9.10
Robinson, Lemuel Francis.....	March 12, 1898	Sept. 13, 1906	7.48	8.02
Rocchi, Joseph Florindo.....	Sept. 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.74	7.40

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Roderick, Arthur Vaughn.....	June 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.84	6.42
Rodgers, Edward Andrew.....	Dec. 23, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.41	9.64
Rodgers, James Simpson.....	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.86	9.08
Rodrock, Theodore Oliver.....	July 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.25	7.44
Roller, Raymond Clarence.....	Oct. 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.29	7.86
Rorar, Thomas Simon.....	Apr. 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.07	9.34
Roth, Earl Frederick.....	March 7, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	8.24	9.27
Rothkugel, Morris.....	May 9, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.19	8.73
Roush, Paul Jean.....	Aug. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.10	8.45
Rowan, Daniel O'Connor.....	May 28, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.03	8.65
Rowen, William Calvin.....	Apr. 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.39	8.96
Ruley, Harry Ford.....	March 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.45	9.55
Ruley, Leslie Maddock.....	May 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.79	9.44
Rung, Robert Dorsey.....	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.82	8.79
Rung, William Russell.....	July 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.39	9.15
Russo, Louis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.68	9.46
Sassman, George William.....	Apr. 4, 1900	Oct. 26, 1908	7.49	8.63
Savage, Jeremiah John.....	May 5, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.67	9.74
Schaal, John Alfred.....	Jan. 23, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	5.93	9.16
Schaffer, Morgan Franklin.....	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.05	8.51
Schalles, Frank.....	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.00	9.69
Schalles, Fred.....	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.46	9.13
Schenk, Joseph James.....	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.72	8.91
Schick, William George.....	June 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.32	8.94
Schimmel, Frank Alvin.....	Sept. 20, 1897	July 5, 1905	7.41	8.76
Schlemmer, Lorentz Jacob August.....	March 28, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.22	8.97
Schmidt, Conrad William.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.80	8.21
Schmidt, Henry August.....	Jan. 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.11	8.40
Schmitt, George.....	Apr. 14, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.46	9.05
Schuck, Guy Ryland.....	Oct. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.77	8.67
Schwartz, Carl Frank.....	Aug. 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.50	9.00
Scott, Nelson Reed.....	May 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.73	8.71
Seesholtz, Lawrence Frederick.....	Dec. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	7.71
Senderling, Ellwood William.....	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.48	8.91
Senior, William Taylor.....	March 23, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.36	7.87
Shaffer, Doerstler Adam.....	Oct. 16, 1897	Sept. 18, 1906	7.10	9.29
Shaffer, Robert Sydney.....	March 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.43	6.40
Shandle, Arthur Garfield.....	March 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	.....	.....
Shaner, Aaron Clevensine.....	May 13, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.80	9.86
Sharp, Earl Palmer.....	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.70	8.46
Shaw, Harold Underhill.....	July 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.28	8.79
Sheakley, Howard Lee.....	Feb. 9, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	6.88	8.42
Shields, John Harold.....	Sept. 6, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.59	8.27
Shields, Thomas Russell.....	June 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.43	7.71
Shiffer, Harry Alfred.....	Dec. 6, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.83	8.87
Shupp, Frederick George.....	July 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.27	8.96
Sigel, Jacob.....	Oct. 12, 1900	May 13, 1907	7.53	9.23
Singley, John.....	May 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.49	9.57
Sitler, Robert Simmons.....	Apr. 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.68	6.17
Smeeck, John Calvin.....	Aug. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.92	7.35
Smith, Alexander.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.90	8.33
Smith, Edward York.....	July 6, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	7.45	8.65
Smith, Ellwood Hay.....	Nov. 21, 1896	Feb. 14, 1905	6.33	9.47
Smith, Gardner.....	Dec. 25, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.06	8.88

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Smith, Ralph Linus.....	June 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.00	9.74
Smith, Thomas.....	Aug. 12, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.03	7.37
Smith, William Arthur.....	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.17	8.53
Smith, William Putnam.....	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.56	9.01
Snyder, Matthew.....	Oct. 28, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.51	7.69
Sohn, Clarence Russell.....	March 24, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.02	8.78
Sohn, Raymond Francis.....	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.14	9.75
Spahr, William Ellsworth.....	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.88	7.53
Spencer, Arthur.....	June 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.50	9.52
Spies, Harold Beck.....	Nov. 24, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.38	9.10
Stanley, Jesse Fox.....	May 16, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.41	7.91
Stanley, Wesley.....	Dec. 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.77	8.42
Stanton, Harold Baker.....	Dec. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.25	9.61
Start, Raymond.....	Nov. 18, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.11	8.07
Start, Russell Campbell.....	Sept. 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.30	9.62
Stauffer, Ralph James.....	Dec. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.52	9.67
Steidel, John Frederick.....	July 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.02	8.54
Stevens, Charles Frederick.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.02	8.30
Stiles, John Lawrence.....	May 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.24	8.89
Stohner, Raymond Henry.....	Apr. 24, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	6.79	9.23
Stone, Alonzo Lewis.....	March 2, 1899	Feb. 7, 1907	7.92	9.38
Stone, LeRoy Walwork.....	March 2, 1899	Feb. 7, 1907	7.81	9.14
Stouch, Charles Edward.....	Jan. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.27	8.98
Stouch, Ralph Lukert.....	Dec. 29, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.69	8.88
Stout, Earl LeRoy.....	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.39	9.50
Stradling, Elmer David.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.68	8.06
Stranford, William McKinley.....	Jan. 15, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	5.39	8.68
Strause, George Samuel.....	Jan. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.20	9.58
Strause, Whitney Paul.....	Dec. 25, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	5.95	8.51
Street, George Earl.....	Dec. 10, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.72	9.39
Stroman, James Henry.....	Dec. 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.61	9.73
Stroman, John Christian.....	March 26, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.72	9.14
Sundstrond, Joseph Andrew.....	April 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.75	9.31
Sundstrond, Martin Thomas.....	March 7, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.96	9.28
Sutton, George Washington.....	March 29, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.48	6.04
Sutton, John.....	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.60	8.79
Sutton, William Joseph.....	Sept. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.57	9.50
Svenson, Gustave Conrad.....	Nov. 6, 1898	Sept. 13, 1906	7.82	7.96
Swain, Matthew.....	Aug. 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.44	8.64
Swanburg, Randolph Alexis.....	Sept. 27, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.49	8.94
Symons, David Winfield.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Feb. 4, 1907	7.95	8.59
Symons, William Charles Redington.....	March 13, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.82	9.62
Tagtmaier, Howard.....	May 27, 1900	April 4, 1907	6.91	8.82
Terry, Arthur Hugh.....	Apr. 12, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.11	8.30
Thalacker, Frederick.....	Feb. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.94	9.42
Thiel, Herman Nicholas.....	Dec. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.01	9.39
Thomas, Horace Laray.....	Sept. 25, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.85	9.15
Thompson, Frederick.....	July 16, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.42	8.50
Titus, William Nathan.....	July 6, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.45	8.25
Toor, Matthew.....	Aug. 30, 1901	Feb. 14, 1910	7.19	8.67
Turner, Ernest Harper.....	Apr. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.98	8.75
Turner, William Dunbar.....	Sept. 29, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.56	9.54
Tweedle, Con.....	May 21, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.38	8.75

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Underkoffler, Hilbert	March 7, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	9.14
Updike, Frank Miller.....	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.93	8.73
Usilton, William Edwin.....	Oct. 6, 1900	June 5, 1907	7.69	8.03
VanDeventer, Theodore	Dec. 2, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.22	9.46
Van Deventer, George William.....	June 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.94	8.51
VanOsten, Harry Bryan.....	Nov. 6, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.55	8.31
Vare, John Elmer.....	Apr. 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	8.33	9.75
Vare, Wilbur Madison.....	Nov. 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.83	8.10
Vaughn, Leon Raymond Fenton.....	Feb. 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.12	9.83
Vaughn, Lyle Edward.....	Oct. 3, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	5.99	9.84
Voorhees, Joseph Moll.....	Dec. 14, 1900	Oct. 21, 1910	8.32	8.88
Wagoner, Frederick Simon	Feb. 25, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.17	8.20
Wahl, Martin Louis.....	Jan. 14, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	4.65	7.82
Waite, John Clyde.....	May 5, 1897	Sept. 11, 1906	6.15	7.90
Walch, Charles.....	Sept. 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.08	9.12
Walck, Frederick Harvey.....	Jan. 15, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.67	9.20
Walkup, Bruce Earl.....	Sept. 6, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	8.30	8.47
Walkup, Leopold Cushing.....	Jan. 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.69	9.70
Wall, George Dewey.....	June 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.59	9.43
Wall, Millard Fillmore.....	July 16, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.46	9.64
Walsh, Joseph Leo.....	March 21, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.78	9.41
Walter, George William.....	Feb. 17, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	9.71
Walters, Charles Ernest.....	Dec. 25, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	6.93	8.79
Walther, Guy Leslie.....	June 16, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	5.71	7.86
Walton, John Richard.....	Oct. 2, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.23	8.39
Walton, Thomas Moore.....	Sept. 5, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.10	9.53
Wambold, Harvey Meritt.....	Nov. 19, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.20	9.21
Ward, Charles Ephraim Clarence.....	March 1, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.99	9.42
Watkins, Delbert.....	May 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.93	9.71
Watt, Raymond.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.60	7.80
Watt, Walter.....	March 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.47	8.59
Watson, George David.....	May 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.47	7.51
Weible, John Jacob.....	Nov. 15, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.49	....
Weidner, John.....	Jan. 4, 1896	July 1, 1904	....	8.87
Weiss, Joseph Samuel.....	July 20, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	8.29	9.32
Wells, Harold Eugene.....	July 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.76	8.03
Welton, Stanley Earnest.....	March 18, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.57	9.18
Wemmer, Mattison Peoples.....	July 1, 1898	Sept. 25, 1906	7.24	7.86
Wertz, Charles Wesley.....	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.26	7.79
Wertz, Victor Wierman.....	Oct. 7, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	6.69	8.16
Wetherill, George West.....	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.15	9.50
Weyman, Henry.....	Sept. 19, 1897	Sept. 17, 1906	6.68	9.02
White, John Nicholas.....	Aug. 24, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.28	8.43
White, Samuel John.....	Dec. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.49	7.16
White, William Henry.....	Sept. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.89	8.61
Wilbert, John Randall.....	July 5, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.34	8.10
Wiley, Howard Lynch.....	Oct. 24, 1898	Dec. 16, 1904	5.88	8.71
Williams, Albert Wheelock.....	Jan. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.63	9.52
Williams, John Morgan.....	July 27, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.27	8.76
Williams, Tudor.....	July 25, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.32	8.23
Wilson, Harry Good.....	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.32	9.16
Winder, John Phillips.....	Aug. 22, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.79	8.95
Wine, Arthur.....	Oct. 4, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.18	7.32

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Winterbottom, Floyd Tomkins.....	Feb. 6, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	7.33	7.73
Wise, Joseph John.....	Feb. 16, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	8.78
Wisner, Francis Leroy.....	June 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.18	8.94
Wisner, Ralph Dengler.....	Aug. 7, 1896	June 30, 1905	....	9.07
Wisner, Preston.....	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.18	8.76
Witmer, James Matthew.....	Aug. 14, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.86	8.14
Wood, Joseph Anson.....	June 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.39	8.71
Woodling, John Westly.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.56	8.62
Woodling, Walton Alexander.....	May 13, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.48	8.16
Wurst, Howard Joseph.....	Oct. 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.66	8.99
Wygand, Joseph.....	Apr. 1, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.43	6.99
Wythe, William Theopolis.....	Nov. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.95	8.21
Yarnall, Samuel Trimble.....	Feb. 22, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.02	8.23
Young, Joseph Redfern.....	Apr. 11, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.05	9.28
Young, Thomas Brooks.....	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 17, 1906	5.65	8.82
Zarella, Michael.....	March 21, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.60	9.23
Zuschnitt, George Frederick.....	Apr. 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1909	7.66	8.40

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Abraham, Paul Hamilton	May 10, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	8.01	9.34
Abramovits, Nathan	April 3, 1903	March 14, 1911	7.64	9.77
Adam, David Walker	Jan. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.77	8.82
Adams, William Graham	Aug. 20, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.49	8.42
Ames, Bentley Jacob	Jan. 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Anderson, Carl Francis	June 26, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.90	8.91
Anderson, James Christopher	July 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Armstrong, Irwin Stuart	Feb. 21, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.72	9.30
Babis, Joseph Henry	Jan. 25, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.73	9.26
Baker, Horace Eli	Jan. 9, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.75	9.39
Barker, Raymond Dewees	Oct. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.69	9.47
Barton, George McKinley	Feb. 25, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.54	9.34
Barton, Harry Leroy	July 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Bayley, John Albert	June 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.59	9.88
Beard, William Preston	April 27, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Behling, Henry William	Aug. 24, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Benz, Charles	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.09	9.63
Bernstein, Harry	Feb. 7, 1902	Sept. 11, 1908	6.30	9.14
Bilbrough, Ernest Alfred	Aug. 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Black, George Innes	Feb. 20, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.76	9.68
Bonavoglia, Armando	July 26, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.96	9.18
Brannan, John Carns	Feb. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Britton, William Valentine	April 27, 1903	March 21, 1911	6.75	9.10
Brown, Ernest	Dec. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.25	7.92
Bubb, Paul Emanuel	May 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Bubb, Quinten Elmer	Oct. 4, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	....	....
Burkholder, Ralph Edward	March 28, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Burton, David Charles	July 8, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Buschbeck, Charles Robert	Sept. 29, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	6.63	9.30
Butler, William Edward	Nov. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.59	9.39
Cadach, Charles	May 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.40	9.22
Calhoun, John Jacob	Feb. 12, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.80	9.64
Camblos, Henry Fisher	March 11, 1901	April 4, 1907	7.06	8.63
Carson, Stephen Rogers	April 27, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	2.85	9.07
Cassidy, Frederick Charles	Feb. 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Cassidy, Martin Thomas	June 1, 1901	March 7, 1911	7.10	8.11
Chambers, Isaac Meyer	July 4, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	7.66	9.77
Clayworth, Percy	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.23	8.19
Coffey, Frederick Morton	Aug. 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Coffman, David John	Feb. 2, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.64	9.54
Cohen, Joseph	Aug. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Collins, Edward	June 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Collins, James	Nov. 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.45	9.33
Connell, Charles Ralph	Jan. 17, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.75	9.20
Conner, Mitchell Robert	June 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.85	9.58
Cooper, Glendon Eldred	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.93	9.66
Cramp, Charles Deticker	Sept. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.28	8.78
Cribb, Frank Bertram	Dec. 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.73	9.06
Cummings, Frank	Sept. 17, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	8.70	9.59

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Dacy, Cornelius Van Ness	Feb. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.02	9.60
Dacy, John Frederick	March 2, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.48	8.56
Daubert, Earl Franklin	April 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.34	8.87
Davies, Daniel Morgan	May 31, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Davis, Charles C.	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.15	8.59
Davis, James Lewis	June 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.12	8.85
Dawber, Clarence Rutter	Sept. 27, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.17	8.92
Detwiler, Edward Baker	June 27, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.24	9.35
Devereaux, Paul	April 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Dillen, LeRoy William	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.36	8.96
Dillinger, Allen Wallis	Dec. 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.54	9.59
Dillman, Clarence Bernard	Sept. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Disinger, Aaron Leroy	July 16, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	5.95	9.35
Dolde, Henry Charles	July 27, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Donnelly, James Aloysius	Aug. 1, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.52	9.21
Donnelly, Patrick Lawrence	Sept. 2, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	7.55	9.45
Donovan, James	Aug. 9, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	5.45	9.30
Donovan, Patrick	Oct. 6, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.39	8.67
Dorner, Frederick	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.59	9.73
Drabick, William	March 23, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.48	8.40
Duffy, Joseph	Aug. 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.53	9.36
Dunlap, William Andrew	Sept. 22, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	.....	.....
Eakin, Frederick Hochrath	Sept. 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Eaton, Nathaniel Frederick	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.60	9.21
Edgar, Charles Fowler	Sept. 13, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Edman, Alexander Emanuel	May 31, 1900	Feb. 26, 1909	8.17	9.46
Eisenhardt, Richard Joseph	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Eisenhardt, Robert Daniel	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Elisio, Albert	Nov. 17, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Ellsworth, Glen Smith	June 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.20	8.96
Engle, Harry Horlacher	Oct. 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Engle, Joseph Jacob	April 6, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.48	9.32
Erb, Lee Amos	Nov. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.02	9.75
Evans, Alfred McKensy	April 26, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.66	9.69
Evans, Lawrence Llewellyn	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.19	9.09
Evans, Simon Lynn	July 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Evans, Walter Washington	Jan. 22, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.05	9.67
Feeney, Raymond	Nov. 2, 1901	Nov. 1, 1911	.....	.....
Ferry, John	Sept. 26, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.47	7.70
Petter, Harry Nathaniel	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.95	9.63
Fine, Harry	Sept. 15, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Fithian, Frederick Joseph	March 28, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.65	7.64
Foss, Raymond	Feb. 19, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.95	9.41
Frank, William Frederick	Sept. 5, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	7.90	8.92
Frankenfield, Paul Kratz	Oct. 29, 1902	Feb. 14, 1911	9.23	9.28
Freeman Joseph George	June 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Freeman, Stanley Fletcher	June 27, 1902	March 14, 1911	6.57	8.49
French, John Edward	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.26	8.48
Frommer, John Walter	June 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	9.13	8.68
Frutiger, Nelson	Jan. 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Gardner, Gail Green	Aug. 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	5.78	9.62
Gardner, Vaughn Winters	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.10	9.63

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Garrod, Albert Edward.....	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.39	9.54
Garvine, John Edwin.....	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.92	9.34
Garvine, Paul Anderson.....	Nov. 1, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.62	9.85
Gaynor, James Edward.....	Dec. 8, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.38	8.95
Geary, William Harvey.....	May 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.68	9.34
Gehringer, William Baumann.....	June 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.81	9.44
Geibel, William Frederick.....	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Geuther, Edward Prutzman.....	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	.....	.....
Gilham, Neil Herbert.....	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Gochnaur, Michael Guy.....	Sept. 18, 1903	Jan. 2, 1912	.....	.....
Goodwin, Francis Maurice.....	May 16, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.68	9.34
Gorman, William George.....	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1908	7.06	8.32
Graf, Julius Frank.....	Feb. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.72	9.40
Grass, John Milton.....	April 14, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	7.97	9.55
Graybill, John Rine.....	Sept. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.67	8.78
Green, Henry Francis.....	Jan. 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.53	9.06
Hagerman, Howard Feaster.....	Aug. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.64	8.99
Hall, John James.....	Nov. 5, 1901	Feb. 3, 1911	6.44	8.88
Hamback, John.....	April 12, 1902	Feb. 14, 1910	7.79	8.48
Hanley, Norman.....	June 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.52	9.56
Hansbury, Samuel Perkins.....	Aug. 10, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.90	9.49
Hantz, John Derbin.....	July 4, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Hantz, William Paul.....	May 18, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	7.24	9.10
Harlan, George.....	Sept. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.89	9.49
Hauck, John Vernon.....	March 20, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.75	9.81
Healis, Francis Bernard.....	Aug. 14, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Heller, Robert Antrim.....	Oct. 10, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Hendershot, Sterling.....	Feb. 12, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.00	9.33
Henrie, Edwin Hunterson.....	June 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Henrie, John Pugh.....	March 9, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.51	8.58
Helms, Charles Abram.....	March 30, 1902	Feb. 28, 1910	7.71	8.78
Hess, Albert Clifton.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.22	9.41
Hess, Deskin Donald.....	Sept. 30, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Hess, Ellwood Eby.....	May 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Hilbert, James Joseph.....	Jan. 10, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.64	8.50
Hill, George Washington.....	March 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.59	9.64
Hiney, Oscar William.....	Nov. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.89	8.19
Histand, Ralph.....	Sept. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.10	9.42
Hoffman, Daniel.....	May 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Hoffman, George Henry, 2d.....	March 15, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.14	7.59
Hoffman, Kenneth Leroy.....	Sept. 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.48	8.85
Holt, Joseph William.....	March 12, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
House, Douglas B.....	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Huddleston, George Truitt.....	March 12, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Hughes, Clarence Albert.....	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.43	9.21
Hughes, Walter Crock.....	March 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.09	9.33
Hullihen, Samuel George.....	March 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.19	9.60
Hurlbrink, Herbert Victor.....	Nov. 30, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
James, Thomas.....	June 8, 1901	Oct. 3, 1910	8.44	9.13
Jennings, Joseph Ignatius.....	Feb. 2, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Jones, John Falls.....	Sept. 23, 1902	Sept. 20, 1910	4.54	9.43
Jones, William.....	June 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.40	9.18
Jones, William Biddle.....	March 3, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	8.26	9.26

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Kalb, Paul Ray	Oct. 18, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	5.36	8.97
Kavanaugh, James.....	June 15, 1904	Sept. 8, 1910	6.21	9.67
Keefer, Frank Henry.....	Dec. 31, 1901	Feb. 17, 1911	8.13	9.28
Keen, Walter Russell.....	Feb. 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.56	9.13
Kelly, James Wesley.....	April 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.45	8.26
Kelly, Martin Matthew.....	Nov. 21, 1901	Nov. 10, 1911	....	....
Kelly, William John.....	Dec. 24, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	7.93	8.53
Kerr, James.....	June 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.22	9.31
Kennedy, Patrick.....	March 14, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.61	8.60
Kessler, Robert John.....	Oct. 7, 1901	Sept. 14, 1909	6.82	8.39
Kindt, Bernardy.....	Dec. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.67	8.92
Klang, John William.....	Nov. 25, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	4.41	8.55
Klaus, Charles George.....	May 3, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	8.02	8.27
Klotz, Arlington Wilbur.....	Sept. 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.19	9.06
Knely, John Walter.....	July 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.77	8.36
Kochersperger, Charles G.....	July 17, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.54	9.23
Kooker, Samuel Gouldy.....	April 2, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	7.93	9.57
Krachet, William Herman.....	May 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Kuebler, Louis Theodore.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 15, 1911	....	....
Kurzecknabe, Andrews.....	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.53	9.54
Laehenmaier, Earl Samuel	April 26, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	8.90	9.19
Lake, Evan Arthur.....	March 26, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.90	9.98
Lake, Jared Harmon.....	Jan. 28, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	8.38	9.75
Lamb, James.....	Nov. 2, 1901	Feb. 14, 1911	7.91	9.61
Lanciano, Victor Emanuel.....	Aug. 6, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.56	8.93
Leahan, Thomas.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.59	8.79
Levy, Harry.....	Sept. 16, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.27	8.45
Lilley, Thompson Hulings.....	July 28, 1901	Sept. 27, 1910	8.51	9.34
Lindenmuth, George J.....	Feb. 22, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Loech, Walter Cloyd.....	June 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.85	8.89
Ludwig, Leslie Everett.....	Nov. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.43	9.25
Ludwigsen, George.....	May 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.48	8.05
Lutz, Charles George.....	May 6, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.41	8.89
Lyons, Thomas Joseph.....	Oct. 1, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
McAdoo, Clayton Rice	Dec. 24, 1902	March 30, 1911	5.71	8.84
McAnulla, James Charles.....	Aug. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.91	9.07
McCann, Francis Edward.....	Feb. 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.31	9.76
McCauley, Luther John Franklin.....	June 10, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
McClay, William Gilpin.....	July 26, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.75	7.99
McConnell, John Henry.....	Nov. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.68	9.49
McCrary, Frank Muri.....	Aug. 1, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.89	7.66
McCullough, Richard Anthony.....	Oct. 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.13	9.07
McDonnell, William Ambrose.....	April 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.99	8.45
McGettigan, Edward James.....	Oct. 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.10	9.09
McKale, James Matthews.....	Nov. 28, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	8.58	9.43
McManus, Hugh.....	Feb. 1, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.48	7.54
McNally, Edward Elmer.....	Oct. 5, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
MacPalls, Edward.....	July 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.91	9.36
MacNeal, Samuel.....	Jan. 31, 1903	March 21, 1911	8.54	9.33
MacQueen, Herbert Joseph Bradley.....	June 22, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.31	9.33
Madenfort, William Albert.....	Aug. 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Makens, Thomas Earl.....	Oct. 22, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	7.86	8.97
Martin, George Hawkins.....	Jan. 3, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.39	9.13

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Maulfair, Irvin.....	April 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.31	8.42
Maxwell, Herbert Bouvier.....	June 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.35	9.26
Mays, Samuel Taylor.....	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.49	9.60
Medoway, Samuel.....	May 5, 1904	Sept. 8, 1910	7.19	9.80
Mendenhall, Warren.....	Feb. 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Metcalf, Charles Dana.....	March 30, 1901	March 1, 1910	8.61	9.74
Miller, Earl Benjamin.....	May 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.00	9.70
Miller, Edward Christian.....	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.22	9.19
Miller, William Henderson.....	June 21, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Milligan, Howard Irwin.....	Feb. 3, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.70	7.60
Mills, Richard Philip.....	Sept. 25, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.99	9.32
Monroe, George Thomas.....	Oct. 29, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.08	8.43
Moore, Harry Bennett.....	Nov. 20, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Morris, George Washington.....	Nov. 14, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.23	7.49
Morrison, James Joseph.....	Jan. 12, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.92	8.78
Mosebach, Frederick.....	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.35	8.78
Munson, Paul Conwell.....	Dec. 26, 1901	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Munzenmeyer, Ernest Gottlieb.....	Nov. 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Murphy, Frank Morgan.....	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Murphy, Joseph Anthony.....	June 8, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	5.36	8.23
Myers, Clarence Eugene.....	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.15	8.61
Myers, William Clare.....	April 29, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	7.33	9.47
Myers, William Paul.....	Jan. 7, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	5.59	9.38
Nagle, Stewart Alexander.....	April 15, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	5.71	8.77
Navitskie, Edward.....	March 15, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Neiman, Joseph.....	Sept. 4, 1901	Sept. 10, 1909	8.38	9.18
Neirle, Raymond Alfred.....	Dec. 31, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.23	7.21
Nevill, Clarence Haines.....	April 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.67	8.49
Nichols, William.....	April 9, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.72	8.74
Nungesser, Henry Samuel.....	Dec. 17, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.74	9.42
Ogden, James Henry.....	Dec. 4, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Patterson, John Walter.....	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.14	6.96
Pedrick, Verne Harris.....	Dec. 30, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.72	9.70
Peters, William Leonard.....	June 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.31	8.65
Pfetzing, Elwood Albert.....	Oct. 30, 1901	Sept. 29, 1910	7.80	9.02
Phillips, Arthur John Ecker.....	Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	1.75	9.91
Pierce, Eugene Creighton.....	Aug. 7, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Pierce, John Elmer.....	Sept. 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.79	9.58
Pitts, Julius.....	Oct. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.59	8.51
Pitzer, Robert Paul.....	Nov. 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.55	.41
Poulterer, William Raymond.....	Feb. 28, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Powell, Seybert Fenimore.....	March 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.39	9.33
Price, Aaron.....	Jan. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.19	8.43
Price, Harvey Edgar.....	May 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.11	8.10
Reading, Francis.....	July 2, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.53	9.45
Reagan, Frank.....	July 18, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.29	8.78
Regeczy, Charles Joseph.....	March 28, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	7.11	8.93
Reinbold, David William.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.40	9.26
Repper, Clare Faber.....	March 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.78	9.51
Repper, Theodore Allison.....	March 5, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.85	9.48
Rhoades, Edwin.....	May 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.86	9.26

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Rich, Edward Ellison.....	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.73	8.77
Richter, Charles William.....	Oct. 16, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	8.07	9.58
Rickert, Howard Milton.....	May 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.07	9.22
Reilly, Robert Milton.....	Feb. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.28	9.31
Ring, Earl Franklin.....	March 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.70	9.03
Ritter, Luther E.....	Jan. 5, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	7.77	9.17
Rival, William Joseph.....	Sept. 19, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.85	9.50
Roberge, William Earle.....	Nov. 19, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.55	9.02
Roberts, George Barclay.....	Dec. 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Robertson, Alfred Charles.....	June 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	6.71	9.19
Robinson, George Ewing.....	Aug. 24, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Robinson, Harold.....	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Rode, Alfred.....	Dec. 3, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.56	8.68
Rode, Victor.....	Oct. 3, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.79	8.63
Rodgers, Ellwood Ervin.....	April 6, 1902	Dec. 6, 1911	.....	.....
Rodgers, James Ervin.....	Sept. 9, 1903	Dec. 6, 1911	.....	.....
Rosenblitt, Louis Jacob.....	March 7, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	7.84	9.86
Ross, Alexander.....	June 29, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.79	8.46
Rossi, Ottelloe Alfred.....	Aug. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.36	9.09
Rowe, Howard.....	Aug. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.98	9.61
Russell, Charles Milton.....	July 13, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.08	8.69
Santman, Walter James.....	Dec. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	5.53	9.40
Saylor, George Garfield.....	Feb. 3, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Schaefer, Charles.....	Oct. 16, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Schiavotti, Philip.....	Aug. 31, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.47	9.47
Schick, Francis Marion.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Schmidbleicher, Elmer William.....	Feb. 9, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Schnaitman, William.....	Feb. 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.35	8.50
Schneider, Charles Henry.....	Aug. 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.12	9.37
Schneider, Frank Christian.....	June 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.26	8.52
Schwartz, William August.....	July 6, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....
Scott, Harry Merton.....	Feb. 20, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.33	9.93
Sharp, Marvin Ray.....	June 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.59	8.60
Shaw, James Carroll.....	April 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.66	9.61
Shaw, Lawrence Albert.....	Aug. 10, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.80	9.34
Shepherd, Francis Morris.....	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.07	9.80
Shinton, George Albert.....	Nov. 30, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.33	8.94
Shupp, Theodore.....	March 1, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.01	8.63
Sigel, Abraham.....	Oct. 22, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	4.25	9.23
Sinibaldi, Joseph.....	July 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	.....	.....
Sloanaker, Marshall Benjamin.....	Aug. 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.87	9.79
Smith, Frank.....	Oct. 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.72	9.32
Sonon, William Farling.....	July 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.49	9.20
Specht, Arthur Raymond.....	June 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.74	9.41
Stark, Harry Theodore.....	April 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.39	8.67
Start, Elmer.....	July 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.55	8.24
Steel, Anson.....	Oct. 13, 1903	Feb. 3, 1910	7.55	9.28
Steele, Robert Albert.....	Dec. 4, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.17	9.36
Steinert, William Emil.....	Dec. 10, 1902	March 21, 1911	8.94	9.52
Stevenson, Edwin.....	May 17, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	5.64	9.28
Stevenson, Thomas Templeton.....	Aug. 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.60	9.16
Stewart, Charles Edward.....	June 3, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.66	9.14
Stickland, Charles Reese.....	Aug. 30, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.86	8.52
Stookey, Norman Beecher.....	July 29, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	.....	.....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Strine, Charles Lister.....	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.87	8.40
Strong, Frank.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.14	9.44
Strong, James Albert.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.93	8.73
Sundstrond, James Albert.....	July 7, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.65	9.64
Swarm, Ellwood.....	June 15, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Swartley, Russell Moore.....	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.28	9.31
Taggart, Raymond.....	July 15, 1901	March 14, 1911	6.16	9.70
Taylor, William.....	Aug. 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.53	7.43
Tazel, George Bennett.....	March 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Temple, William.....	Nov. 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.94	9.36
Thayer, William Paul.....	Feb. 2, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	6.43	9.40
Thomas, Archie Watkin.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Oct. 28, 1909	8.43	8.42
Thomas, William Wynn.....	July 23, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	6.32	9.16
Thompson, John Leeper.....	Sept. 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.22	8.93
Tobler, Charles Richard.....	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	....	....
Trickett, Richard Denithorne.....	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.36	8.70
Trost, Francis Frederick Eberhard.....	June 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	5.62	8.49
Trought, William Godfrey.....	Dec. 24, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.56	9.70
Tyson, Walter W.....	April 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.89	9.84
Uhlmann, William Harrison.....	Sept. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.11	8.94
Van Auken, Walter.....	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.91	8.68
Vasey, William Henry.....	April 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.93	8.51
Vernon, John Raifield.....	Jan. 28, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.86	9.24
Wagner, Albert Chance.....	Oct. 21, 1902	March 7, 1911	6.25	9.05
Wagner, Ray Ellwood.....	Sept. 9, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	7.44	9.72
Walck, Clarence.....	Dec. 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.70	9.72
Walters, Albert James.....	Jan. 5, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	6.73	9.53
Ward, Edward Crampton.....	May 18, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Ward, William Franklin.....	Aug. 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1910	7.82	9.32
Watkins, Arthur.....	Aug. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.09	9.37
Weaver, Gladstone.....	Dec. 2, 1902	March 21, 1911	8.33	9.59
Weidel, Carroll A. L.....	March 8, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Weigand, William.....	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.36	9.53
Weil, Benjamin Franklin.....	March 24, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.18	9.56
Weiler, Earl.....	Dec. 5, 1896	Feb. 15, 1905	6.30	9.63
Weiss, Joseph C.....	Oct. 2, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	5.71	9.32
Wetherhold, Paul Martin.....	Aug. 25, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.26	7.66
White, Richard Long.....	July 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Whitely, William.....	April 8, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	..	....
Whittaker, Bertram Arthur.....	Sept. 5, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.20	9.88
Widdis, Charles Newhall.....	Nov. 13, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.53	8.76
Wildes, Ralph Edgar.....	July 3, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Wilhelm, Carl.....	Feb. 26, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	8.85	9.89
Wilhelm, William.....	April 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.54	9.32
Williams, Ralph James.....	June 5, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	7.46	9.26
Williamson, Juster James.....	Oct. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.99	9.22
Wilson, Raymond.....	June 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.63	8.91
Wilson, Walter Franks.....	July 27, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.28	8.91
Wise, William Clifford.....	Dec. 4, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	6.78	8.95
Wisner, John Towell.....	May 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.15	8.58
Witkin, Hilliard.....	Dec. 22, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.10	8.99

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Wood, Raymond Melville.....	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....
Woodling, Ernest Bernard.....	Aug. 7, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Woodling, Elmer Mane.....	April 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	....	....
Woodling, Henry Farnsworth.....	July 18, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	5.93	7.86
Woolford, Edward.....	Nov. 5, 1902	Jan. 29, 1909	5.93	8.77
Wright, James Earl.....	June 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.68	9.52
Wright, Walter Ralph.....	June 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.79	9.56
Yost, Eugene William.....	Aug. 14, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.92	8.93
Zimmerman, Joseph Herman.....	March 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.33	8.59
Zuschnitt, Walter Clayton.....	May 6, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	....	....

SUMMARY.

High School.....	375
Grammar School.....	717
Primary School.....	373
Total.....	1,465

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1911.

To the Committee on Admission, Discipline and Discharge:

DEAR SIRs:—Before referring in detail to the work of this Department during the past year, it would seem fitting to offer tribute to the memory of Dr. John S. Boyd, who for twenty-five years as Superintendent of Admission and Indenture served as the wise counsellor and friend of the host of boys who have gone out from the College during that time. Repeatedly since his death in March, there have come to my notice evidences of the affectionate esteem in which he was held, and the service he rendered so faithfully has found abundant appreciation in the hearts of many young men who were inspired to nobler standards of living and more earnest efforts to succeed in life by the wholesome advice and warm-hearted friendship which he gave. There have been from many sources expressions of a deep sense of personal loss.

The efforts during the past year to make just discrimination between the applicants for admission have yielded some valuable experience and results.

In view of the large number constantly on the waiting list and the large percentage who become ten years of age before their turn is reached, thus debarring them from any possibility of admission, the plan to investigate the condition and antecedents of each boy seems the only fair way of determining whether he is eligible under the terms of Mr. Girard's will. Since the College was founded especially to give "poor

male, white, orphan children—a better education,” one of the first requisites to be met should be the establishment of the fact that they are capable of profiting by the education provided.

Many boys brought to the College have possibilities for normal development, but up to the time they are presented for examination there may have been conditions which, although perfectly possible to overcome, have thus far kept them back. Poor country schools, for example, are responsible for the seeming lack of ability in some children, and where the retardation is traceable to no other cause than such lack of early opportunity they should not be discriminated against.

On the other hand, when the tests applied here by the doctors, the psychologist and the teachers all point to a serious mental or physical defect, and the results of their examination are borne out by an inquiry into the history and antecedents of the boy, revealing conditions which are known causes leading to the permanency of such defect, then there would seem ample basis for a decision to exclude such a boy in favor of one more promising. Moreover, it would seem that when the financial resources of those legally responsible for the child's care are sufficient to provide him with proper care and oversight, it is an injustice to admit him when to do so might mean the permanent exclusion of another in much more needy circumstances, who would reach ten years of age before he could be entered.

With this purpose of doing larger justice to those on the waiting list and of protecting the boys already in the College from the hurtful influence of those who are mentally incapable of making consistent progress in their studies, these investigations have been conducted. The assurance which such discrimination gives of a more wholesome companionship for the boys admitted to the College appeals to interested friends and relatives as an added safeguard which they greatly appreciate having the College authorities provide.

There was time to make but a limited number of investigations previous to the admission in February, but the examinations conducted at the College indicated that nine

of the boys presented did not measure up to the normal standard, and they were temporarily withheld. Subsequent inquiry revealed conditions which led to the rejection by the Directors of seven so withheld.

The fall admissions were delayed owing to the extensive alterations which were going on in the College. A list of one hundred and twenty-one names was prepared for admission on December 4th and 5th, of which forty-five had been investigated. A total of ninety-eight was presented, but after examination sixteen of this number were withheld to await further developments. One boy was held over because of a temporary malady which would take a number of weeks to cure, and he will come up again for admission in February. After further inquiry facts developed which caused the Directors to reject twelve of this group.

Another important part of the work of this Department has been the visits to the homes and the consultations held with the mothers of those boys who are about to be discharged from the College. They have resulted in numerous opportunities for advice and suggestion which it is hoped have been helpful in giving these young men their start in life. More time is needed, however, to devote to a study of those boys who are about to leave the College, and to conditions of employment in Philadelphia and throughout the State which will make possible a better adjustment of each boy to his chance in life. Employment has been found for one hundred and thirty-two of those who have left during the past year. No doubt, many of these have been promising openings and have given those who hold them full scope for their ability, but it is certain that others have had to be accepted as temporary makeshifts until something more promising should develop. This is too wasteful and haphazard a method and cannot be overcome until this Department has more time to give to this very important field.

The transfer of the office of this Department from the Office of the Girard Estate, 21 South Twelfth Street to Building Number 5 at the College which took place on July 5th has been fully justified by the results. The close contact which it has made possible with all the other Departments of the

College has added much to the ease and dispatch with which it has been able to render service to the President and the other administrative officers. The records of investigations made are on file in this office and are easily accessible to each Department. They contain information which can be made helpful at various stages of a boy's stay in the College and their availability has already made them useful.

The data which has been compiled from the admission blanks for the year again reveals some interesting facts regarding the parentage and the physical and mental condition of the boys admitted.

Of the 191 boys admitted, 96, about the usual percentage, were born in Philadelphia; of the mothers, 150 were American born, 140 having been born in Pennsylvania, and ten in other parts of the United States. Forty-one mothers were foreign born; five of them having been born in Russia, 7 in England, 6 in Ireland, 11 in Germany, 3 in Italy, 2 in Scotland, 2 in Wales and one each in Jamaica, Roumania, Holland, France and Switzerland. Of the fathers, 146 were American born; 138 born in Pennsylvania, and 8 in other parts of the United States. Of the 45 fathers who were foreign born; 6 were born in Russia, 10 in England, 6 in Ireland, 2 in Scotland, 4 in Italy, 10 in Germany, 2 in Switzerland, and one each in Canada, Sweden, Austria, Roumania and Barbadoes. Twenty-eight boys had parents both of whom were foreign born, 143 both of whose parents were American born, and 20 having one parent who was foreign born.

The age provision still operates so that the larger number admitted are between 8 and 9 years old, there being 101 of this age, while 70 were between 9 and 10, 18 between 7 and 8 and 2 between 6 and 7 years.

The examination by the physicians showed that 15 were poorly developed, whereas 75 were fair, 58 were good and 43 were excellent or of full development. Their health was shown to be normal in 168 cases, while 22 were defective in some particular. Of these last, 9 had defective eyes and 1 defective hearing. Of the remainder, 3 had hernia, 2 curvature of the spine, while 7 had a history of enuresis.

The Binet tests indicated about the usual percentage of retardation to be expected from a group of children coming as these do from different sections of the State where school facilities are often very meagre or else the requirements indifferently enforced.

During the year 1911, 299 applications for admission were registered, being 14 less than in the year 1910. One hundred and sixty-nine were born outside the county of Philadelphia, and 7 were born within the Old City proper. On December 31st, 1911, there were six hundred and ten names on the list of those awaiting admission.

In the year 1906, of those taking the extended Mechanical Course, there were graduated 8 pupils; in 1907, 6 pupils; in 1908, 13 pupils; in 1909, 8 pupils; in 1910, 8 pupils; and in 1911, 17 pupils; 60 in all.

The occupations of these sixty graduates, are, at this time, as follows:

Automobile repairer	1	
Cabinet worker's		
apprentice	1	
Car shops	1	
Compositor	1	
Draughtsman	2	
Electrician	2	
Locksmith and bell		
hanger	1	
Machinist	3	
Patternmaker	1	} Manual, &c. 21
Plumber	1	
Switchboard in-		
staller	1	
Surveyor	1	
Teacher (manual		
training)	1	
Telephone appa-		
ratus inspector .	1	
U. S. Navy	2	
Williamson School.	1	

Accountant.....	1	}	Clerical, &c.....	39
Chemist.....	1			
Clerk.....	27			
Examiner (title)..	1			
Salesman.....	1			
Stenographer.....	7			
Student (law)	1			
	<hr/>			
	60			
	<hr/>			
				<hr/>
				60
				<hr/>

There were honorably discharged from the College during the years—

1906.....	234
1907.....	119
1908.....	186
1909.....	175
1910.....	206
	<hr/>
	920
	<hr/>

There are reported upon, either personally or by their friends, as follows:

Employed.....	547
Unemployed (no work obtainable).....	30
" (because of sickness)	1
" (because of unfavorable conduct)	2
Died.....	3
Not heard from by friends.....	3
Inquiry returned because of change of address	154
Inquiry evidently received but not answered.....	180
	<hr/>
	920
	<hr/>

The number from whom no report was obtainable because of change of address, and those who, although receiving the inquiries did not reply, is unusually large, due chiefly to two reasons. Our records show that the efforts to keep track of

the boys after they leave the College are always hampered by the frequent changes of address on the part of the mothers or friends with whom they are sent to live. This fact, coupled with carelessness on the part of many who do receive the letters of inquiry make the returns difficult to obtain.

The returns can be made more complete only by giving more time to a personal canvass of those who do not respond. Such a canvass was impossible this last year owing to changes in the work of this Department and the increased time needed to conduct an adequate supervision of the admissions to the College.

The various occupations of those reported to be employed are as follows:

Advertiser.....	1	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	176
Baker's helper.....	1	Concrete worker.....	1
Barber.....	2	Confectioner.....	1
Blacksmith.....	4	Core maker.....	1
Boilermaker.....	2	Cutter (cloth).....	2
Boltmaker.....	1	" (leather).....	3
Box factory.....	2	Dairy worker.....	3
Brakeman.....	2	Detective.....	1
Brush factory.....	1	Draughtsman.....	6
Butcher's helper.....	1	Driver.....	11
Buyer.....	1	Druggist.....	1
Cabinet worker.....	1	Dyeing establishment....	1
Canning factory.....	1	Electrician.....	7
Car cleaner.....	1	Electroplater.....	1
Carpenter.....	3	Electrotyper.....	2
Car shops.....	1	Elevator boy.....	1
Carpet weaver.....	1	" builder.....	1
Cashier.....	1	Engineer (mining).....	2
Chauffeur.....	5	" (stationary)....	2
Chemist.....	3	Errand or store boy.....	8
Claim adjuster.....	1	Farmer.....	8
Clerk.....	133	Fireman (locomotive) ...	1
Collector.....	3	" (stationary) ...	1
Colliery.....	4	Florist.....	1
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	176	<i>Carried forward.....</i>	242

<i>Brought forward</i>	242	<i>Brought forward</i>	371
Foundry helper.....	1	Paperhanger.....	2
Glue factory.....	1	Patternmaker.....	2
Hardware factory.....	5	Plumber.....	7
Hatter.....	1	Prefect.....	1
Hospital attendant.....	1	Printer.....	9
Hostler.....	1	Proofreader.....	1
Inspector.....	5	Ranchman.....	1
In business for themselves:		Reporter.....	1
Collection and law		Roundhouse.....	1
agency.....	1	Rubber factory.....	2
Express.....	1	Salesmen (store).....	12
Illustrator.....	2	" (traveling)....	8
Locksmith.....	1	Secretary.....	2
Iron and sheet metal		Shipper.....	10
worker.....	4	Shoe factory.....	2
Laboratory assistant....	1	Solicitor.....	1
Laborer.....	15	Steelworker.....	1
Last factory.....	1	Stenographer.....	27
Leather factory.....	2	Stockkeeper.....	13
Letter carrier (rural)....	2	Student (college).....	1
Machine operator.....	5	" (divinity).....	1
Machinist.....	21	" (engineer, civil) .	1
Manager (restaurant)....	1	" (engineer, elec'l).	2
Meat curer.....	1	" (engineer, san'y)	1
Mechanical trade appren-		" (law).....	1
tice.....	30	" (N. E. Manual	
Messenger.....	4	T. H. S.)....	1
Meter works.....	1	" (pharmacy).....	1
Miller.....	1	" (public school)..	10
Minister of the Gospel...	1	" (State College)..	1
Moulder.....	1	" (Tech. School)..	3
Office boy.....	7	" (West Point)...	1
Oiler.....	1	" (Williamson	
Packer.....	4	School).....	1
Painter.....	3	Silk mill.....	2
Paper factory.....	3	Surveyor.....	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	371	<i>Carried forward</i>	503

<i>Brought forward</i>	503	<i>Brought forward</i>	519
Teacher.....	5	United States Navy:	
Telegraph operator.....	2	Common seamen.....	11
Tinsmith.....	2	Petty officer.....	1
Toolmaker.....	2	Wagon boy.....	2
Theatrical property man.	1	Watch factory.....	1
Umbrella factory.....	1	Weaver.....	3
Undertaker's helper.....	1	Weighmaster.....	1
United States Army.....	2	Woodworker.....	4
		Woolen mill.....	5
<i>Carried forward</i>	519		547

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK D. WITHERBEE,
Superintendent Admission and Discharge.

APPENDIX F.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS.

SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
ANDREW MACDONALD,
Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

WILLS HOSPITAL.
(For List of officers of the Wills Hospital, see Appendix G.)

MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1911.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

GENTLEMEN:—The separate trust funds included in the group designated as "WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS" now number forty-one.

Their aggregate capital amounts to.....	\$1,969,743.96
The total invested assets amount to.....	1,962,541.58
<hr/>	
The balance awaiting investment	\$7,202.38

The details of these investments and the cash receipts and payments of each of the individual funds, will be found in the statement attached to this report.

The aggregate cash receipts and payments during the year 1911 were:—

RECEIPTS.

Income from invested funds.....	\$69,456.93
State appropriations and donations for Maintenance of the Wills Hospital.....	25,581.44
Transfer of Income to Wills Hospital from Bleakley Fund.....	\$4,531.00
from Snyder Fund.....	3,001.00
	<hr/> 7,532.00
Cash additions to the capital fund of the Wills Hospital.....	1,754.63
Bleakley Fund.....	21.25
Mary Shields Almshouse Fund.....	383.15
Discount on bonds purchased.....	1.12
Premium on bonds sold.....	49.43
Principal of investments matured and sold ...	32,511.28
	<hr/> \$137,291.23
Cash balance, January 1, 1911.....	22,467.81
	<hr/> \$159,759.04

Brought forward..... \$159,759.04

PAYMENTS.

Maintenance of Wills Hospital.....	\$35,129.30	
Improvements at Wills Hospital.....	11,139.16	
Relief of the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse.....	3,912.89	
Fuel distributed to the poor.....	8,728.74	
Food distributed to the poor.....	1,092.88	
Sundry supplies for public schools.....	615.20	
Annuity to Southwark Library.....	300.00	
Medals and premiums to inventors.....	489.35	
Medals for distinguished pupils in the public schools.....	57.75	
Support of Simon Muhr Scholarships.....	4,678.01	
Care of B. W. James Cemetery lot.....	5.00	
Police Pension Fund.....	170.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund.....	170.00	
Teachers' Annuity Fund.....	170.00	
Taxes and other expenses of real estate held for revenue.....	4,468.60	
Miscellaneous items of expense.....	3,799.53	
Transfer of income to Wills Hospital from Bleakley Fund.....	\$4,531.00	
from Snyder Fund.....	3,001.00	
	<u>7,532.00</u>	
Expenses of Investment.....	95.55	
Investments and reinvestments.....	36,450.00	
	<u>119,003.96</u>	
<i>Cash balance, December 31, 1911</i>	<u>\$40,755.08</u>	

The AGGREGATE CAPITAL of these funds on January 1, 1911, as shown on the books of account was..... \$1,950,384.93

which has been increased during the year by

Cash additions to Capital Funds of

Wills Hospital.....	\$1,754.63	
Increase in valuation of real estate		
Bushrod Library Fund...	2,000.00	
	<u>\$3,754.63</u>	

Sale of fractional allotment of increased Capital Stock of Penna. Railroad Company:

Mary Shields Almshouse Fund.....	\$383.15	
John Bleakley Fund.....	21.25	
	<u>404.40</u>	

Carried forward..... \$4,159.03 \$1,950,384.93

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$4,159.03	\$1,950,384.93
Income capitalized:		
B. W. James Eye and Ear Institute.....	\$2,200.00	
Franklin Institute Building Fund.....	10,450.00	
John Scott Medal Fund.	2,500.00	
Bernard McMahon Fund	50.00	
	<u>15,200.00</u>	
		19,359.03
Aggregate Capital December 31, 1911.....		<u>\$1,969,743.96</u>
The amount of the CAPITAL FUNDS shown as being invested on January 1, 1911, was.....		
		\$1,956,602.86
The investments matured or sold during the year were:		
Mortgages on Real Estate.....	\$23,750.00	
Philadelphia City Loan.....	8,750.00	
Commercial National Bank Stock..	11.28	
	<u>32,511.28</u>	
		\$1,924,091.58
The investments and re-investments were in:		
Mortgages on Real Estate	\$31,200.00	
Philadelphia City Loan..	5,250.00	
	<u>\$36,450.00</u>	
Net increase in valuation of real estate..	2,000.00	
	<u>38,450.00</u>	
Making the total invested capital on December 31, 1911.....		<u>\$1,962,541.58</u>
The mortgage investments of 1911.....		
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at	\$31,200.00	56,600.00
and conservatively valued at.....		65,833.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging ..		.0495
On the Philadelphia City Loans purchased, the face value is.....		\$5,250.00
the premiums amounted to.....		64.99
and the discounts.....		5.56
The average interest on these purchases is.....		.039
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is.....		.048

The number of new patients treated at the WILLS HOSPITAL during the year was 16,260, of which 981 were admitted to the wards; the others, 15,279 in number, having been treated in the clinics. The average number of beds occupied

was 64, ranging from 82 in December to 29 in August. The cost of maintenance was \$35,129.30 or \$548.89 per patient (in the wards). The average stay of the house patients was 24 days, the average expenditure for each house patient being \$35.81.

Legacies and donations to the Capital Fund of the Wills Hospital were received from the

Estate of Lewis Elkin.....	\$1,662.01
Estate Louis L. Forbes.....	92.62
	<u>\$1,754.63</u>

Donations of cash, which have been applied to maintenance account, were received from:—

James H. Windrim	\$2,572.66
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company	469.18
Bethlehem Steel Company	200.00
The Midvale Steel Company.....	100.00
The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.....	100.00
Crane Iron Company.....	100.00
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	100.00
Frederick Hemsley.....	50.00
Other generous friends.....	315.00
Total.....	<u>\$4,006.84</u>

In addition to these gifts, there was received on Donation Day, April 2, 1911.....	1,039.50
and from donation boxes at the Hospital.	169.50
Total donations applied toward Maintenance	<u>\$5,215.84</u>

Among other contributions there were received:—

New Instruments from Paris—donated by

Miss Weston,

Dr. and Mrs. S. Lewis Ziegler.

Electric Illumination for facilitating refraction work—donated by

Messrs. Wall and Ochs.

The changes in the Surgical Staff of the Hospital have been:—

Retired on expiration of term: Drs. Thomas H. Cates and John A. Kenny, Resident Surgeons.

Died: Dr. Charles A. Oliver, Attending Surgeon.'

Retired by death of Chief: Dr. Charles J. Jones, Assistant Surgeon.

Appointed: Dr. William M. Sweet, Attending Surgeon; Dr. Charles R. Heed, Assistant Surgeon; Drs. L. H. Feeter and Ivan Fawcett, Resident Surgeons.

Dr. Charles A. Oliver, Attending Surgeon at the Wills Hospital, died on the evening of Saturday, April 8, 1911. Doctor Oliver's services at the Hospital began in the year 1878, when he entered the clinic of Attending Surgeon William F. Norris. In 1890 he was advanced to the office of Attending Surgeon, which he ably filled until the time of his death, acting also as Secretary of the Staff since 1891.

While Dr. Oliver was a surgeon and oculist of the highest type and devoted his entire life and energy toward the advancement of his chosen profession, he was in a marked degree capable of considering the many and complex questions arising in hospital management, from the point of view of the patient and the layman. This ability was of special value in his work at the Wills Hospital and one of the important factors which have contributed to his powerful though unostentatious influence in its affairs.

The vacancy in the Staff of the Wills Hospital caused by Dr. Oliver's death was filled on May 10th, by the appointment of Doctor William M. Sweet.

The work of enlarging and improving the Administration Building of the Wills Hospital is now completed, with the exception of the fitting up of the basement. The cost of this improvement was \$54,420.53, which exceeded the State appropriation of \$45,000 by \$9,420.53. This excess was paid out of

Special Donations.....	\$1,888.53
and accumulated income of the	
John Bleakley Fund.....	4,531.00
Jacob J. Snyder Fund.....	3,001.00
	<u>\$9,420.53</u>

Details of the work at the Wills Hospital Will be found in *Appendix G*.

Accumulated net income of the JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND, amounting to Forty-five Hundred and Thirty-one Dollars (\$4531), has been transferred to Wills Hospital for purposes of that Institution.

From the income yielded by the MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND, the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse have been provided with numerous comforts not otherwise available, at a cost of \$3,912.89.

For the BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, income has been collected to the amount of . . \$3,956.13

The expenses have amounted to..... 1,371.91

And the balance..... \$2,584.22

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust.

The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture and apparatus specifically bequeathed by Dr. James, amount at this date to \$96,443.23.

From the income of the STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND, \$615.20 has been expended for the use of the public schools in the district prescribed by Mr. Girard. This expenditure was for:

Northeast Grammar School:

Telephone system.....	\$3.17
Books and Subscriptions.....	4.50
Library supplies.....	11.40
Musical Instruments, &c.....	56.95
Pictures.....	29.00
Telephone service.....	4.78
Library supplies.....	21.15
	<hr/> \$130.95

Northwest Grammar School:

Domestic Science Supplies.....	\$9.90
Subscriptions to magazines.....	8.75
Statuary.....	97.00
Musical Instruments.....	17.50
Frames.....	3.85
	<hr/> 137.00

Carried forward.....\$267.95

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$267.95
Horace Binney Grammar School:	
Piano—on account.....	\$57.00
Subscriptions to magazines.....	11.00
	<hr/> 68.00
Hollingsworth Grammar School:	
Pictures.....	137.00
Thomas Durham Grammar School:	
Piano—balance.....	137.00
George A. McCall Grammar School:	
Telephone service.....	5.25
	<hr/> \$615.20
	<hr/>

The special SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP of three years at St. John's College, Cambridge, England, awarded in 1907 to Louis J. Mordell, and which in 1910 was extended for one additional year, has expired.

The term of the Scholarship of four years at Harvard University, awarded to Abram Glaser in 1907, expired in 1911. Mr. Glaser, however, having completed in three years the regular four-years' course at Harvard, made use of the remaining year at the Universities of Berlin and Geneva.

The new scholarships awarded during the year have been for a course of four years and to

Barnie Winkelman, at Harvard University.

Marguerite D. Darkow, at Bryn Mawr College.

Eleven scholarships are now being maintained by this Fund:—

Three for young men in the University of Pennsylvania.

One for a young woman in the University of Pennsylvania.

Three for young women in the Cornell University.

Two for young women in Bryn Mawr College.

One for a young man in Hahnemann Medical College.

One for a young man in Harvard University.

The fund for the erection and maintenance of a building for the use of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE has been increased during

the year by the sum of \$9,359.35, accumulated income, and now amounts to \$351,888.34.

For the BUSHROD LIBRARY, income has been collected to the amount of.....	\$3,417.43
The expenses have amounted to.....	1,252.69
	<hr/>
The balance.....	\$2,164.74
	<hr/>

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust.

The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture, books, &c., specifically devised by Dr. James, now amount to \$87,680.63.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, the JOHN SCOTT MEDAL and premium have been awarded to

D. McFarlan Moore, of Newark, N. J., for his "Vacuum Tube Electric Light."

Axel Welin, of London, England, for his "Quadrant Davit."

Albert F. Shore, of New York, for his "Scleroscope."

Bernard Arthur Behrend, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for his "High Speed Electric Generators."

Edward Allen Colby, of Newark, N. J., for his "Electric Furnace for Melting Metals."

At the commencement of the Girls' High School held in June last, the HANNAH M. DODD medals were awarded:—

The Gold Medal to Miss Marion E. Potts,
and the Silver Medal to Miss Rena Rothner.

At the commencement of the Southern Manual Training High School, gold medals from the GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND were awarded to:—

William H. Ott, Jr., Class of January, 1911.

Louis Levinson, Class of June, 1911.

From the LOAN FUNDS provided by DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and by MR. JOHN SCOTT, no loans have been made during the year, no applicants possessing the necessary qualifications having presented themselves.

The total assets of the Benjamin Franklin Fund now amount to..... \$47,528.17
and those of the John Scott Loan Fund to..... 44,521.66

Upon the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from the various fuel funds, 1540½ tons of coal were distributed during the year 1911 at a cost to the trust funds of \$8,728.74. The quantities and cost of the fuel were as follows:—

Fund.	Tons.	Cost.
George Emlen.....	43	\$276.06
City.....	32½	194.35
James Dutton.....	27	173.34
Elias Boudinot.....	186	771.90
Stephen Girard.....	65½	391.69
Esther Waters.....	76	454.48
Paul Beck.....	76	454.48
Spring Garden.....	11	70.62
Thomas D. Grover.....	859	4,887.71
Mary Shields.....	50	321.00
Seybert.....	67	430.14
B. W. & I. W. Morris.....	4	25.68
Sheaff.....	39	250.38
James Claypoole.....	4½	26.91
Total.....	1,540½	\$8,728.74

In addition to the sum stated as being paid by the estate of Elias Boudinot, the recipients of the coal furnished from this fund themselves paid \$2 per ton.

The annuity of \$300 devised by MR. THOMAS D. GROVER to the Southwark Library Company has been paid.

Accumulated net income of the JACOB J. SNYDER FUND, amounting to Three Thousand and One Dollars (\$3,001.00), has been transferred to Wills Hospital for purposes of that Institution.

The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund have each been paid the sum of \$170, from the income of the RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND.

The incomes of the PAUL BECK SOUP FUND, the ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND, and the SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND, also the specific bequest provided in the will of THOMAS D. GROVER, have been distributed to the various soup societies as directed by the founders of the trusts. The sums paid to the societies were:—

Central Soup Society.....	\$7.00
Northern Soup Society.....	7.00
Kensington Soup Society.....	7.00
Moyamensing Soup Society.....	7.00
Northwestern Soup Society.....	7.00
Spring Garden Soup Society.....	7.00
Southwark Soup Society.....	313.00
Western Soup Society.....	513.00
Total.....	<u>\$868.00</u>

From the income of the ARCHIBALD THOMPSON FUND, bread has been furnished to the poor at a cost of \$224.88. This bread reached the recipients through the Wayfarers' Lodge maintained by the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, at 1720 Lombard Street, and the Federation of Day Nurseries.

The general management of the Minor City Trusts during the year 1911 has cost \$4,091.47, which is charged to the several trusts in proportion to their invested capital on January first of that year, and amounted to .002091109 upon such capital sums.

Statements showing the invested capital, cash receipts, and cash payments of each of the Minor Trusts are appended hereto.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent of Minor City Trusts.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1911.

DETAILED STATEMENT
OF THE
INVESTED CAPITAL
AT PAR VALUES OF STOCKS AND LOANS
DECEMBER 31st, 1911,
AND
CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
DURING THE YEAR 1911
OF THE
MINOR TRUSTS
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HOSPITALS.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

Founded 1825.

Race Street, west of Eighteenth Street.

"For the relief of the indigent Blind and Lame," where persons afflicted with the Diseases of the Eye and Limb will be treated free of charge, and, when requisite, admitted into the Hospital; preference being given, under the Will, to persons residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Hospital grounds and buildings.....	\$200,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	5,500.00
" 3½ " 	102,200.00
" 3 " 	71,800.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan.....	22,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	234,700.00
Ground rents.....	2,950.00
Real estate, 1917 Wallace Street.....	9,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$648,150.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Income:—

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$5,951.00
" Pittsburgh City loan.....	880.00
" mortgage loans.....	11,139.30
" bank account.....	138.57
Ground rent.....	177.00
Sale of sundries, at Hospital.....	268.30
Commission on telephone receipts.....	13.62
Rent on real estate.....	720.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,287.79
Donations (Income Account).....	\$5,215.84
Income John Bleakley Fund transferred..	4,531.00
" Jacob J. Snyder " "	3,001.00
	<hr/>
	12,747.84

Appropriation from State of Pennsylvania

For maintenance.....	\$13,750.00
For improvements.....	6,615.60
	<hr/>
	20,365.60

Amount carried forward..... \$52,401.23

HOSPITALS.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	\$52,401.23
Legacies and donations:—	
Estate of Lewis Elkin.....	\$1,662.01
“ “ Louis L. Forbes.....	92.62
	<hr/> 1,754.63
Principal of investments collected:—	
Mortgage loans.....	12,450.00
	<hr/>
	\$66,605.86
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1911 (overdrawn).....</i>	903.54
	<hr/>
	\$65,702.32

PAYMENTS.

Maintenance:—

Wages.....	\$8,142.02
Subsistence.....	12,192.75
Dry goods.....	37.03
Furniture.....	2,017.26
Sundry house expenses.....	5,607.23
Library.....	27.49
Medical expenses.....	2,202.80
Repairs.....	3,134.57
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,768.15
	<hr/>
	\$35,129.30
Expenses of real estate	341.94
Improvement to Administration Building....	11,139.16
Investments:—	
Mortgage loans	15,500.00
	<hr/>
	62,110.40
	<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....</i>	\$3,591.92
	<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND.

Created 1802.

(YELLOW FEVER FUND.)

"To relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of yellow fever."

The income of this Trust is transferred to the use of Wills Hospital, under certain restrictions, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 16th, 1838.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$800.00
" " 3 " "	2,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan.....	9,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock (20 shares).....	1,000.00
	<u>\$12,800.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$230.76
" Pittsburgh City loan.....	360.00
" bank account.	9.35
Dividend Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock...	60.00
	<u>\$660.11</u>
Premium on bonds sold.....	25.06
Sale of Stock Warrant, Penna. R. R. Co.....	21.25
Principal of investments collected:—	
Philadelphia City Loan.....	3,750.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	102.60
	<u>\$4,559.02</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$34.61
Transferred to Wills Hospital.....	4,531.00
	<u>4,565.61</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911 (overdrawn).....	\$6.59

HOSPITALS.**MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.****Created 1880.**

“To relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse
“in Philadelphia.”

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....		\$21,300.00
“ “ 3 “ “		22,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan.....		4,000.00
North Carolina State 6 per cent. loan.....		1,000.00
Girard National Bank stock.....	8 shares	800.00
Manufacturers' National Bank stock.....	2 “	200.00
Commercial National Bank stock.....	6 “	21.72
National State Bank of Camden stock.....	7 “	350.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock.....	304 “	15,200.00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock..	54 “	2,700.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company stock.....	79 “	3,950.00
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company stock.....	8 “	800.00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company stock...	16 “	800.00
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company bond		1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		22,500.00
Ground rent, 1338 North Second Street.....		1,333.33
Lot of ground, Edgemont Street.....		750.00
		<hr/>
		\$98,705.05
		<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$1,405.50	
" Allegheny City loan.....	160.00	
" mortgage loans.....	1,115.53	
" bank account.....	49.02	
Dividend, Girard National Bank stock.....	112.00	
" National State Bank of Camden stock..	36.41	
" Manufacturers' National Bank stock..	12.00	
" Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock.....	912.00	
" North Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock..	216.00	
" Del. and Bound Brook R. R. Co. stock..	64.00	
" Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. stock..	64.00	
" Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. stock.....	395.00	
Ground rent.....	80.00	
Rent of Real Estate.....	19.43	
		<u>\$4,640.89</u>
Sale of Pennsylvania Railroad Co. stock warrant.....	383.15	
Principal of investment collected:—		
Commercial Nat'l Bank Stock.....	11.28	
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	2,129.36	
		<u>\$7,164.68</u>

PAYMENTS.

Salary of visiting physician.....	\$300.00	
Books, games, musical instruments, &c.,	666.96	
Amusements.....	1,160.24	
Improvement of diet.....	1,785.69	
		<u>\$3,912.89</u>
Expenses of real estate.....	5.49	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	206.43	
		<u>4,124.81</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$3,039.87	
		<u><u>\$3,039.87</u></u>

HOSPITALS.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of an institution for the examination, treatment and "operation of eye ear nose throat cardiac and pulmonary diseases."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$500.00
" 3½ "	56,100.00
" 3 "	13,800.00
Wabash Railroad Company second mortgage 5 per cent. bond.....	1,000.00
United States 4 per cent. Bonds.....	200.00
" 3 "	5,000.00
Real estate— 120 Walnut Street.....	8,000.00
" —3188 Mercer Street.....	\$1,200
(One-half interest).....	600.00
" —1740 Mt. Vernon Street.....	7,500.00
" —Island Beach, N. J.....	650.00
	<u>\$93,350.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$2,397.50
" Wabash bonds.....	50.00
" bank account	48.13
" United States loan.....	158.00
Rent of real estate.....	1,302.50
	<u>\$3,956.13</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	509.01
	<u>\$4,465.14</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate.....	\$758.71
Salaries	357.99
Miscellaneous expenses.....	255.21
	<u>1,371.91</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	<u>\$3,093.23</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

WILLIAM CARTER FUND.

Created 1739.

Income. "To and for ye use and Service of ye alms houses belonging to ye sd City
 " (Philadelphia), and for ye relieve of ye poor people in the Same forever."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$350.00
" 3 " 	1,200.00
Ground rent.....	74.00
	<u>\$1,624.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$44.74
" bank account.....	5.95
	<u>\$50.69</u>
Discount on bonds purchased.....	.38
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....</i>	<i>263.19</i>
	<u>\$314.26</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$3.19
Investments:—	
- Philadelphia City Loan.....	100.00
	<u>103.19</u>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....</i>	<i>\$211.07</i>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

ANN ARMITT FUND.

Created 1797.

"To the Overseers of the poor or the Managers of the Bettering House."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Ground rent, southeast corner Fifth and Plum Streets.	\$300.00
Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	150.00
" 3 " 	100.00
	<u>\$550.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$6.50
" bank account.....	3.98
Ground rent.....	18.00
	<u>\$28.48</u>
Discount on bonds purchased.....	.19
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	172.63
	<u>\$201.30</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$1.05
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City Loan.....	50.00
	<u>51.05</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	<u>\$150.25</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

JULIANA H. GOOD FUND.

Created 1876.

"Toward the maintenance of a House of Correction in said City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$800.00
" 3 "	2,200.00
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest Philadelphia City loan.....	\$94.00
" bank account.....	2.40
	<u>\$96.40</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	66.68
	<u>\$163.08</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	6.27
	<u>\$156.81</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	

SCHOOLS.

ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1763.

"For a Public School for the Instruction of the Children & other Inhabitants of the
"said (Bristol) Township, & the Northern Liberty & Oxford Township, or any Meeting
"the sd Township shall have Occasion as the said Trustees shall think fit Provided it
"dont interfere or interrupt the said school."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$300.00
" " 3 " "	100.00
	<u>\$400.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$15.00
" bank account.....	.20
	<u>\$15.20</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	.99
	<u>\$16.19</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	.84
	<u>\$15.35</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	

SCHOOLS.

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1831.

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of the
"first school district of Pennsylvania."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$1,000.00
" 3 " 	5,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	4,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$185.00	
" mortgage loans	200.00	
" bank account.....	6.15	
	<u></u>	\$391.15
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		403.80
		<u>\$794.95</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenditures for public schools:—

Library books, magazines and library supplies.....	\$59.97	
Pictures and statuary.....	266.85	
Telephone service.....	10.03	
Musical instruments.....	268.45	
Domestic science supplies	9.90	
	<u></u>	\$615.20
Miscellaneous expenses.....	20.91	
	<u></u>	636.11
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		<u>\$158.84</u>

SCHOOLS.

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1839.

Income to be applied "to advance the education of the 'children of the vicinity' of
"the old Rittenhouse Academy" (Roxborough).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$1,250.00
" 3 " 	2,600.00
	<u>\$3,850.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$120.00	
" bank account.....	11.94	
		<u>\$131.94</u>
Discount on bonds purchased.....		.18
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		501.50
		<u>\$633.62</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$7.95	
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City Loan.....	50.00	
		<u>57.95</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		<u>\$575.67</u>

SCHOOLS.

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Created 1896.

"For the promotion of the welfare of children attending the Public Schools of the
"City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$1,000.00
" " 3½ " "	33,100.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	79,750.00
	<u>\$113,850.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,198.50
" mortgage loans	3,872.44
" bank account	8.37
	<u>\$5,079.31</u>
Principal of Investments collected:—	
Mortgage loans	3,000.00
	<u>\$8,079.31</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911 (overdrawn)	479.00
	<u>\$7,600.31</u>

PAYMENTS.

Scholarships:—	Expiration.	
Louis J. Mordell	1911	\$403.90
Abram Glaser	1911	240.61
Charles A. Bareuther	1912	389.49
Harriett M. T. Skerrett	1912	401.26
May L. Laramy	1913	410.81
Jennie D. Modell	1913	400.02
Benjamin M. Golder	1913	392.51
Ramona B. Miller	1913	400.00
Walter A. Schmitz	1913	430.92
Georgina Melville	1914	391.99
Morris Flomenhoft	1914	340.00
Marguerite Darkow	1915	325.00
Barney Wink'eman	1915	151.50
		<u>\$4,678.01</u>
Miscellaneous expenses		238.07
Premium and expenses of investment		5.00
Investments:—		
Mortgage loans		3,000.00
		<u>7,921.08</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911 (overdrawn)		<u>\$320.77</u>

BUILDING FUND.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Created 1908.

To be held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$9,400.00
" 3½ " 	160,100.00
" 3 " 	82,500.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate.....	10,500.00
Pittsburgh City 5 per cent. loan.....	2,000.00
Reading Company and P. and R. Coal and Iron Co.	
General Mortgage Bonds	5,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 3½ per cent. bonds.....	3,000.00
Electric and Peoples Traction Co. 4 per cent. bonds....	1,000.00
Allegheny and Western Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds..	4,000.00
Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad 4½ per	
cent. bonds.....	6,000.00
Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. 5 per cent. bonds.....	1,000.00
Real estate, 1532 Arch Street.....	30,000.00
" 1534 " 	35,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$349,500.00
	<hr/>

BUILDING FUND.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$8,362.24	
“ Pittsburgh City loan.....	100.00	
“ mortgage loan	227.23	
“ Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio R. R. Co. bonds.....	270.00	
“ Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bonds...	101.75	
“ Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Com- pany bonds.....	50.00	
“ Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. Gen- eral Mortgage bonds.....	200.00	
“ Allegheny and Western Railway Co. bonds.....	160.00	
“ Electric and Peoples Traction Co. bonds.....	40.00	
“ bank account.....	111.72	
Rent of real estate.....	1,783.33	
		<u>\$11,406.27</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		3,478.99
		<u>\$14,885.26</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate.....	\$1,318.00	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	708.99	
Premium and expenses of investment.....	19.93	
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan.....	\$2,450.00	
Mortgage loan.....	8,000.00	
	<u>10,450.00</u>	
		<u>12,496.92</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		<u><u>\$2,388.34</u></u>

LIBRARIES.

BUSHROD LIBRARY FUND.

Created 1904.

"To maintain forever a free public library to be called the Bushrod Library."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$2,900.00
" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 	32,000.00
" 3 " 	1,900.00
Pennsylvania Mining Co. stock (20,900 shares).....	20,900.00
Real estate—1717-19 Green Street.....	25,500.00
" 853 Corinthian Avenue.....	3,100.00
" 3188 Mercer Street.....	\$1,200.00
<hr/>	
(One-half interest).....	600.00
" Lady Alice Lode Mining Claim.....	150.00
<hr/>	
	\$87,050.00
<hr/>	

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$1,217.00
" bank account.....	30.93
Rent of real estate.....	2,169.50
<hr/>	
	\$3,417.43
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	365.89
<hr/>	
	\$3,783.32

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate.....	\$619.95
Salaries.....	357.99
Miscellaneous expenses.....	233.88
<hr/>	
	\$1,211.82
Premium and expenses of investments.....	40.87
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan.....	1,900.00
<hr/>	
	3,152.69
<hr/>	
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$630.63
<hr/>	

MEDALS.

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND.

Created 1816.

Income to "be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions; * * * and along with which shall be given "a copper medal."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$2,100.00
" 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	22,300.00
" 3 "	41,900.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan.....	5,000.00
Allegheny County 5 per cent. loan.....	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	12,200.00
	<u>\$84,500.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$2,121.50
" Allegheny City loan.....	200.00
" Allegheny County loan.....	50.00
" mortgage loans	476.19
" bank account.....	35.42
	<u>\$2,883.11</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	1,207.81
	<u>\$4,090.92</u>

PAYMENTS.

Premiums paid to inventors.....	\$100.00
Advertising, engraving cases, etc.....	389.35
Miscellaneous expenses.....	171.47
	<u>\$660.82</u>
Premium and expenses of investments	10.00
Investments:—	
Bond and mortgage.....	2,500.00
	<u>3,170.82</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	<u>\$920.10</u>

MEDALS.

HANNAH MATILDA DODD FUND.

Created 1872.

Income "to procure gold and silver medals to be presented to the most distinguished
"graduates of the Girls' High School, with their name and year of graduating engraved
"thereon."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan..... \$1,400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$42.00	
" bank account.....	2.47	
		<u>\$44.47</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		114.05
		<u>\$158.52</u>

PAYMENTS.

Medals and engraving.....	\$17.75	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	2.93	
		<u>20.68</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		\$137.84

MEDALS.

OBADIAH WHEELOCK FUND.

Created 1887.

Income "to be awarded semi-annually, forever in Cash (not to be consolidated "with any other prize,) either in coin, or United States currency, to a Meritorious "Scholar of 'The Girls' Normal School of the City of Philadelphia.' "

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$100.00
" 3 "	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$300.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$9.50
" bank account.....	1.05
	<hr/>
	\$10.55
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	46.23
	<hr/>
	\$56.78

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	.63
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$56.15

MEDALS.

GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND.

Created 1910.

Income "to be applied in the procuring and awarding of gold medals, one to be
 "awarded to the student attaining the highest standing at each semi-annual grad-
 "uation from the Southern Manual Training High School of the City of Phila-
 "delphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia Electric gold trust certificate (5 %)..... \$1,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia Electric Co., trust certificate \$50.00
 " bank account..... .10
 _____ \$50.10

PAYMENTS.

Medals \$40.00
 Miscellaneous expenses..... 6.84
 _____ 46.84

 Cash Balance, December 31st, 1911..... \$3.26

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND.

Created 1790.

To be loaned to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satisfactory securities for the return of the money in ten annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.

At the expiration of one hundred years, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the accumulated fund is to be expended "in Public Works which may be judged of most general utility to the "Inhabitants, such as Fortifications, Bridges, Aqueducts, Public-Buildings, Baths, "Pavements, or whatever may make living in the Town more convenient to its People "and render it more agreeable to Strangers, resorting thither for Health or a temporary "residence."

In 1908, in compliance with the requirement contained in the Will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a sum of \$133,076.46 was set aside for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute (see page 305).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$2,400.00
" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7,900.00
" 3 "	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	33,500.00
	<u>\$44,800.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$402.50
" mortgage loans	1,607.50
" bank account.....	35.65
	<u>\$2,045.65</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	776.20
	<u>\$2,821.85</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	93.68
	<u>\$93.68</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	<u>\$2,728.17</u>

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS.

JOHN SCOTT LOAN FUND.

Created 1816.

To be applied to the same purposes as the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$3,000.00
“ 3½ “	13,100.00
“ 3 “	22,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan.....	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	3,600 00
	<hr/>
	\$42,700.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$1,226.00
“ Pittsburgh City loan.....	40.00
“ mortgage loans	180.00
“ bank account.....	34.06
	<hr/>
	\$1,480.06

Principal of investments collected:—

Philadelphia City loan.....	500.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	439.01
	<hr/>
	\$2,419.07

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$89.29
Premiums and expenses of investment.....	8.12
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	597.41
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$1,821.66

FUEL AND FOOD.

CITY FUEL FUND.

Created 1793-1809.

Consists of the following five funds consolidated:—

The Freemasons' fund.....	1793
Mr. Rickett's donation.....	1793-1796
The Mayor's Court fund.....	1796-1809
Elizabeth Kearkpatrick's legacy.....	1801
John Bleakley's legacy.....	1802

Income to be distributed in Fuel among the Poor of the Old City of Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan.....	\$4,700.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,700.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$141.00	
“ Pittsburgh City loan.....	80.00	
“ bank account.....	2.68	
	<hr/>	\$223.68
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		217.31
		<hr/>
		\$440.99

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$194.35	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	17.96	
	<hr/>	212.31
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		\$228.68

FUEL AND FOOD.**ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND.****Created 1799.**

Income to purchase Bread "for the Support of the poor of the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$1,800.00
" 3½ "	1,200.00
" 3 "	4,700.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate.....	1,500.00
	<u>\$9,200.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$255.00
" mortgage loan.....	75.00
" bank account.....	3.54
	<u>\$333.54</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	136.74
	<u>\$470.28</u>

PAYMENTS.

Bread.....	\$224.88
Miscellaneous expenses.....	19.24
	<u>244.12</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911	<u>\$226.16</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

JAMES DUTTON FUND.

Created 1813.

Income to be expended "in the purchase of Food Clothing and Firewood Fuel," to be distributed "to and amongst the poor of the Township of the Northern Liberties only."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. loan.....	\$200.00
" 3 "	2,400.00
Ground rents.....	2,500.00
	<u>\$5,100.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$79.00
" bank account.....	7.06
Ground rents.....	150.00
	<u>\$236.06</u>
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....</i>	<i>335.73</i>
	<u>\$571.79</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$173.34
Miscellaneous expenses.....	14.79
	<u>188.13</u>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....</i>	<i>\$383.66</i>

FUEL AND FOOD.

ELIAS BOUDINOT FUND.

Created 1821.

Income "for the Supplying the poor inhabitants of the City and liberties of Philadelphia with the Householders (not able to provide it for themselves) at a price "during the Winter Season, not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of "Wood during the preceding Summer; (and that in Small quantities) with fuel of "such kind and Sorts as to the sd Mayor & Corporation may Seem more likely to "answer the purposes a^{td},"

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Real estate in Centre County, assessed value.....	\$19,521.00
Philadelphia City 3 ½ per cent. loan.....	7,600.00
" 3 ".....	16,500.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	16,100.00
	<u>\$59,721.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$761.00
" mortgage loans.....	1,115.35
" bank account.....	50.98
	<u>\$1,927.33</u>
Principal of investments collected:—	
Mortgage loans.....	8,200.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	2,928.54
	<u>\$13,055.87</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$771.90
Expenses of real estate.....	1,338.72
Miscellaneous expenses.....	144.59
	<u>1,483.31</u>
Expenses of investment.....	10.00
Investments:—	
Mortgage loans.....	2,200.00
	<u>4,465.21</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	<u>\$8,590.66</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND.

Created 1831.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, "amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in "the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 ½ per cent. loan.....	\$200.00
" 3 "	800.00
Reading Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds.....	9,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$31.00	
" Reading Company, and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds.....	360.00	
" bank account.....	9.07	
		<u>\$400.07</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		477.19
		<u>\$877.26</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$391.69	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	25.36	
		<u>417.05</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		<u>\$460.21</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

ESTHER WATERS FUND.

Created 1833.

Income to be used to "give distribute and deliver such Firewood or other Fuel to
 "and amongst such of the poor of the City of Philadelphia as shall be found upon
 "careful enquiry to be most deserving of such aid."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company loan..... \$10,463.69

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. loan..	\$470.88	
" bank account.....	8.55	
		<u>\$479.43</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		538.38
		<u>\$1,017.81</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$454.48	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	26.79	
		<u>481.27</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		<u>\$536.54</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

PAUL BECK FUEL FUND.

Created 1844.

Income "to purchase fuel for the use and benefit of the Out-door poor, residing
"within the Corporate Limits of said City" (old City of Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Ground rent, 218 Market Street.....	\$8,333.33
-------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911:

RECEIPTS.

Ground rent.....	\$500.00	
Interest bank account.....	7.26	
		\$507.26
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		543.09
		\$1,050.35

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$454.48	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	21.84	
		476.32
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		\$574.03

FUEL AND FOOD.

PAUL BECK SOUP FUND.

Created 1844.

Income to be paid "to the Soup Societies established in the (old) City of Philadelphia, to aid such Societies in their humane Endeavors to supply the "poor with Soup."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Ground rent, 220 Market Street.....	\$8,333.33
-------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Ground rent.....	\$500.00	
Interest, bank account.....	8.90	
	<u>508.90</u>	
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....</i>		764.62
		<u>\$1,273.52</u>

PAYMENTS.

Western Soup Society.....	\$500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	17.42	
	<u>517.42</u>	
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....</i>		<u>\$756.10</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND.

Created 1847.

Income to be "applied to the purchase of food and fuel, and no other purpose
 "and * * * distributed during the winter months of each and every year
 "among such of the poor of said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district
 "east of Broad Street."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$400.00
" 3 "	2,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,200.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$98.00
" bank account.....	2.12
	<hr/>
	\$100.12
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	120.55
	<hr/>
	\$220.67

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$70.62
Miscellaneous expenses.....	10.07
	<hr/>
	80.69
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$139.98
	<hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

THOMAS D. GROVER FUND.

Created 1849.

Income to be distributed—to the Southwark Library Co., \$300 per annum; in bread and soup, among the poor persons residing in the district of Southwark, \$300 per annum, and the balance of the income, in fuel "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$7 900.00
" 3½ "	43,800.00
" 3 "	32,400.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	9,900.00
Ground rent.....	75,000.00
Spring Garden Insurance Company stock (32 shares)...	1,600.00
Real estate, Stone House Lane (assessed value).....	8,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$179,400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$2,873.50
" mortgage loans.....	453.00
" bank account.....	110.47
Dividend Spring Garden Insurance Co. stock.....	192.00
Ground rents.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,628.97
Principal of investments collected:—	
Philadelphia City loan.....	3,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	4,332.17
	<hr/>
	\$13,961.14

PAYMENTS.

Southwark Library Company.....	\$300.00
Southwark Soup Society.....	300.00
Fuel.....	4,887.71
	<hr/>
	\$5,487.71
Expenses of real estate.....	\$85.79
Miscellaneous expenses.....	544.47
	<hr/>
	630.26
	<hr/>
	6,117.97
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$7,843.17

FUEL AND FOOD.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND.

Created 1871.

Income to be paid "to the various 'Soup Societies' of the City of Philadelphia
"every year so long as the said Societies shall continue their charities to the poor."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan..... \$2,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$60.00	
" bank account.....	.42	
		<u>\$60.42</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		54.01
		<u>\$114.43</u>

PAYMENTS.

Central Soup Society.....	\$7.00	
Northern Soup Society.....	7.00	
Kensington Soup Society.....	7.00	
Moyamensing Soup Society.....	7.00	
Northwestern Soup Society.....	7.00	
Spring Garden Soup Society.....	7.00	
Southwark Soup Society.....	7.00	
Western Soup Society.....	7.00	
		<u>\$56 00</u>
Miscellaneous expenses.....	4 18	
		<u>60.18</u>
Cash balance, December, 31st, 1911..		<u>\$54.25</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

FREDERIC A. SHEAFF FUEL FUND.

Created 1874.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and September in every year forever and in the month of February in every year forever to distribute the same among poor housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character residing in the city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. Loan.....	\$600.00
" 3 "	100.00
Bond and Mortgages on real estate.....	3,100.00
	<u>\$3,800.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City Loan.....	\$23.00
" mortgage loans	160.50
" bank account.....	3.88
	<u>\$187.38</u>
Principal of Investments collected:—	
Mortgage loan.....	100.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	265.54
	<u>\$552.92</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$250.38
Miscellaneous expenses.....	11.58
	<u>\$261.96</u>
Premium and expenses of investment.....	1.63
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City Loan	100.00
	<u>363.59</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911 ..	<u>\$189.33</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND.

Created 1880.

"To apply the interest thereof to the purchase of Coal, and to distribute the same
"in the fall and winter months to indigent widows—single women, and men, without
"respect to color."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 ½ per cent. loan.....	\$4,100.00
" 3 "	4,900.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$290.50	
" Pittsburgh City loan.....	40.00	
" bank account.....	4.81	
	<hr/>	\$335.31
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		321.26
		<hr/>
		\$656.57

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$321.00	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	24.80	
	<hr/>	345.80
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911		\$310.77
		<hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

SEYBERT FUND.

Created 1883.

Income "for the distribution of Fuel and Bread amongst the deserving Poor, during
"the Winter season."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Bond and mortgage on real estate.....	\$10,000.00
---------------------------------------	-------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, mortgage loan	\$450.00	
" bank account.....	5.41	
		<u>\$455.41</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		435.14
		<u>\$890.55</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$430.14	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	24.55	
		<u>454.69</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911		\$435.86

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE FUND.

Created 1769.

"For the Benefit and relief of the Poor of the said City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$200.00
" 3 " 	800.00
Deposit Philadelphia Saving Fund.....	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$29.26	
" bank account.....	1.62	
	<hr/>	\$30.88
Discount on bonds purchased.....		.18
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		89.56
		<hr/>
		\$120.62

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$26.91	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	4.77	
	<hr/>	\$31.68
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan.....	50.00	
	<hr/>	81.68
Cash balance, December 31st 1911.....		\$38.94

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE EMLÉN FUND.

Created 1776.

Income " to be laid out and distributed * * * during the four Winter Months
 " * * * to Objects included either in the City or two Suburbs of Philada. * * *
 "and if * * * a sufficient Number of such Objects Cannot Some Times be found
 " * * * to Buying some warm cheap Clothing to be given to such Objects as are
 "Discharged from said Betering House and Hospital."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan.....	\$2,800.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds.....	5,000.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Saving Fund.....	11.18
	<u>\$7,811.18</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$84.00	
" Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Com- pany general mortgage bonds.....	200.00	
bank account.....	4.21	
	<u>\$288.21</u>	
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		290.31
		<u>\$578.52</u>

PAYMENTS

Fuel.....	\$276.06	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	20.21	
	<u>296.27</u>	
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		<u>\$282.25</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND.

Created 1806.

"To the only proper use and Behoof of the Guardians of the poor of the City of
 "Philadelphia the district of Southwark and the Township of the Northern Liberties."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan.....	\$1,000.00
	<u> </u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$30.00	
" bank account.....	.44	
	<u> </u>	\$30.44
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		34.68
		<u> </u>
		\$65.12

PAYMENTS.

Fuel.....	\$25.68	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	5.22	
	<u> </u>	30.90
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		\$34.22
		<u> </u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERNARD McMAHON FUND.

Created 1816.

"For the use of the poor of Penn Township."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	\$100.00
" 3½ "	250.00
" 3 "	600.00
	<u>\$950.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$29.00
" bank account .....	.82
	<u>\$29.82</u>
Discount on bonds purchased.....	.19
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	25.39
	<u>\$55.40</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$1.88
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan.....	50.00
	<u>51.88</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	<u>\$3.52</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB J. SNYDER FUND.

Created 1874.

Income to be expended yearly by the Directors of City Trust as they may deem "best in aid of the poor people in this City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan..... \$11,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$390.00	
" bank account.....	25.62	
		<u>\$415.62</u>
Premium on bonds sold.....		24.37
Principal of investments collected:—		
Philadelphia City loan.....		1,500.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		1,113.22
		<u>\$3,053.21</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$26.14	
Transferred to Wills Hospital.....	3,001.00	
		<u>3,027.14</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		<u>\$26.07</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of the structures upon the burial lot of Bushrod W. James in
"Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan.....	\$1,400.00
" 3 " 	100.00
Lots 137 and 120, Section A, Monument Cemetery.....	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,550.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$52.00
" bank account.....	5.06
	<hr/>
	\$57.06
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....	213.41
	<hr/>
	\$270.47

PAYMENTS.

Care of burial lot.....	\$5.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	3.24
	<hr/>
	8.24
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....	\$262.23
	<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND.

Created 1909.

"To divide the interest derived therefrom annually in three equal parts and pay one-third each to the Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teacher's "Annuity Fund."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1911.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan..... \$15,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan.....	\$525.00	
" bank account.....	8.20	
	<hr/>	\$533.20
Cash balance, January 1st, 1911.....		24.44
		<hr/>
		\$557.64

PAYMENTS.

Police Pension Fund.....	\$170.00	
Firemen's " "	170.00	
Teacher's Annuity Fund.....	170.00	
	<hr/>	\$510.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	31.37	
	<hr/>	541.37
		<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1911.....		\$16.27
		<hr/>

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

Details on page	Fund.	Cash Balance, Jan. 1, 1911.	Collections.	Expenditures.		Income Capitalized.	Cash Balance, Dec. 31, 1911.
				Expenses.	Purposes of Trust.		
292	Wills Hospital.....	—\$6,791.39	\$52,401.23	\$341.94	\$46,268.46	.....	—\$1,000.56
294	John Bleakley.....	3,902.60	685.17	34.61	4,531.00	.....	22.16
296	Mary Shields Almshouse.....	4,071.03	4,640.89	211.92	3,912.89	.....	4,587.11
297	Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute.....	2,709.01	3,956.13	1,371.91	.....	\$2,200.00	3,093.23
298	William Carter.....	189.19	51.07	3.19	.....	.....	237.07
299	Ann Armitt.....	122.63	28.67	1.05	.....	.....	150.25
300	Juliana H. Good.....	66.68	96.40	6.27	.....	.....	156.81
301	Roberts School.....	.99	15.20	.84	.....	.....	15.35
302	Stephen Girard School.....	403.80	391.15	20.91	615.20	.....	158.84
303	Rittenhouse School.....	476.50	432.12	7.95	.....	.....	600.67
304	Simon Muhr Scholarship.....	1,150.67	5,079.31	243.07	4,678.01	.....	1,308.90
306	Franklin Institute Building.....	3,478.99	11,406.27	2,046.92	.....	10,450.00	2,388.34
307	Bushrod Library.....	—1,534.11	3,417.43	1,252.69	.....	.....	630.63
308	John Scott Medal.....	1,207.81	2,883.11	181.47	489.35	2,500.00	920.10
309	Hannah Matilda Dodd.....	114.05	44.47	2.93	17.75	.....	137.84
310	Obadiah Wheelock.....	46.23	10.55	.63	.....	.....	56.15
311	George A. Vane.....	.....	50.10	6.84	40.00	.....	3.26
312	Benjamin Franklin.....	776.20	2,045.65	93.68	.....	.....	2,728.17
313	John Scott Loan.....	439.01	1,480.06	97.41	.....	.....	1,821.66
	Carried forward.....	\$10,829.89	\$88,814.98	\$5,926.23	\$60,552.66	\$15,150.00	\$18,015.98

INCOME ACCOUNTS—(Continued).

		\$10,829.89	\$88,814.98	\$5,926.23	\$60,552.66	\$15,150.00	\$18,015.98
314	Brought forward.....						
	City Fuel.....	217.31	223.68	17.96	194.35		228.68
315	Archibald Thomson.....	136.74	333.54	19.24	224.88		226.16
316	Samuel Scotten.....	11.13	12.09	.84	12.00		10.38
317	James Dutton.....	335.73	236.06	14.79	173.34		383.66
318	Elias Boudinot.....	2,861.98	1,927.33	1,493.31	771.90		2,524.10
319	Stephen Girard Fuel.....	477.19	400.07	25.36	391.69		460.21
320	Eather Waters.....	538.38	479.43	26.79	454.48		536.54
321	Paul Beck Fuel.....	543.09	507.26	21.84	454.48		574.03
322	Paul Beck Soup.....	764.62	508.90	17.42	500.00		756.10
323	Spring Garden Fuel.....	120.55	100.12	10.07	70.62		139.98
324 •	Thomas D. Grover.....	7,532.17	6,628.97	630.26	5,487.71		8,043.17
325	Andrew R. Chambers.....	54.01	60.42	4.18	56.00		54.25
326	Frederic A. Sheaff Fuel.....	265.54	187.38	13.21	250.38		189.33
327	Mary Shields Fuel.....	321.26	335.31	24.80	321.00		310.77
328	Seybert.....	435.14	455.41	24.55	430.14		435.86
329	James Claypoole.....	39.56	31.06	4.77	26.91		38.94
330	George Emilen.....	290.31	288.21	20.21	276.06		282.25
331	B. W. and I. W. Morris.....	34.68	30.44	5.22	25.68		34.22
332	Bernard McMahon.....	25.39	30.01	1.88		50.00	3.52
333	Jacob J. Snyder.....	2,613.22	439.99	26.14	3,001.00		26.07
334	Bushrod W. James Cemetery.....	213.41	57.06	3.24	5.00		262.23
335	Rudolph Blankenburg Pension.....	24.44	533.20	31.37	510.00		16.27
	Total.....	\$28,685.74	\$102,620.92	\$8,363.68	\$74,190.28	\$15,200.00	\$33,552.70

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Details on page	Fund.	Valuation Jan. 1, 1911.	Additions 1911.	Valuation Dec. 31, 1911.		
				Invested.	Awaiting Investment.	Total.
292	Wills Hospital.....	\$650,987.85	\$1,754.63	\$648,150.00	\$4,592.48	\$652,742.48
294	John Bleakley.....	12,750.00	21.25	12,800.00	—28.75	12,771.25
295	Mary Shields Almhouse.....	96,774.56	383.15	98,705.05	—1,547.24	97,157.81
297	Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute.....	91,150.00	2,200.00	93,350.00	.....	93,350.00
298	William Carter.....	1,598.00	.....	1,624.00	—26.00	1,598.00
299	Ann Arnitt.....	550.00	.....	550.00	.....	550.00
300	Juliana H. Good.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
301	Roberts School.....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
302	Stephen Girard School.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
303	Rittenhouse School.....	3,825.00	.....	3,850.00	—25.00	3,825.00
304	Simon Muhr Scholarship.....	112,220.33	.....	113,850.00	—1,629.67	112,220.33
305	Franklin Institute Building.....	339,050.00	10,450.00	349,500.00	.....	349,500.00
307	Bushrod Library.....	85,050.00	2,000.00	87,050.00	.....	87,050.00
308	John Scott Medal.....	82,000.00	2,500.00	84,500.00	.....	84,500.00
309	Hannah Matilda Dodd.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
310	Obadiah Wheelock.....	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
311	George A. Vase Medal.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
312	Benjamin Franklin.....	44,800.00	.....	44,800.00	.....	44,800.00
313	John Scott Loan.....	42,700.00	.....	42,700.00	.....	42,700.00
314	City Fuel.....	6,700.00	.....	6,700.00	.....	6,700.00
	Carried forward.....	\$1,586,255.84	\$19,309.03	\$1,604,229.05	\$1,335.82	\$1,605,564.87

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—(Continued).

	Brought forward.....	\$1,586,255.84	\$19,309.03	\$1,604,229.05	\$1,335.82	\$1,605,564.87
315	Archibald Thomson.....	9,200.00	.....	9,200.00	.....	9,200.00
316	Samuel Scotten.....	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
317	James Dutton.....	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00
318	Elias Boudinot.....	65,787.56	.....	59,721.00	6,066.56	65,787.56
319	Stephen Girard Fuel.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
320	Eather Waters.....	10,463.69	.....	10,463.69	.....	10,463.69
321	Paul Beck Fuel.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
322	Paul Beck Soup.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
323	Spring Garden Fuel.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00
324	Thomas D. Grover.....	179,200.00	.....	179,400.00	—200.00	179,200.00
325	Andrew R. Chambers.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
326	Frederic A. Sheaff.....	3,800.00	.....	3,800.00	.....	3,800.00
327	Mary Shields Fuel.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
328	Seybert.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
329	James Claypoole.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
330	George Emlen.....	7,811.18	.....	7,811.18	.....	7,811.18
331	B. W. and I. W. Morris.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
332	Bernard McMahon.....	900.00	50.00	950.00	.....	950.00
333	Jacob J. Snyder.....	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00
334	Bushrod W. James Cemetery.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00
335	Rudolph Blankenburg Pension.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
	Totals.....	\$1,950,384.93	\$19,359.03	\$1,962,541.58	\$7,202.38	\$1,969,743.96

APPENDIX G.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE, M.D.
W. W. McCLURE, M.D.

SURGICAL STAFF.

FRANK FISHER, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Henry L. Picard, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Scott W. Lau, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

SAMUEL D. RISLEY, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Norman Risley, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
George F. Doyle, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
Ernest B. Mongel,	Second Clinical Assistant.

CONRAD BERENS, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

John R. Forst, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Wm. J. Creighton, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

P. N. K. SCHWENK, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Burton Chance, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
T. E. Conard, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
William McCombs, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

McCLUNEY RADCLIFFE, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Walter Iowa, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
George H. Cross, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

S. LEWIS ZIEGLER, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Milton Griscom, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
P. A. Bly, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
Charles P. White, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

WILLIAM ZENTMAYER, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Hiland Dewey, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
D. Forest Harbridge, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

WM. CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Frank C. Parker, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Irvine F. P. Turner, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

PAUL J. PONTIUS, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

George S. Crampton, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
William K. Seibert, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
David J. Moylan,	Second Clinical Assistant.

WILLIAM M. SWEET, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Charles R. Heed, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
P. L. Balentine, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

EXECUTIVE MEDICAL OFFICER.

S. LEWIS ZIEGLER, M.D.

CURATOR AND PATHOLOGIST.

HAROLD G. GOLDBERG, M.D.

RESIDENT SURGEONS.

L. H. FEETER, M.D.,
IVAN FAWCETT, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT.

WALTER D. GRISCOM.

MATRON.

MARY M. GRISCOM.

CLINIC HOURS.—From 2 to 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), at which time the Surgeons are in attendance for the examination and treatment of the patients presenting themselves. The Clinics are open to all regular Practitioners and Students of Medicine who desire to study the diseases of the eye.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SURGICAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR 1911.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 31st, 1911.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

GENTLEMEN:—The Surgical Staff of the Wills Hospital herewith present the Annual Report of the clinical and surgical work done during the past year. As may be learned from the accompanying detailed report, 15,990 new cases were treated, and a total of 1882 operations were performed, of which number 463 were for the removal of cataract.

It is most gratifying to announce that the work, both clinical and operative, has been much facilitated by the improvements to the Hospital building, but there is still need of more complete equipment in some of the clinic rooms and above all of adequate laboratory facilities to render the Hospital thoroughly modern and able to give the thousands who seek relief from their ailments all that present-day methods afford. Vast strides have been made in medicine during the past decade and the investigation of the bacteriologist and pathologist are now necessary for the recognition and proper treatment of many ocular diseases. The Staff is still hampered by the lack of a well-equipped laboratory and it is hoped that the Board may soon have the means at its command to supply the want. The installation of the excellent X-ray apparatus within the Hospital will, we feel sure, save many eyes from the loss which attended the at times inevitable infection which resulted from the necessity of sending cases with foreign bodies outside the walls for proper X-ray diagnosis.

The instrument armamentarium has been greatly augmented by the generous gift of a large number of new and valuable instruments by Dr. and Mrs. S. Lewis Zeigler and Miss Katherine J. Weston. The necessary preparation of instruments for operation by their sterilization is extremely deleterious to

all instruments, but this is particularly true of the delicate instruments used in eye surgery. Our armamentarium must, therefore, be continually replenished. Among the instruments donated are a number lately designed by foreign operators for use in recently-devised operations upon the eye-ball. These were selected by the Medical Officer with great care and judgment and have already been employed with success by members of the Staff.

During the Congress of American Surgeons which met in this city in October last, the members of the Staff held daily clinics and operated on a large number of cases before Sections of the Congress particularly interested in eye surgery. Many of the strangers expressed themselves as much gratified by what they saw and seemed impressed by the wealth of our clinical material and the excellence of our operative technique.

It is the aim of your Staff to keep in touch at all times with the medical profession, and the Wills Hospital Ophthalmic Society has proven a valuable means to this end. Monthly meetings are held in the clinic rooms, where cases are exhibited and papers read and discussed by former and present assistants of the Hospital, as well as by members of the Staff. Patients are frequently brought from a distance for diagnosis and doctors from all over the State have availed themselves of the privileges of the Society.

In consequence of the increasing work in the Hospital, it is believed that the appointment of a third resident would be of decided value in the treatment of house cases, and the Staff respectfully requests that the Board keep their recommendation concerning this appointment before them and grant them this addition to the house force as soon as they can see their way clear to do so.

The Staff mourns the loss of its colleague, Dr. Charles A. Oliver, whose death occurred during the past year. Dr. Oliver served the Hospital long and well, and had won for himself the warm regard and esteem of his associates. The election of Dr. William M. Sweet to the vacancy created by his death gives assurance that the conduct of his clinic will be all that its late incumbent could desire.

The Staff takes this opportunity of thanking the Board for

the courtesies they have shown them, and to express their appreciation of the manner in which the Superintendent, Mr. Griscom, conducts the physical part of the Hospital.

We herewith submit a complete account of the work done by the Surgical Staff, during the year 1911:

SUMMARY OF DISEASES.

Affections of the Lids and Eyebrows.....	1,078
" " " Lachrymal apparatus.....	197
" " " Conjunctiva.....	2,303
" " " Cornea.....	2,267
" " " Sclera.....	61
" " " Crystalline lens.....	880
" " " Iris and Ciliary Body.....	365
" " " Choroid.....	302
" " " Vitreous Humor.....	181
Glaucoma.....	109
Affections of the Retina and Optic Nerve.....	464
" " " Eyeball.....	152
" " " Orbit and Sinuses.....	31
" " " Muscles and Nerves.....	481
Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation.....	7,119
Total number of diseases.....	<u>15,990</u>

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Cataract (primary and secondary).....	463
Operations on the Iris.....	119
" " " Cornea and Sclera.....	373
" " " Conjunctiva.....	107
" " " Eyeball.....	177
" " " Lachrymal Apparatus.....	209
" " " Lids and Eyebrows.....	348
" " " Muscles.....	59
" " " Orbit and Sinuses.....	27
Total number of Operations.....	<u>1,882</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WM. CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.,
McCLUNEY RADCLIFFE, M.D.,

Committee.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

HOUSE PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in the House, January 1, 1911.....	51	18	69
Admitted in 1911.....	678	303	981
	<u>729</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>1050</u>
Discharged in 1911.....	696	311	1007
	<u>33</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>43</u>
Number in the House, December 31, 1911.....			
<i>While in the House there were</i>			
Cured.....	547		
Improved.....	395		
Unimproved.....	45		
Eloped.....	16		
Died.....	4		
Total.....	<u>1007</u>		
<i>Residence of those admitted.</i>			
Philadelphia.....		300	
Other parts of Pennsylvania.....		513	
Elsewhere.....		168	
Total.....		<u>981</u>	

DISPENSARY PATIENTS.

The total number of patients admitted for treatment at the clinics was 15,279, of which 2585 were cases of foreign body in the eye, which were treated by the Resident Surgeons.

Residence of those Treated at the Clinics.

Philadelphia.....	12,827
Other parts of Pennsylvania.....	1,443
Elsewhere.....	1,009
Total.....	<u>15,279</u>

The patients admitted to the wards and treated at the clinics together were 16,260. The nativity of these was:

Armenia.....	3	Forward.....	687	Forward.....	3,203
Austria.....	265	Germany.....	637	Russia.....	1,525
Belgium.....	2	Greece.....	11	Scotland.....	89
Bohemia.....	2	Holland.....	5	South America.....	4
Canada.....	34	Hungary.....	85	Spain.....	4
China.....	11	India.....	6	Sweden.....	49
Cuba.....	6	Ireland.....	1,207	Switzerland.....	13
Denmark.....	10	Italy.....	454	Syria.....	4
East Indies.....	1	Japan.....	2	Turkey.....	11
Egypt.....	1	Norway.....	26	United States.....	11,320
England.....	324	Poland.....	52	Wales.....	19
Finland.....	8	Portugal.....	1	West Indies.....	19
France.....	20	Roumania.....	30		
Forward.....	<u>687</u>	Forward.....	<u>3,203</u>	Total.....	<u>16,260</u>

The place of residence of the patients treated at the Hospital during 1911 was:—

		House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.
PENNSYLVANIA:				
County	.....	..	3	3
Adams	.....	1	11	12
Allegheny	.....	1	..	1
Bedford	.....	13	26	39
Berks	.....	27	58	85
Blair	.....	2	3	5
Bradford	.....	18	64	82
Bucks	.....	4	4	8
Cambria	.....	1	..	1
Cameron	.....	16	5	21
Carbon	.....	7	1	8
Centre	.....	30	150	180
Chester	.....	13	11	24
Clearfield	.....	10	17	27
Clinton	.....	10	2	12
Columbia	.....	..	1	1
Crawford	.....	6	8	14
Cumberland	.....	13	55	68
Dauphin	.....	28	378	406
Delaware	.....	3	..	3
Elk	.....	2	..	2
Erie	.....	..	2	2
Fayette	.....	3	2	5
Franklin	.....	..	1	1
Fulton	.....	9	3	12
Huntingdon	.....	1	..	1
Indiana	.....	4	6	10
Juniata	.....	30	10	40
Lackawanna	.....	8	34	42
Lancaster	.....	4	5	9
Lebanon	.....	23	21	44
Lehigh	.....	49	42	91
Luzerne	.....	2	6	8
Lycoming	.....	7	12	19
Mifflin	.....	1	5	6
Monroe	.....	22	306	328
Montgomery	.....	1	..	1
Montour	.....	31	44	75
Northampton	.....	31	25	56
Northumberland	.....	..	3	3
Perry	.....	300	12,827	13,127
Philadelphia	.....	..	1	1
Pike	.....	67	92	159
Schuylkill	.....	..	2	2
Snyder	.....	2	1	3
Somerset	.....	..	1	1
Sullivan	.....	3	1	4
Susquehanna	.....	2	1	3
Union	.....	..	1	1
Venango	.....	..	..	..
Forward.....	805	14,251	15,056	

	House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.
<i>Forward</i>	805	14,251	15,056
Warren County	1	..	1
Washington " .....	..	1	1
Wayne "	1	2	3
Westmoreland " .....	..	2	2
Wyoming "	1	6	7
York "	5	8	13
Total from Pennsylvania	813	14,270	15,083
CONNECTICUT .....	..	1	1
DELAWARE	31	129	160
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA .....	..	3	3
FLORIDA .....	..	1	1
GEORGIA .....	..	1	1
ILLINOIS .....	..	3	3
KANSAS .....	..	1	1
MAINE .....	..	3	3
MARYLAND	2	24	26
MINNESOTA .....	..	1	1
MONTANA	1	..	1
NEBRASKA .....	..	1	1
NEW JERSEY	125	811	936
NEW YORK	3	9	12
NORTH CAROLINA .....	..	2	2
OHIO	1	2	3
TENNESSEE .....	..	1	1
VIRGINIA	3	11	14
WEST VIRGINIA	2	5	7
	981	15,279	16,260

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER D. GRISCOM,
Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1911.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the GIRARD ESTATE and of the MINOR TRUSTS, of the City of Philadelphia, for the year ending December 31st, 1911, and found the same to be correct, and correctly summarized in the foregoing reports of the superintendent, pages 69-83 and 292-339.

JOHN HEINS & CO.,

Public Accountants and Auditors.

642-644 DREXEL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

CITY TRUSTS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR 1912

PHILADELPHIA :
PRESS OF PATTERSON & WHITE COMPANY
134-146 North Sixth Street
1913

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

CITY TRUSTS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR 1912

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF PATTERSON & WHITE COMPANY
134-146 North Sixth Street

1913
[675]



BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
CITY TRUSTS
1913.

LOUIS WAGNER, *President*,
S. W. cor. Broad and Market Streets.

EDWIN S. STUART, *Vice-President*,
9 South Ninth Street.

SAMUEL BELL, Jr.,
Central Trust Building.

HOBART A. HARE,
1801 Spruce Street.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
1005 Morris Building.

ALFRED MOORE,
618 North American Building.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,
309 Lafayette Building.

CHARLES E. MORGAN,
934 Land Title Building.

JOHN K. CUMING,
Oak Lane.

WILLIAM POTTER,
904 Mutual Life Building.

SAMUEL DICKSON,
750 Bullitt Building.

EDWARD B. SMITH,
N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, "EX-OFFICIO."

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, *Mayor*,
City Hall.

HARRY C. RANSLEY, *President Select Council*,
1120 South Tenth Street.

GEORGE McCURDY, *President Common Council*,
124 North Seventeenth Street.

LOUIS OTTO HEILAND, *Secretary*,
Lafayette Building.

OFFICE—LAFAYETTE BUILDING, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

STATED MEETINGS, ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH
MONTH AT 3.30 P. M.

COMMITTEES.

HOUSEHOLD, GIRARD COLLEGE.

WILLIAM POTTER, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	EDWARD B. SMITH,
EDWIN S. STUART,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
ALFRED MOORE,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

INSTRUCTION, GIRARD COLLEGE.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,	SAMUEL DICKSON,
WILLIAM POTTER,	THE MAYOR.

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, AND DISCHARGE, GIRARD COLLEGE.

ALFRED MOORE, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH,	HOBART A. HARE,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
ALFRED MOORE,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
WILLIAM POTTER,	PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

JOHN K. CUMING, *Chairman.*

EDWIN S. STUART,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH,	HOBART A. HARE,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS.

CHARLES E. MORGAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	HOBART A. HARE,
EDWIN S. STUART,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

FINANCE.

EDWIN S. STUART, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	EDWARD B. SMITH,
ALFRED MOORE,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM POTTER,	THE MAYOR.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Committees to visit Girard College 1913.

January.

MESSRS. STUART, BELL, BLANKENBURG.

February.

MESSRS. BELL, BLANKENBURG, BROWN.

March.

MESSRS. BLANKENBURG, BROWN, CAMPBELL.

April.

MESSRS. BROWN, CAMPBELL, CUMING.

May.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL, CUMING, DICKSON.

June.

MESSRS. CUMING, DICKSON, HARE.

July.

MESSRS. DICKSON, HARE, MCCURDY.

August.

MESSRS. HARE, MCCURDY, MOORE.

September.

MESSRS. MCCURDY, MOORE, MORGAN.

October.

MESSRS. MOORE, MORGAN, POTTER.

November.

MESSRS. MORGAN, POTTER, RANSLEY.

December.

MESSRS. POTTER, RANSLEY, SMITH.

STATED MEETINGS.

AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Friday preceding second Wednesday:

Instruction, 3 P. M.

Admission, Discipline and Discharge,

3.30 P. M.

Household, 4 P. M.

AT LAFAYETTE BUILDING:

Girard Estate without the City.

Thursday preceding second Wednesday,

3.15 P. M.

Girard Estate within the City.

Friday preceding second Wednesday,

9.30 A. M.

Finance.

Tuesday preceding second Wednesday,

9.30 A. M.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

Monday preceding second Wednesday,

3.30 P. M., at Wills Hospital.

EXECUTIVE.

At the call of the Chairman.

DIRECTORS OF GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

Second Wednesday, after the adjournment
of the Board of City Trusts, at
Lafayette Building.

The Board of Directors of City Trusts 1869-1913.

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON	Died March 22, 1883.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Resigned Dec., 1884.
JAMES CAMPBELL	Died Jan. 27, 1893.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN	" Aug. 25, 1884.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS	Resigned June 11, 1884.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	" Sept. 9, 1874.
EDWARD KING	" Feb. 14, 1872.
WILLIAM B. MANN	Died Oct. 17, 1896.
JOHN H. MICHENER	" Sept. 16, 1906.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	" Aug. 28, 1884.
GEORGE H. STUART	" April 11, 1890.
WILLIAM WELSH	" Feb. 11, 1878.

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

DANIEL M. FOX, <i>Mayor</i>	Term expired Jan. 1, 1872.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, <i>President Select Council</i> .	" " Jan. 1, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER, <i>President Common Council</i>	" " Jan. 2, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

APPOINTED.		
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	Feb. 14, 1872.	Died Oct. 9, 1892.
LOUIS WAGNER	Jan. 4, 1875.	
GEORGE L. HARRISON	March 18, 1878.	Resigned Dec. 17, 1881.
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS	Jan. 7, 1882.	Died March 29, 1900.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN	March 31, 1883.	" " 17, 1907.
WILLIAM L. ELKINS	Oct. 6, 1884.	" Nov. 7, 1903.
JAMES SIMPSON, M.D.	" 6, 1884.	Resigned March 5, 1888.
RICHARD VAUX	" 6, 1884.	Died March 22, 1895.
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE	Jan. 12, 1885.	" April 19, 1889.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE (reappointed)	April 2, 1888.	" May 2, 1899.
JOHN H. CONVERSE	June 3, 1889.	" " 3, 1910.
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY	" 2, 1890.	Resigned May 13, 1903.
JOHN K. CUMING	Dec. 5, 1892.	
DALLAS SANDERS	March 6, 1893.	Resigned March 15, 1906.

APPOINTED—(Continued).

JOHN M. CAMPBELL	April	15, 1895.	
EDWIN S. STUART	Dec.	7, 1896.	
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT	June	5, 1899.	Died June 1, 1912.
ALFRED MOORE	"	4, 1900.	
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	Sept.	21, 1903.	
WILLIAM POTTER	Jan.	4, 1904.	
EDWARD B. SMITH	March	26, 1906.	
CHARLES E. MORGAN	Dec.	17, 1906.	
SAMUEL DICKSON	June	3, 1907.	
SAMUEL BELL, JR.	"	3, 1910.	
HOBART A. HARE, M.D.	Oct.	4, 1912.	

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, Mayor	Jan.	1, 1872, to April	4, 1881.
SAMUEL G. KING, "	April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.
WILLIAM B. SMITH, "	"	7, 1884, " "	4, 1887.
EDWIN H. FITLER, "	"	4, 1887, " "	6, 1891.
EDWIN S. STUART, "	"	6, 1891, " "	1, 1895.
CHARLES F. WARWICK, "	"	1, 1895, " "	3, 1899.
SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE, "	"	3, 1899, " "	6, 1903.
JOHN WEAVER, "	"	6, 1903, " "	1, 1907.
JOHN E. REYBURN, "	"	1, 1907, " Dec.	4, 1911.
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, "	Dec.	4, 1911.	

WM. E. LITTLETON, <i>President Select Council</i> Jan.	1, 1872, " Jan.	5, 1874.
*ROBERT W. DOWNING, " " " " 5, 1874, " July	8, 1875.	
W. W. BURNELL, M.D., " " " July	8, 1875, " Jan.	3, 1876.
*GEORGE A. SMITH, " " " Jan.	3, 1876, " Nov.	3, 1881.
GEORGE W. BUMM, " " " Nov.	3, 1881, " April	3, 1882.
WILLIAM B. SMITH, " " " April	3, 1882, " "	7, 1884.
JAMES R. GATES, " " " "	7, 1884, " "	3, 1893.
JAMES L. MILES, " " " "	3, 1893, " Jan.	3, 1903.
EDWARD W. PATTON, " " " Jan.	8, 1903, " April	6, 1903.
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " " April	6, 1903, " "	2, 1906.
SAMUEL CROTHERS, " " " "	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.
JAMES M. HAZLETT, " " " "	1, 1907, " Oct.	19, 1911.
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " " Oct.	19, 1911.	

*HENRY HUHNS, <i>President Common Council</i> Jan.	2, 1871, " Feb.	15, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER, " " " Feb.	15, 1872, " Jan.	6, 1873.
A. W. HENSZEY, " " " Jan.	6, 1873, " "	3, 1876.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN, " " " "	3, 1876, " April	4, 1881.
WILLIAM H. LEX, " " " April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.
CHAS. LAWRENCE, " " " "	7, 1884, " "	2, 1888.
*WILLIAM M. SMITH, " " " "	2, 1888, " May	4, 1892.
WENCHEL HARTMAN, " " " May	12, 1892, " Dec.	28, 1899.
GEORGE McCURDY, " " " Jan.	4, 1900, " April	2, 1906.
THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, " " " April	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.
GEORGE McCURDY, " " " "	1, 1907.	

OFFICERS.

President.

†WILLIAM WELSH	Sept.	13, 1869, to Feb.	11, 1878.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	March	13, 1878, " Dec.	14, 1881.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Dec.	14, 1881, " "	10, 1884.
†W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	"	10, 1884, " Oct.	9, 1892.
LOUIS WAGNER	Nov.	9, 1892.	

Vice-President.

HENRY M. PHILLIPS	May	11, 1870, " March	13, 1878.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	March	13, 1878, " Dec.	14, 1881.
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	Dec.	14, 1881, " "	10, 1884.
LOUIS WAGNER	"	10, 1884, " Nov.	9, 1892.
†JAMES CAMPBELL	Nov.	9, 1892, " Jan.	27, 1893.
†JOSEPH L. CAVEN	April	12, 1893, " March	17, 1907.
†JOHN H. CONVERSE	"	10, 1907, " May	3, 1910.
†WILLIAM H. LAMBERT	June	8, 1910, " June	1, 1912.
EDWIN S. STUART	"	12, 1912.	

Secretary.

HENRY W. AREY	Feb.	25, 1870, " Jan.	9, 1878.
CHARLES T. MILLER	Jan.	9, 1878, " Dec.	31, 1884.
†FRANK M. HIGHLEY	"	1, 1885, " June	26, 1911.
LOUIS OTTO HEILAND	Oct.	11, 1911.	

* Resigned.

† Died.

THE
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF CITY TRUSTS

To the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, to the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:

IN compliance with the Act of Assembly entitled "A Further Supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,' creating a Board called Directors of City Trusts," approved June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration, for the year 1912.

The rooms in the Stephen Girard Building, Twelfth and Girard Streets, formerly occupied as the general offices of the Board, have been leased to the Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company, and rooms for the offices of the Board and of the several Trusts have been fitted up in the Lafayette Building, N. E. Corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, one of the large office buildings erected by the Girard Estate.

Mr. William H. Lambert, appointed a member of the Board June 5, 1899, died June 1, 1912. At the meeting of the Board held June 12, 1912, the following minute was adopted:

WILLIAM HARRISON LAMBERT.

Born, Reading, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842.

Died, Germantown, Philadelphia, June 1, 1912.

Member of Board of Directors of City Trusts, June 5, 1899—June 1, 1912.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts, 1899-1912.

As Chairman, 1903-1912.

Girard Estate Without the City, 1899-1912.

Admission, Discipline and Discharge, 1899-1912.

Instruction, 1900-1903.

Household, 1903-1912.

Elected Vice-President of the Board, June 8, 1910.

Elected Director of the Girard Water Company, April 19, 1906.

In the death of Vice-President William Harrison Lambert, the Board of Directors of City Trusts and the entire community has met with an irreparable loss.

The long and efficient service he gave here, his fine character and lovable companionship, so won our hearts that the usual formal resolutions of respect seem totally inadequate to express our sorrow.

As Citizen, Patriot, Scholar and Administrator, his faithful deeds are an inspiration, and his memory a benediction to all who were fortunate enough to have been associated with him.

To fill the vacancy in the office of Vice-President caused by the death of Mr. Lambert, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart was elected, at the meeting held on June 12, 1912; and the Board of Appointment on October 4, 1912, appointed Dr. Hobart A. Hare to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Board.

The number of Trusts under our direction continues at 43, and classify as follows:

Girard Estate	1
Delaware Avenue Fund	1
Building Fund	1
Fuel and food	15
Hospitals	4
House of Correction and Almshouse	3
Library	1
Loans to artificers	2
Medals	4
Pensions	1
Poor, relief of	5
Schools	4
Miscellaneous	1
	<hr/>
	43
	=

The reports of the Executive Officers having charge of the above Trusts are printed as a part of this report, and it gives us pleasure to say that the officers and employes continue to discharge faithfully the duties assigned to them.

The report of the PRESIDENT OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE (Appendix D) gives in detail the work of the past year, and the several suggestions it contains will be considered by the proper Committees.

The following changes occurred in the Faculty of the College:

RESIGNED:

Pierre Francois Giroud, Professor of French.
 Charles R. Hansell, Teacher of Phonography.
 Miss Margaret Wylie, Teacher in Grammar School.
 Miss Charlotte E. Overn, Teacher in Grammar School.
 Miss Elizabeth McDuffee, Teacher in Grammar School.
 Miss Katharine H. Brophy, Teacher in Grammar School.

Miss Elizabeth H. MacFarland, Teacher in Grammar School.

Miss Clara R. Hobbs, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Jane Detweiler, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Mary J. Diven, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss M. Jennie Dome, Teacher in Primary School.

Alfred J. Rudolph, Instructor in Plumbing.

APPOINTED:

Dr. S. L. Millard Rosenberg, Professor of Romance Languages.

James L. Cannon, Teacher of Commercial Subjects.

Marshall K. Steele, Teacher of History.

Aubrey W. Michener, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

Miss May Singer Ward, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss M. Helen McHenry, Teacher in Elementary School.

Miss Rena W. Murphey, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Rachel W. Walker, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Mary P. Wardle, Teacher in Primary School.

TRANSFERRED:

Miss Harriet E. Matthews, Teacher in Grammar School, to become Teacher of Mathematics and Science in High School.

Miss Katherine K. Hobbs, Teacher of Elocution, to become Teacher of English in the High School.

The following is the list of the celebrations of Commencements and of Anniversaries, with the names of the speakers:

New Year's Day: Mr. William T. Ellis.

Lincoln's Birthday: Hon. John Stewart, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Washington's Birthday: Dr. Albert E. McKinley, Dean of Temple University.

Memorial Day: Major Moses Veale.

Thanksgiving Day: Mr. Roy Smith Wallace.

Commencement, January 25th: Hon. John Wanamaker.

Commencement, June 27th: Mr. J. H. Jefferis.

"Founder's Day" celebration was marked by the usual large attendance. The Alumni and their friends who honored us in great numbers with their presence, seemed to be thoroughly gratified at the arrangements made for their entertainment.

The Anniversary Address was delivered by His Honor, Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Major General Charles Bowman Dougherty, Commanding Division N. G. of Pennsylvania, and Staff reviewed the Battalion of Cadets.

A special feature of the celebration was the presentation by the Alumni of a Chronological Tablet setting forth the main facts of Stephen Girard's life, the speech of dedication being made by Dr. Henry Kraemer, a graduate of the College. The Tablet has been placed in the Chapel.

The affairs of the HOUSEHOLD of the College continue in the usual satisfactory condition, the large family of 1512 pupils and of 450 teachers, officers, and employes being well cared for by the Matron and her assistants.

The following changes occurred in the Staff of Household Officers:

RESIGNED:

Mr. Marshall K. Steele, Prefect.

Mr. William E. Brown, Prefect.

Mrs. Emma Noble, Governess.

Miss Mary L. Koplin, Governess.

APPOINTED:

Mr. J. Wesley Post, Prefect.

Mr. George T. Mosher, Prefect.

Miss Irene Mallams, Governess.

Miss Laura Kay, Governess.

Miss Mary E. Crawford, Governess.

Mrs. Charlotte Donaghy, Governess.

Miss M. Bella Loy, Governess.

Miss Nettie Markward, Governess.

Miss Grace R. Owens, Assistant to Matron in Building No. 7.

The LIBRARIAN reports that during the year 5634 visits were paid to the Library by officers and teachers and 11,987 by pupils; 12,055 books were issued, 8719 to officers and teachers and 3336 to pupils; an increase over 1911 of 516 books issued to the former class, and of 1038 books issued to the latter class. Of these issues, 2763 were periodicals and 5639 books of fiction. The books classify as follows:

	1911.	1912.	In- crease.	De- crease.
Arts, fine	216	220	4	...
Arts, useful	134	197	63	...
Biography	351	298	...	53
Education	614	748	134	...
Fiction	4,413	5,639	1,226	...
General works	95	73	...	22
History	322	308	...	14
Literature	596	815	219	...
Periodicals	2,835	2,763	...	72
Philology	8	17	9	...
Philosophy	104	122	18	...
Religion	79	82	3	...
Science	339	419	80	...
Travels	395	354	...	41
Total	<u>10,501</u>	<u>12,055</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>202</u>
Net increase			<u>1,554</u>	

It is interesting to note that the greatest increase in the number of books issued, as per the classification of the Librarian, was in

Fiction	1,226
Travels	219

The additions to the Library were 571 bound volumes and 127 pamphlets; 20 volumes were discarded; leaving in the Library 18,620 books and pamphlets.

The largest number of books was issued in November .. 1,184

The smallest number in December 797

There are also 32 libraries connected with the several Sections, and which are used only by the pupils constituting the particular Section. These libraries contain a total of 4800 books, and 17,677 volumes are reported as having been read during the year.

In view of the important work in connection with our Infirmary, special attention is called to the reports of the various Medical Officers, which are printed in connection with Appendix D, and which summarize as follows:

In the Dental Department:

1152 boys were examined.

There were:

11,494 operations.

4,819 fillings

170 teeth devitalized.

187 putrescent teeth and abscesses treated.

857 root-canals filled.

10 crowns and bridges inserted.

35 permanent teeth extracted.

1 permanent tooth replanted.

74 cases of malocclusion under treatment.

An exhibit showing the work done in this Department was sent to the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which met in Washington last year. This exhibit was the only one sent to this Congress, and was favorably commented upon.

The Ophthalmologist reports:

Total number of boys examined	301
“ “ “ “ refracted	161
“ “ “ “ ordered glasses	131

The Chief of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department reports that a systematic examination of all the pupils of the College has been made, and that there is on record a detailed account of the aural, nasal and pharyngeal condition of each boy; 177 operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids were advised, 145 other cases held under observation, and 89 cases of catarrhal and inflammatory conditions treated.

The total number of cases treated in the Infirmary compared with 1911 was as follows:

PUPILS.

	Dispensary.	Ear, &c. Clinic.	Eye Clinic.	Wards.	Total.
1911	4,382	208	1,125	2,579	8,294
1912	3,191	1,343	1,419	2,802	8,755
	<u>- 1,191</u>	<u>+ 1,135</u>	<u>+ 294</u>	<u>+ 223</u>	<u>+ 461</u>

The increase in the number of pupils treated in the Ear, Nose and Throat clinic is due to the fact that a large num-

ber of cases heretofore treated in the Dispensary were transferred to the Department named.

The number of cases of pneumonia treated, compared with the year 1911 increased from 16 to 20. There were no cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles. Among the contagious or infectious diseases treated were:

- 2 typhoid fever,
- 1 infantile paralysis.
- 1 whooping cough.
- 105 mumps.
- 2 chicken pox.

There were also treated:

- 438 cases of acute bronchitis.
- 395 " " acute and follicular tonsillitis.
- 443 " " indigestion.
- 221 " " migraine.
- 110 " " conjunctivitis.

These five conditions represent 57 per cent. of all the cases treated in the wards.

There were 181 operations, an increase over 1911 of 81. (125 of these operations were for tonsilectomy and adenectomy).

There were two deaths during the year, both being caused by pneumonia.

The following table shows the death rate of the pupils of the College by decades:

1848-1857	7.5	per thousand.
1858-1867	5.1	"
1868-1877	3.1	"
1878-1887	4.2	"
1888-1897	4.1	"
1898-1907	2.8	"
In 1908 the percentage was	2.0	"
" 1909 " " "	2.0	"
" 1910 " " "	2.0	"
" 1911 " " "	0.0	"
" 1912 " " "	1.3	"

The STEWARD reports in detail the repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and provisions furnished.

The average cost of subsistence *per capita* of pupils, \$110.17 includes that furnished the officers and employes at the College tables; but it is calculated only upon the average number of pupils, 1504.

The total expenditures for the support of the Girard College amounted to \$650,056.04, an increase of \$73,106.22 over the previous year.

These expenditures were as follows:

For Household	\$501,793.87
" Instruction	\$142,553.31
" Admission, Discipline, and Discharge	\$5,708.86
an average <i>per capita</i> of pupils ...	\$432.22

The increased cost *per capita* from \$386.40 in 1911 to \$432.22 in 1912, must be ascribed chiefly to

Salaries and wages	\$12.12
Clothing	11.84
Repairs to buildings	10.94
Battalion of cadets	6.65
Subsistence	5.86

Improvements and repairs to buildings were made at a cost of \$58,586.50.

The reports of the President and Steward of the College give in detail the work done.

The population of the College during the year 1912 was as follows:

Number of pupils January 1st, 1912	1,473
Admitted during the year	219
	<u>1,692</u>

During the year there were

college indentures cancelled to enable boys to accept employment	111
returned to mothers and friends, trans- ferred to other institutions, &c.	35
left at eighteen years of age	30
expelled	2
died	2
	<u>180</u>
Number of pupils December 31st, 1912	1,512
Officers, Instruction	86
Household	61
Admission	2
	<u>149</u>
Employes, Instruction	2
Household	299
	<u>301</u>
	<u>450</u>
Total, December 31st, 1912	<u><u>1,962</u></u>

The following table shows the number of applicants registered for admission to Girard College, and the number of boys in the College, on December 31st, 1912, born in the several counties of Pennsylvania:

County	On the list of Applicants	In the College	County	On the list of Applicants	In the College
Allegheny	10	16	McKean	2	1
Armstrong	2	0	Mifflin	3	9
Bedford	3	4	Monroe	5	4
Berks	17	25	Montgomery ..	30	51
Blair	11	22	Montour	1	2
Bradford	1	5	Northampton .	9	15
Bucks	4	16	Northumberland	10	30
Cambria	6	9	Potter	1	1
Carbon	1	10	Schuylkill . . .	27	60
Centre	5	5	Snyder	0	2
Chester	17	34	Somerset	1	3
Clearfield	11	25	Sullivan	3	3
Clinton	3	15	Susquehanna ..	4	9
Columbia	4	14	Tioga	1	2
Crawford	6	4	Union	0	2
Cumberland. . .	3	7	Venango	1	1
Dauphin	14	15	Washington ...	1	1
Delaware	14	57	Wayne	1	6
Elk	1	5	Westmoreland ..	3	5
Erie	0	3	Wyoming	2	1
Fayette	2	0	York	2	7
Forrest	0	1		<u>352</u>	<u>685</u>
Franklin	3	4	Philadelphia (out-		
Fulton	1	1	side of Old City)	252	756
Greene	0	1	Old City of Phila-		
Huntingdon ...	3	9	delphia	5	71
Indiana	3	3		<u>609</u>	<u>1,512</u>
Jefferson	15	15	Outside of the		
Juniata	1	5	Commonwealth		
Lackawanna ..	27	37	of Pennsylvania	24	0
Lancaster	10	16		<u>633</u>	<u>1,512</u>
Lebanon	0	6		<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>
Lehigh	5	6	An increase over		
Luzerne	24	62	1911 of	23	39
Lycoming	18	13		<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>

There are pupils in the College from 54 counties, and applicants registered for admission from 49 of the 67 counties of the State.

Applications for registry of admission must be made to the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, whose office is located in the College.

The Superintendent of Admission and Discharge reports (Appendix D) 219 admissions and 180 discharges, and a list of the occupations, so far as it has been possible to secure this information, of those discharged in recent years.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GIRARD ESTATE (Appendix A) shows the following receipts:

	Gross.	Net.
From Real Estate within the City	\$1,054,624.13	\$504,914.33
Stocks, Bonds, &c.	368,638.88	307,426.39
Total	<u>\$1,423,263.01</u>	<u>\$812,340.72</u>
From same sources in 1911	1,356,492.35	821,828.94
an increase in gross income of	<u>\$66,770.66</u>	
a decrease in net income of		<u>\$9,488.22</u>

The total collections from rents amount to 94 per cent. upon the gross rental value of \$1,026,525.02.

The development of the property in the Southern Section of the City continues satisfactorily. 54 dwellings on Wolf, Twenty-first, Ritner Streets and Passyunk Avenue were completed, and all occupied; the 281 dwellings heretofore erected are constantly rented.

36 new houses are in process of erection on Lambert Street between Porter and Shunk Streets. These houses will be two-story, nine room semi-detached dwellings. When they are completed the Girard Estate will have erected 371 dwellings in this locality.

The power plant, Twentieth Street and Oregon Avenue, furnishes heat, light and hot water for domestic consumption, to all these buildings, and to meet the increasing demand due to the erection of new buildings, additional machinery is being installed.

The building for the Free Library at Twentieth and Shunk Streets is now in course of erection, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the latter part of the year.

The Board of Viewers has made an award of \$25,884.96, for the taking of the property at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Ritner Streets, for the use of the Board of Public Education for school purposes.

A small tract of land in the vicinity of Third and Ritner Streets, is owned by the Girard Estate, and plans for its improvement are under consideration.

The Girard Estate has paid to the City of Philadelphia during the past year:

		1911.
for taxes	\$225,720.69	\$217,357.59
and for water rents	\$13,053.17	\$12,519.15

This is an increase of 4 per cent. for taxes and of 4 per cent. for water rents.

In addition to these payments large sums have been expended for the building of sewers, the laying of water pipes and the curbing of streets as follows:

Sewers constructed:

Lambert Street, Porter to Shunk Street;
Passyunk Avenue, Twenty-first to Twenty-third Street;

Water Pipe laid:—

Ritner Street, Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street;
 Twenty-first Street, between Johnston and Bigler
 Streets;
 Twenty-second Street, Passyunk Avenue to Ritner
 Street;
 Shunk Street, Twentieth to Twenty-first Street;

Curbing:

Ritner Street, Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street;

All of this work was done without cost to the Municipality.

The "SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE in the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia," established for reasons given in our report for the year 1910, amounts to \$24,045.47.

The SINKING FUND FOR THE STOCK OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY, established for reasons given in detail in our report for the year 1906, amounts to \$39,281.53.

In the FIRE INSURANCE FUND

the assets amount to	\$96,041.26
and the amount at risk to	<u>\$2,337,850.00</u>
an increase in assets of	\$12,032.89
and an increase of amount at risk of	<u>\$87,000.00</u>

The investments of the RESIDUARY FUND of the Girard Estate in Stocks, and in Bonds and Mortgages, as compared with the year 1911, show an increase.

At the close of the year 1912 they amounted to \$7,824,300.00

an increase of \$359,100.00

the net income was	\$319,515.80
an increase of	<u>\$8,748.45</u>
The new investments were in:—	
Philadelphia City Loans	\$281,500.00
Mortgages	<u>\$419,500.00</u>
Girard Water Company stock	\$25,300.00
Ground Rent	<u>\$35,000.00</u>

The income from the FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EASTERN FRONT OF THE CITY AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS FROM THE OLD CITY OF PHILADELPHIA is being expended, as directed in Mr. Girard's will, in cleaning and lighting the streets at the Delaware River front.

The income from investments was	\$19,810.50
and the expenditures for the purpose of the Trust were	<u>16,562.83</u>
the total of the investments on December 31st, 1912, was	<u>\$500,000.00</u>
the amount bequeathed by Mr. Girard.	

The accumulated income of this Fund has been expended in extensive improvements, such as widening Delaware Avenue, installing concrete bulkheads, etc. The expense of cleaning and repairing the streets in this section of the City has been assumed by the Municipality, the Girard Estate bearing only the expense of lighting and minor incidental items.

The briefing and indexing of the correspondence of Mr. Girard continues:

Briefing:

Outgoing letters, 1818-1819.

Incoming letters, 1817-1819.

Indexing:

Outgoing letters, 1815-1816.

Incoming letters, 1816 and part of 1817.

The report of the Superintendent of the Girard Estate (printed as Appendix A) of which the above is a summary, is commended to your careful consideration.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT (Appendix A), with the report of the ENGINEER OF THE GIRARD ESTATE IN SCHUYLKILL AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES (Appendix B), gives a full account of the important operations in connection with the Girard Estate lands in these counties.

The total receipts were:

	Gross	Net
in 1912	\$661,854.81	\$560,353.54
in 1911	720,061.89	616,640.94
Decrease	<u>\$58,207.08</u>	<u>\$56,287.40</u>

This decrease was caused principally by the strike of the miners of coal during the months of April and May of last year.

The mining leases of the Girard Estate number 12 (one lease covering two operations), and the washery leases, 1—total, 13.

Work under all these leases continued during the year 1912, the output being exceeded in only two previous years—1907 and 1911, the latter year being the greatest in the history of the Estate.

The total shipments were	1,964,859 Tons	
to which should be added the coal used in colliery operations	250,243	"
Total coal mined	2,215,102	"
9 operations decreased their shipments	261,343	"
and 6 increased theirs	64,155	"
a net decrease of	197,188	"
The largest shipment in 1912 was from Hammond Colliery	325,004	"
The total coal shipped from the Girard Es- tate from 1863 to 1912—50 years—was..	59,301,973	"
In 1912 the average royalty on all coal shipped from the Girard lands was	\$0.3480 per ton	
and in 1911 it was .....	.3429	" "
an increase of	\$0.0051	" "

The colliery improvements are all in good condition. 5.6 miles of new gangway, with working breasts and airways, and 957 yards of tunnels from one coal bed to another were driven during the year.

There were two mine fires during the year, one at Packer No. 4 Colliery, and the other at Kehleys Run Colliery, both being at the mouth of openings to the surface. They were promptly discovered and quickly extinguished.

The fire in William Penn Colliery, mentioned in previous reports, has been sealed off since February 28, 1911, and it is hoped is extinguished.

The proving of the coal measures upon the lands of the Girard Water Company under and near the reservoirs, which was begun by the Girard Estate in 1910, has been completed, at a total cost of \$17,929.49. A lease

covering most of the coal thus proved has been made, but no mining operations have been begun.

The coal reclaimed from culm banks and shipped to market in 1912 amounted to 409,908 tons, yielding an average royalty of 19.37 cents per ton. In 1889 the first washery was opened upon the Girard Estate and in the twenty-four years since then, the shipments from these culm banks have amounted to 3,151,618 tons, with receipts from royalty from these shipments of \$578,961.94.

The percentage of the different sizes of coal shipped compared with previous years, is as follows:

Year	Large Per cent	Chestnut Per cent	Pea Per cent	Buckwheat Per cent	Rice Per cent	Barley Per cent	Culm Per cent	Per Cent
1863.....	90.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1867.....	87.49	12.17	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1878.....	77.22	12.52	10.19	.07	.....	.....	.....	100
1895.....	50.64	20.31	11.51	16.54	1.00	.....	.....	100
1902.....	30.67	19.09	15.47	23.49	10.25	.82	.21	100
1906.....	39.65	17.48	12.81	17.87	9.68	2.51	.....	100
1911.....	34.22	20.00	11.71	18.55	10.32	5.20	.....	100
1912.....	34.91	19.61	11.64	18.98	10.17	4.69	.....	100

The net changes in shipment were a decrease of 4.71 per cent. of Pea, Chestnut, and larger coal, and a corresponding increase in the smaller sizes.

The total shipment of anthracite coal in the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was 63,610,578 Tons

which is a decrease from the previous year of 6,343,721 "

which was the largest of any year.

The statements of production in the United

States, bituminous and anthracite, in 1912,

are not yet completed; but in 1911 it

was 443,054,614 Long Tons.

The Engineer gives detailed reports of the varied mining operations by our lessees, and the facts and figures given will be of great value to those interested in the mining and shipment of coal.

Forest fires burned over an area of approximately 30 acres during the year 1912. The damage was slight, nothing but brush and small sprouts being injured. The area burned over in 1911 was 715 acres, with slight damage.

The 566 lot leases are nearly all located in the vicinity of collieries and are occupied by dwellings, stables and other outbuildings. The removal of some of these buildings from their present to other locations, because of the extension of the culm banks of the collieries, is being gradually consummated.

The 6 farm leases are for 668 acres of land in the Catawissa Valley, of which 376 acres are under cultivation. 29 other leases are for reservoir sites, rights of way for pipe lines, for telephone and telegraph lines, and for tracks of railroads and of trolley companies.

The total income from lot, farm and timber leases, from the sale of stone and sand, and from other miscellaneous sources was \$20,122.45.

The length of pipes of the Girard Water Company under the lands of the Girard Estate continues at 10½ miles. These pipes were laid and are maintained by the Estate and an annual rental of \$15,000 was paid by the Water Company.

The public roads of Butler, Mahanoy, West Mahanoy and Kline Townships in Schuylkill County, and of Conyngham Township in Columbia County, are made and kept in repair by the large taxpayers in these townships, under the Act of the Legislature of June 22d,

1893, without a regular tax levy, at their own expense, proportioned among themselves according to their assessment values.

By this plan better roads are made and kept in proper repair, without expense to the general taxpayers, and at a less cost to the landowners than if made by the highway officials of the several townships.

The taxes of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties

in 1912 were	\$70,495.20
in 1911	67,752.83
	<hr/>
an increase	<u>\$2,742.37</u>

On December 16th, Mr. Emil C. Wagner, Assistant Superintendent of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties since March 1st, 1869, died.*

* The following Minute on his death was adopted by the Board at its meeting of February 14th, 1913:—

“WHEREAS this Board has been advised of the death on December 16th, 1912, of Mr. Emil C. Wagner, Assistant Superintendent of the Girard Estate, resident at Girardville, Pennsylvania,

AND WHEREAS Mr. Wagner was at the time of his death the senior officer in the employ of this Board, he having entered upon his duties March 1st, 1869;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of Mr. Wagner the Board has lost an experienced and valued official, and desires to place on record its appreciation of the service rendered to the Girard Estate by him during a period of nearly forty-four years, and to express its sympathy with his bereaved family, and directs that this Minute be entered upon the records of the Board, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of Mr. Wagner.

[703]

The report of the GIRARD WATER COMPANY (Appendix C) shows an increase of 71,433,608 gallons over 1911, 444,729,136 gallons of water being furnished to

10 collieries
 1 washery
 3 railroad companies
 10 towns and villages

24

=

There are also agreements for

4 reservoir sites and water rights
 1 privilege to cut ice
 1 right of way for railroad tracks to ice houses
 1 " " " " pole line
 9 lot leases

16

=

The quantity of water furnished in 1912 was the largest in the history of the Company, being 58,901,620 gallons more than in 1907, the year of previous greatest consumption.

The total consumption of water in 1912 was as follows:

for colliery use	327,491,336	gallons	74	per cent.
for railroad use	18,208,400	"	4	" "
for domestic use	99,029,400	"	22	" "
	<u>444,729,136</u>	"	<u>100</u>	" "

The water is distributed to the consumers through the following water mains leased from the Girard Estate:

12 inch	10,518	feet
8 "	22,802	"
6 "	11,222	"
4 "	10,011	"
	<u>54,553</u>	feet or 10½ miles

Under the three agreements with the Railroad Companies there were consumed	18,208,400	gallons
an increase over 1911 of	14,100	"
and under the 8 agreements for domestic purposes	99,029,400	"
an increase over 1911 of	13,769,600	"
The smallest consumption was in April ..	16,841,400	"
and the largest in January	49,965,400	"

During the 29 years of the existence of the Company 7,137,330,289 gallons have been supplied.

The charges for water to the small consumers are at the rate of 10 cents per 1000 gallons, and to the collieries and to other large consumers, a minimum charge of \$50 per month for 1,000,000 gallons or less, and 10 cents per 1000 gallons for all used in excess of 1,000,000 gallons.

The average receipts during 1912 were	8.49	cents per 1000 gallons
and for 1911	8.35	" " " "

The receipts for the year were:

Water rents	\$37,124.66
Rent of real estate	1,643.08
Interest bank account	255.89
Ice cutting	255.00
Sale of timber	44.03
	<u>\$39,322.66</u>
An increase over 1911 of	<u>\$5,403.43</u>

The payments were:

Taxes	\$3,855.06
Rent of pipe lines	15,000.00
Repairs and improvements to reservoirs	63.10
Salaries	1,953.33
Traveling expenses	46.00
Miscellaneous expenses	515.19
Stationery and printing	75.85
Forestry	344.42
General maintenance	22.00
	<u>\$21,874.95</u>
Dividends paid	11,975.00
Purchase of land on Whiskey Mill Creek	47.50
Purchase of land on Dreschers Run	30,419.81
Preparation of plans for construction of additional reservoirs	969.40
Erection of Pumping Station, Dreschers Run	12.75
	<u>\$65,299.41</u>

The weather records kept at the reservoirs of the Company show a total precipitation for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1912, of

Average for 25 years preceding

an increase of

The greatest precipitation was in August

and the least precipitation was in January

The total snow fall was

There was rain or snow fall on

the greatest being in January, March and April ..

Our reservoirs were last full on May 29th of this year, but the supply of stored water was at no time at an alarmingly low stage, the smallest quantity being 102,959,154 gallons on August 10th, which is 34,454,419 gallons more than the lowest quantity reported in 1911, 68,504,735 gallons, which was on August 25th.

There was no restriction in the supply of water during 1912 to any of the customers of the Company.

244.64 acres of farm and timber land on the watershed of Dreshers Run were purchased in 1912 for future increase of the source of supply and the storage of water. The property of the Company consists at present of 7834.33 acres of land, with 4 reservoirs of a capacity of 177,029,903 gallons, which are supplied with water from Lost Creek and Raven's Run, both streams having their sources upon the lands of the Water Company and of the Girard Estate.

No forest fires burned over land belonging to the Girard Water Company. The land is partly enclosed by $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of stone wall and there have been planted upon it 252,050 trees which are doing well, the plantations having been exempt from forest fires.

The property is cared for by two reservoir watchmen, occupying, with their families, two well-built stone cottages.

Mr. Emil C. Wagner, Superintendent of the Girard Water Company since its organization in 1883, died on December 16th, 1912.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR TRUSTS (Appendix E) contains in condensed form the statements of the financial and statistical accounts of 41 trusts.

The cost of the administration of all the Minor Trusts was \$4,014.12 which is charged to the several trusts in proportion to their invested capital.

The Capital accounts, the current receipts and expenditures, and the receipts from legacies, donations, &c., summarize as follows:

Total capital of all the Minor Trusts	\$2,013,325.20
an increase over 1911 of	\$43,581.24
The current income was	\$70,653.69
an increase over 1911 of	\$1,196.76

The extraordinary receipts for the Wills Hospital were from the following sources:

from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on account of appropriations for main- tenance	\$9,375.00
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

from donations:

Philadelphia & Reading Railway Com- pany	\$508.01
The Midvale Steel Company	100.00
Baldwin Locomotive Works	100.00
Frederick Hemsley	50.00
Edward L. Gorman	25.00
Leo W. Ross	25.00
Sundry contributors	182.00
	990.01
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$10,365.01

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,365.01
Donation Day, April 2d	\$1,038.00
Donation boxes at the hospital	168.60
	<u>\$1,206.60</u>

from legacies:

Estate of Lewis Elkin	\$1,539.32
" " George Pratt	8,000.00
" " Anna B. Henszey	5,000.00
	<u>14,539.32</u>
Total receipts from these sources	<u>\$26,110.93</u>
A decrease from 1911 of	<u>\$8,757.14</u>

The legacies were added to the permanent fund and the other amounts are included in the current income.

The principal expenditures under the Minor Trusts were:

Wills Hospital Maintenance	\$33,438.25
Mary Shields Almshouse Fund	<u>\$4,040.95</u>
Fuel Funds	<u>\$8,697.21</u>
Food: Bread and Soup	<u>\$1,089.00</u>
Books, medals, school purposes, &c., including annual payment to the Southwark Library from the Grover Estate	<u>\$1,329.70</u>
Simon Muhr Scholarships	<u>\$4,779.39</u>

The MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND continues its work "to relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse in Philadelphia."

The expenditures during 1912 were for	
coach rides and trolley excursions, concerts, entertainments, &c.	\$1,322.24
salary of Visiting Physician	300.00
books, games, musical instruments, &c.	405.91
provisions and delicacies	2,012.80
	<hr/>
	\$4,040.95
	<hr/>

The funds under the bequests of Dr. Bushrod Washington James for the BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE and for the BUSHROD LIBRARY are still insufficient for the work contemplated by the testator, the net income for the former being but \$2,779.56 and for the latter \$2,044.17.

Under the authority of the Orphans' Court, the income is to be invested and added to the capital fund until the principal becomes sufficient for the purposes provided in the will.

The total assets for the Eye and Ear Institute are..	<u>\$99,222.79</u>
and for the Library	<u>\$89,724.80</u>

From the income of the THOMAS D. GROVER FUND the sum of \$300 was paid to the Southwark Library Company, and from the income of the JULIANA H. GOOD FUND the sum of \$125 was expended in the purchase of 258 books for the library of the House of Correction.

From the income of the STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND there was expended the sum of \$490.82 for subscriptions to magazines, musical instruments, &c., for five grammar schools in the (old) City of Philadelphia.

The income from the SIMON MUHR FUND supports twelve scholarships as follows:

- 3 young men and
- 1 young woman in the University of Pennsylvania.
- 1 young man in Harvard University.
- 3 young women in Cornell University.
- 2 young women in Bryn Mawr College.
- 1 young man in Hahnemann Medical College.
- 1 young man in Princeton University.

The capital of the Fund is \$112,220.33

The FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND, which is held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts

now has assets amounting to \$361,162.98

an increase over 1911 of \$9,274.64

increased income from investments.

The selection of a site for the location of the new Franklin Institute Building is still under consideration.

The customary awards of two gold and two silver medals were made to the ranking scholars in the General Course of the Girls' High School, under the provisions of the HANNAH M. DODD MEDAL FUND.

Two gold medals were awarded to graduates of the Southern Manual Training High School, under the provisions of the GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND.

The condition of the JOHN SCOTT and the DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUNDS for loans to "young married artificers," &c., is as last year, no loans having been applied for.

The total assets for the	
Benjamin Franklin Fund are	\$49,630.60
and for the John Scott Loan Fund	<u>\$45,977.11</u>

Upon the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, three medals and premiums, accompanied by the usual certificate, were awarded from the income of the JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND.

From the income of fourteen FUEL FUNDS, orders for coal were distributed under the personal direction of the members of the Board.

850 tons were paid for from the income of the Thomas D. Grover Fund. The conditions of this Trust limit the distribution "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

The other coal purchased was distributed as follows:

1 trust in the former district of Spring Garden	16½ tons
1 trust in the former district of the Northern Liberties	42½ "
5 trusts in the old city of Philadelphia	248 "
5 trusts in the present city of Philadelphia	268 "
1 trust in the former districts of Southwark and of the Northern Liberties	3½ "
Total	<u>578½ "</u>

The total distribution during the year 1912 amounted to 1428½ tons, costing the 14 fuel funds \$8,697.21.

In addition to this amount, the recipients of the 100 tons under the BOUDINOT TRUST paid \$2.00 per ton for the coal sent them.

The incomes of the PAUL BECK SOUP FUND, the ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND and the SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND, amounting to \$564 and the specific bequest of \$300 provided in the will of THOMAS D. GROVER, were distributed to the various soup societies of the city.

From the income of the legacy of ARCHIBALD THOMSON, bread costing \$225 was distributed to the poor through the Wayfarers Lodge at No. 1720 Lombard Street, and the Federation of Day Nurseries in the old City.

From the income of the RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND, \$170 was paid to each of the three funds; The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund.

The report of the SURGICAL STAFF and of the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WILLS HOSPITAL (Appendix F) give detailed and interesting statistics of the work of year. RETIRED (on expiration of term of service):

Dr. F. B. Moore, Resident Surgeon.

RESIGNED:

Dr. L. H. Teeter, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. Ivan Fawcett, Resident Surgeon.

APPOINTED:

Dr. F. B. Moore, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. C. M. Buckner, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. Wm. Francis Harrigan, Resident Surgeon.

Number of patients admitted:

House patients	1,070
Clinic patients	14,614
Total	<u>15,684</u>

The average number of beds occupied was	63
the largest number being in May	86
and the smallest number being in October ..	30
The average stay of house patients was	21 days
and the expenditure per patient was	\$31.25
The total expenditure for maintenance was	\$33,438.25

Number of patients treated:

	1911.	1912	In-crease.	De-crease.
House	1,050	1,113	63	.....
Clinic	15,279	14,614	.....	665

Number of visits of patients to clinics 65,763

Number admitted as House patients,

	1911.	1912.	Inc.
resident in Philadelphia	300	338	38
resident elsewhere	681	732	51
Total	<u>981</u>	<u>1,070</u>	<u>89</u>

The House patients are classified as follows:

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Number on January 1st, 1912	33	10	43
Admitted 1912	757	313	1,070
	<u>790</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>1,113</u>
Discharged 1912	752	302	1,054
Remaining December 31st, 1912	<u>38</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>59</u>

The discharges were as follows:

Cured	624
Improved	354
Unimproved	49
Left without discharge	23
Died	4
	<hr/>
	1,054
	<hr/>

The total number of patients treated at clinics is classified as follows:

from 47 of the 67 counties of this Commonwealth	13,667
from 14 other States	947
	<hr/>
	14,614.
	<hr/>

Of those admitted as House patients, there came from	
49 counties of this Commonwealth	897
from 10 other States	173
	<hr/>
	1,070
	<hr/>

Total number of patients treated since the opening of the Hospital in 1834:

House patients	32,532
Clinic patients	448,328
	<hr/>

The residences of patients are as follows:

Pennsylvania	House Patients	Clinic Patients	Total	Pennsylvania	House Patients	Clinic Patients	Total
Adams County	1	1	2	Luzerne County	52	24	76
Allegheny "	4	6	10	Lycoming "	4	8	12
Beaver "	0	1	1	Mercer "	2	0	2
Bedford "	0	5	5	Mifflin "	9	9	18
Berks "	6	27	33	Monroe "	1	3	4
Blair "	58	47	105	Montgom'y "	31	309	340
Bradford "	3	4	7	Montour "	1	1	2
Bucks "	9	74	83	N'hampton "	31	25	56
Cambria "	6	1	7	N'thumb'd "	28	39	67
Cameron "	0	2	2	Perry "	3	8	11
Carbon "	7	10	17	Philadelphia "	338	12,339	12,677
Centre "	7	1	8	Potter "	8	0	8
Chester "	25	105	130	Schuylkill "	74	92	166
Clearfield "	6	10	16	Snyder "	2	2	4
Clinton "	14	15	29	Somerset "	1	2	3
Columbia "	6	5	11	Sullivan "	2	2	4
Cumberland "	5	3	8	Susqueh'na "	0	1	1
Dauphin "	26	55	81	Tjoga "	1	1	2
Delaware "	31	365	396	Union "	4	1	5
Erie "	1	0	1	Wayne "	2	0	2
Fayette "	1	0	1	Westmorel'd "	1	0	1
Franklin "	3	1	4	Wyoming "	1	1	2
Huntingdon "	7	5	12	York "	2	4	6
Indiana "	2	2	4				
Jefferson "	2	0	2	Total from Penn-			
Juniata "	4	4	8	sylvania	897	13,667	14,564
Lackawanna "	31	8	39	Other states	173	947	1,120
Lancaster "	12	18	30				
Lawrence "	0	1	0	Total	1,070	14,614	15,684
Lebanon "	4	3	7				
Lehigh "	18	17	35				

SUMMARY OF DISEASES.

Affections of the Lids and Eyebrows	1,072
" " Lachrymal apparatus	174
" " Conjunctiva	1,925
" " Cornea	2,133
" " Sclera	51
" " Crystalline lens	788
" " Iris and Ciliary Body	360
" " Choroid	209

Carried forward 6,712

<i>Brought forward</i>	6,712
Affections of the Vitreous Humor	163
“ “ Retina and Optic Nerve	423
“ “ Eyeball	129
“ “ Orbit and Sinuses	40
“ “ Muscles and Nerves	531
Glaucoma	126
Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation	6,815
	<hr/>
	14,939
	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Cataract (primary and secondary)	514
Operations on the Iris	162
“ “ Cornea and Sclera	455
“ “ Conjunctiva	92
“ “ Eyeball	195
“ “ Lachrymal Apparatus	239
“ “ Lids and Eyebrows	312
“ “ Muscles	74
“ “ Orbit and Sinuses	27
	<hr/>
	2,070
	<hr/>


The capacity of the Wills Hospital, and its facilities for the work for which it was established, have been increased with the appropriations made by the Commonwealth and the contributions of liberal friends. The Medical Staff deserves, and it has, the thanks of the Board and also of the thousands of patients receiving, gratuitously, the very best medical and surgical treatment.

An annual repetition of the detailed comparative tables of Assets, and of Receipts and Expenditures, is hardly necessary, but it is proper to note that the number of Trusts under our care continues.....43

The invested assets	<div> <div>1912, \$31,554,058.58</div> <div>1911, 30,580,908.58</div> </div>	
Increase		<u>\$973,150.00</u>
The gross receipts (not including investments repaid)	<div> <div>1912, \$2,190,615.83</div> <div>1911, 2,176,658.95</div> </div>	
Increase		<u>\$13,956.88</u>
The current expenses (not including investments made)	<div> <div>1912, \$1,548,175.61</div> <div>1911, 1,525,440.55</div> </div>	
Increase		<u>\$22,735.06</u>
Taxes and water rents ..	<div> <div>1912, \$307,193.49</div> <div>1911, 290,979.85</div> </div>	
Increase		<u>\$16,213.64</u>
Real estate improvements	<div> <div>1912, \$291,314.44</div> <div>1911, 454,129.77</div> </div>	
Decrease		<u>\$162,815.33</u>
Work of the principal trusts:		
Pupils in Girard College December 31st		<u>1,512</u>
Admitted to Wills Hospital		
House patients		1,070
Clinic "		<u>14,614</u>
Cost of fuel distributed to the poor		<u>\$8,697.21</u>
Coal shipped from lands of the Girard Estate in tons		<u>1,964,859</u>

The work of the year 1912 has been concluded, and we trust that the results may have the approval of those to whom we submit these annual reports.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Louis Hayes". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large loop at the bottom.

President.

DECEMBER 31, 1912.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GIRARD ESTATE FOR THE *YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912.*

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD ESTATE.

SUPERINTENDENT	GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT	ANDREW MACDONALD.
SOLICITORS	{ FRANCIS E. BREWSTER.
	{ I. HAZLETON MIRKIL.
ARCHITECT	JAMES H. WINDRIM.

GIRARD ESTATE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1912.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:

GENTLEMEN:—Although the gross cash receipts of the Estate of Stephen Girard, collected during the year of 1912, are slightly greater than those of 1911, the net receipts show a decrease of \$65,775.62, as shown by the following statement:

	Gross.	Net.
1901	\$1,217,314.55	\$868,123.58
1902	1,080,772.52	687,968.54
1903	1,412,903.49	957,530.19
1904	1,533,677.33	1,077,522.55
1905	1,663,867.30	1,191,504.95
1906	1,678,349.78	1,250,612.83
1907	1,826,089.31	1,366,538.94
1908	1,776,797.12	1,311,376.03
1909	1,804,085.86	1,189,833.45
1910	1,940,815.11	1,342,920.75
1911	2,076,554.24	1,438,469.88
1912	2,085,117.82	1,372,694.26

Analysis of these figures shows that this decrease is caused principally by the miners' strike of April and May last, by which the mining of coal ceased for a period of seven weeks. Other important items, effecting a decrease in net income, were the cost of fitting up the first floor of the Stephen Girard Building preparatory to leasing to The Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company, the cost of fitting up and furnishing space in the Lafayette Building for use of the General Offices of the Board and of the Girard Estate, and the steadily increasing taxes on real estate both within and without the City.

Gross Receipts.	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real Estate outside of City	\$661,854.81	\$720,061.89		\$58,207.08
Real Estate within the City	1,054,624.13	1,004,208.15	\$50,415.98	
Stocks and Loans Residuary Fund	319,652.30	310,897.35	8,754.95	
Total Residuary Fund	\$2,036,131.24	\$2,035,167.39	\$9,170.93	\$58,207.08
Fire Insurance Fund	12,678.46	7,135.50	5,542.96	
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock	6,382.20	6,169.84	212.36	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate	10,115.42	8,333.05	1,782.37	
Stocks, Loans, etc., Delaware Ave. Fund	19,810.50	19,748.46	62.04	
	\$2,085,117.82	\$2,076,554.24	\$66,770.66	\$58,207.08
Increase		8,563.58		8,563.58
	\$2,085,117.82	\$2,085,117.82	\$66,770.66	\$66,770.66

Net Receipts.	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real Estate outside of City	\$560,353.54	\$616,640.94		\$56,287.40
Real Estate within the City	504,914.33	526,921.63		22,007.30
Stocks and Loans, Residuary Fund	317,344.31	310,060.01	\$7,284.30	
	<u>\$1,382,612.18</u>	<u>\$1,453,622.58</u>	<u>\$7,284.30</u>	<u>\$78,294.70</u>
General Office Expenses	56,907.99	55,316.03	1,591.96	
Total Net Receipts Residuary Fund	<u>\$1,325,704.19</u>	<u>\$1,398,306.55</u>	<u>\$5,692.34</u>	<u>\$78,294.70</u>
Fire Insurance Fund	12,032.89	6,947.54	5,085.35	
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock	6,289.96	6,119.25	170.71	
Sinking Fund, for Improvements to Real Estate	9,829.21	8,314.05	1,515.16	
Stocks, Loans, etc., Delaware Ave. Fund	18,838.01	18,782.49	55.52	
	<u>\$1,372,694.26</u>	<u>\$1,438,469.88</u>	<u>\$12,519.08</u>	<u>\$78,294.70</u>
Total Net Decrease	65,775.62		65,775.62	
	<u>\$1,438,469.88</u>	<u>\$1,438,469.88</u>	<u>\$78,294.70</u>	<u>\$78,294.70</u>

Further analysis of the net receipts of 1912 shows the decrease in net income (\$65,775.62) to have been made up of:—

Decrease in gross receipts from Real Estate without the City	\$58,207.08
Increase of Expenses Real Estate within the City	72,423.28
Increase of Expenses, Stocks and Loans Residuary Fund	1,470.65
Increase of Expenses, Delaware Avenue Fund...	6.52
Increase of Expenses, Fire Insurance Fund	457.61
Increase of Expenses, Sinking Fund Girard Water Co. Stock	41.65
Increase of Expenses, Sinking Fund for Real Estate Improvements	267.21
Increase of General Office Expenses, Residuary Fund	1,591.96
	<u>\$134,465.96</u>
Less:—	
Increase in Gross Receipts from Real Estate within the City	\$50,415.98
Increase in Gross Receipts from Stocks and Loans, Residuary Fund	8,754.95
Increase in Gross Receipts from Fire Insurance Fund	5,542.96
Increase in Gross Receipts from Sinking Fund Girard Water Co. Stock	212.36
Increase in Gross Receipts from Sinking Fund Real Estate Improvements	1,782.37
Increase in Gross Receipts from Stocks and Loans, Delaware Avenue Fund	62.04
Decrease in Expenses Real Estate without the City	1,919.68
	<u>68,690.34</u>
Total decrease in net receipts	<u>\$65,775.62</u>

REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

The strike of the anthracite miners which, beginning on April first, continued until May twenty-second, and caused a practically complete cessation of shipments of coal from the collieries of the Girard Estate during this period of seven weeks. As a result, the tonnage of the year 1912 is less than that of 1911 by 197,188 tons, and the royalty collected, by \$61,969.02.

The total expenses of this department were less in 1912 than in 1911, principally because of the completion of the work of proving the coal deposits on Locust Mountain and the cessation of expenditure on this account. For taxes, an increased expenditure of \$7,261.45 is shown.

Accurate cross sections of the beds of coal in Locust Mountain have been made, locating a large body of coal of superior quality and so lying as to be capable of mining at a minimum cost. Proposals for the license to mine this coal have been received from a number of colliery operators, the best being that of Mr. Baird Snyder, Jr., viz: 28 1/10 per cent. of the average selling price for all coal taken from beds of over four feet in thickness and 23 1/10 per cent. of such prices for coal taken from beds of four feet or less in thickness. The necessary authority of the Court having been obtained, an agreement granting this license for a term of sixteen years from January 1, 1913, has been prepared and executed.

Negotiations for the fixing of the terms upon which to renew the colliery leases which will expire on December 31, 1913, have continued during the year 1912. For Kehley Run and Girard Collieries, agreements have been reached under which the present lessees will continue for a further period of fifteen years, and it is probable that terms for the renewal of the leases of the other collieries, will shortly be agreed upon.

The suit brought by the Preston Coal and Improvement Company against the Raven Run Coal Company, for damages arising out of the preparation and shipping to market by the latter as lessee of the Girard Estate, of certain culm which, having been deposited by the former under agreement (July

1870), in a position from which it was liable to fall by gravity upon the property of the Girard Estate, and finally, after a lapse of forty years, did so fall; was decided by the United States District Court in favor of the defendant. The conclusion of this Court was that the culm thus placed upon the property of the Girard Estate, even though it took forty years to travel across the line, was in no respect different from other culm deposited under the same agreement. An appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, however, resulted in a reversal of this decision, the Appellate Court taking the view that while the culm which immediately (within a few years) reached the property of the Girard Estate under the agreement of 1870, may have been abandoned by the former owner, that which, although deposited under the same agreement, did not reach the property of the Estate until after the lapse of forty years, was not so abandoned, and that although the Girard Estate (through its lessee) had a right to remove this material from its property, it must nevertheless account for its value to the former owner, less the cost of removal. The value of the culm involved in this suit and which will eventually have to be refunded by the Girard Estate amounts to Three Thousand and Fifteen Dollars (\$3,015).

On December 16, 1912, occurred the death of Mr. Emil C. Wagner, Assistant Superintendent of the Girard Estate, who had been in charge of the Girardville Office for a period of nearly forty-four years. During this long term of service, Mr. Wagner has witnessed at close range a development of the interests of the Girard Estate which has been a most important factor in the extension of the charitable work made possible by Mr. Girard's Will. When he entered upon his duties in this office, the property of the Girard Estate in that vicinity was little more than a wilderness. The mining of coal had begun a very few years before; the breakers were small, the number of men employed in this industry was comparatively few, and his special task of looking after the leasing of lots for the use of the miners was quite simple. Since that time, the mining industry has developed and grown to an extent then considered beyond possibility, the shipments have quadrupled and the task of

caring for the surface, leasing of lots, etc., has expanded in much greater proportion and with constantly increasing complexity.

Mr. Wagner's invariably warm hearted and cheerful disposition especially fitted him to meet the exacting and frequently most trying situations arising in dealings with the men employed in the mines and his death is much regretted, not only by his fellow employes, but by a large circle of friends and neighbors.

REAL ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

From real estate situated within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, a gross income exceeding that of 1911 by \$50,-415.98 has been collected—this amounting in 1912 to \$1,054,-624.13. The net income of 1912 is, however, less than that of 1911, by \$22,007.30, indicating an increase in expenses of \$72,423.28.

The increased income is derived principally from the dwellings in Passyunk (Eighteenth and Porter Streets) and from the Lafayette Building, where property not heretofore under lease has been rented and made to yield an income.

The large increase in expenses is caused principally by the alterations in the Stephen Girard Building made in adapting the first floor and a portion of the basement for the tenancy of the Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company, for which purpose \$37,051.55 has been expended. In arranging the terms of the lease to the Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company, a sum was included in the rental fixed, the collection of which will, during the term of this lease, reimburse to the Estate, with interest, the entire amount expended for these alterations.

Other important items of increased expense are those for Taxes, increased by \$8,363.10; for the rebuilding of the rear portion of 1124 Girard Street, \$2,157.00; for additional heating apparatus (radiators) which has been found to be necessary in certain of the dwellings in Passyunk, \$3,200.00; for an extraordinary amount of outside painting (\$8,849.15 in excess of 1911) and for the cost involved in the heating, light-

ing, etc., of the property leased for the first time in Passyunk and in the Lafayette Building.

The increased gross receipts were from:—

Mariner and Merchant Building	\$1,244.20	
Lafayette Building	10,393.04	
Eleventh and Market Streets	598.92	
Third and Chestnut Streets	231.00	
Stephen Girard Building	2,765.42	
Passyunk (Eighteenth and Porter Streets) .	41,208.70	
Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets	39.84	
Stephen Girard Building Power Plant	1,698.22	
		<u>\$58,179.34</u>

while decreased gross receipts were from:—

Second and Spruce Streets	\$323.04	
Front Street and Delaware Avenue	470.00	
Fifth and Brown Streets	2,016.89	
Farms	4,100.76	
Third Street Power Plant	852.67	
		<u>7,763.36</u>
Net increase in gross receipts		<u><u>\$50,415.98</u></u>

The following is an analysis and comparative statement of the net receipts:—

Locality.	1912.	1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Second and Spruce Streets	\$4,265.47	\$4,895.86		\$630.39
2. Mariner and Merchant Building	19,957.93	17,032.49	\$2,925.44	
3. Third and Chestnut Street	18,310.92	21,150.19		2,839.27
4. Lafayette Building	45,745.42	39,201.80	6,543.62	
5. Eleventh and Market Streets	216,437.38	221,402.58		4,965.20
6. Stephen Girard Building	17,371.36	48,330.02		*30,958.66
7. Eighth and Arch Streets	1,773.90	1,637.19	136.71	
8. Front Street and Delaware Ave.	50,515.74	49,010.21	1,505.53	
9. Fifth and Brown Streets	6,244.09	14,681.88		8,437.79
10. Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets	2,317.70	1,315.55	1,002.15	
11. Passyunk	60,371.64	44,116.49	16,255.15	
12. Farms	10,474.11	15,171.19		4,697.08
13. Third Street Power Plant	44,919.65	43,216.91	1,702.74	
14. Stephen Girard Building Power Plant	9,278.18	8,648.12	630.06	
Total Net Income	\$507,983.49	\$529,810.48	\$30,701.40	\$52,528.39
Fluctuation in amount of fuel and other supplies carried in stock	3,069.16	2,888.85		180.31
Totals as per cash accounts	\$504,914.33	\$526,921.63	\$30,701.40	\$52,708.70
Net decrease of income	22,007.30		22,007.30	
	<u>\$526,921.63</u>	<u>\$526,921.63</u>	<u>\$52,708.70</u>	<u>\$52,708.70</u>

* See page 52.

Details of these figures are stated in the following pages:—

No. 1.—Second and Spruce Streets, 22 buildings, factory, stores and dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$8,824.08
Gross rental collections, 1912	8,206.40
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	93

Net Income:—

1886	\$6,063.38
1890	5,566.05
1895	3,405.15
1900	5,105.72
1905	4,677.51
1906	4,682.25
1907	5,201.91
1908	6,296.30
1909	5,307.48
1910	4,482.73
1911	4,895.86
1912	4,265.47

No. 2.—Mariner and Merchant Building, eight-story office building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$76,412.00
Gross rental collections, 1912	66,244.13
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	86

Net Income:—

1903	\$23,009.34
1904	23,364.41
1905	13,003.16
1906	16,756.89
1907	21,989.52
1908	22,325.34
1909	22,722.52
1910	17,428.60
1911	17,032.49
1912	19,957.93

No. 3.—Third and Chestnut Streets (exclusive of the Mariner and Merchant Building): 7 pieces of property—bank, office buildings, factory and lot of ground:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$30,822.04
Gross rental collections, 1912	28,560.00
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	93

Net Income:—

1886	\$49,269.57
1890	31,223.89
1895	19,186.40
1900	8,805.87
1905	22,186.26
1906	22,575.45
1907	22,849.33
1908	21,535.48
1909	21,266.54
1910	21,480.60
1911	21,150.19
1912	18,310.92

For the years prior to 1903 these figures include the receipts from buildings on the site now occupied by the Mariner and Merchant Building.

No. 4.—Fifth and Chestnut Streets (Lafayette Building): ten-story office building, erected in 1908:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$163,778.00
Gross rental collections, 1912	129,245.40
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	79

Net Income:—

1886	\$18,112.25
1890	16,275.05
1895	14,527.47
1900	9,197.60
1905	9,932.70
1906	12,238.79
1907	—4,053.75
1908	—5,472.56
1909	—1,877.50
1910	33,836.73
1911	39,201.80
1912	45,745.42

In this statement, the figures for years prior to 1909 represent the income derived from the buildings then occupying the site of the Lafayette Building—and those for years prior to 1903 include nothing from 439–441 Chestnut Street, purchased in that year.

No. 5.—Eleventh and Market Streets (exclusive of the Stephen Girard Building): 20 stores and 13 dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$351,326.00
Gross rental collections, 1912	353,244.46
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value ..	101

Net Income:—

1886	\$83,265.94
1890	180,672.14
1895	203,239.88
1900	205,255.00
1905	212,162.04
1906	233,336.22
1907	218,414.02
1908	228,635.21
1909	225,781.94
1910	230,728.13
1911	221,402.58
1912	216,437.38

The figures for years prior to 1900 include the receipts from 1126-38 Girard Street, the site of the Stephen Girard Building.

No. 6.—Stephen Girard Building: thirteen-story office building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$120,331.19
Gross rental collections, 1912	120,312.42
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value ..	100

Net Income:—

1901	\$44,793.77
1902	51,080.29
1903	45,708.65
1904	44,435.17
1905	54,145.37
1906	57,691.17
1907	56,836.44
1908	54,945.82
1909	54,232.70
1910	57,789.19
1911	48,330.02
1912	*17,371.36

No. 7.—Eighth and Arch Streets: one store and one factory building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$2,069.15
Gross rental collections, 1912	2,069.16
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	100

* See page 52.

Net Income:—

1886	\$1,123.68
1890	1,773.33
1895	1,385.06
1900	1,731.86
1905	1,642.42
1906	1,735.88
1907	1,732.61
1908	1,504.53
1909	1,769.33
1910	1,747.71
1911	1,637.19
1912	1,773.90

No. 8.—Front Street and Delaware Avenue: two covered piers, thirty-three warehouses, one water lot:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$69,000.94
Gross rental collections, 1912	68,653.27
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	99.5

Net Income:—

1886	\$50,499.52
1890	42,846.07
1895	40,688.47
1900	43,652.96
1905	38,747.68
1906	45,985.35
1907	43,513.20
1908	44,726.48
1909	54,744.97
1910	50,437.20
1911	49,010.21
1912	50,515.74

No. 9.—Fifth and Brown Streets: 68 dwellings, 2 stores, 1 lot of ground:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$39,167.04
Gross rental collections, 1912	22,831.88
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	58

Net Income:—

1886	\$29,470.18
1890	24,824.98
1895	14,559.03
1900	15,124.65
1905	14,099.09
1906	19,021.26
1907	15,179.70
1908	16,370.32
1909	13,935.18
1910	14,155.84
1911	14,681.88
1912	6,244.09

No. 10.—Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets: eleven dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$3,600.00
Gross rental collection, 1912	3,572.00
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	99

Net Income:—

1895	\$2,978.21
1900	653.35
1905	2,044.81
1906	2,004.59
1907	1,978.37
1908	2,001.23
1909	2,477.78
1910	1,591.80
1911	1,315.55
1912	2,317.70

No. 11.—Passyunk (Eighteenth and Porter Streets): 280 two-story, 55 three-story dwellings, and a store and flat-house building, erected in 1906-12:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$129,617.60
Gross rental collections, 1912	131,230.34
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	101

Net Income:—

1907	\$2,855.24
1908	5,995.06
1909	—4,352.21
1910	18,435.87
1911	44,116.49
1912	60,371.64

No. 12.—Farms: 450 acres of land in the Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth Wards—partially improved:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$31,576.98
Gross rental collections, 1912	27,570.28
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	87

Net Income :—

1886	.....	\$7,904.00
1890	.....	13,278.56
1895	.....	10,954.94
1900	.....	12,235.84
1905	.....	13,047.89
1906	.....	20,283.17
1907	.....	24,662.52
1908	.....	22,309.38
1909	.....	18,673.40
1910	.....	18,236.85
1911	.....	15,171.19
1912	.....	10,474.11

No. 13.—Third Street Power Plant :—**Net cash profits :—**

1903	.....	\$12,219.71
1904	.....	21,808.01
1905	.....	17,832.29
1906	.....	27,304.84
1907	.....	26,406.58
1908	.....	18,705.12
1909	.....	—9,766.19
1910	.....	39,199.46
1911	.....	43,216.91
1912	.....	44,919.65

No. 14.—Stephen Girard Building Power Plant :—**Net cash profits (the service to the Stephen Girard Building being rendered at cost) :—**

1900	.....	\$2,086.76
1901	.....	5,714.65
1902	.....	2,202.04
1903	.....	1,372.91
1904	.....	686.16
1905	.....	4,623.67
1906	.....	5,267.04
1907	.....	6,434.22
1908	.....	9,070.69
1909	.....	7,848.22
1910	.....	8,870.59
1911	.....	8,648.12
1912	.....	9,278.18

No. 15.—Passyunk Power Plant, supplying the heat and electric current and domestic hot water for the buildings included in Group No. 11.

Net Cash Expenditures in 1912 \$26,689.99

which has been apportioned among the several buildings served from this plant.

The aggregate for the year 1912 of the figures reported above for the fifteen separate sections into which the city realty of the Girard Estate has been divided, is as follows:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1912	\$1,026,525.02
Gross collections, exclusive of power house receipts	961,739.74
Percentage of gross collections upon rental value	94
Gross Power House receipts	113,585.79

Total Net Income:—

1886	\$245,264.03
1890	315,889.64
1895	310,405.80
1900	350,344.38
1905	408,144.89
1906	469,086.40
1907	443,999.91
1908	448,948.40
1909	412,764.16
1910	518,421.30
1911	529,810.48
1912	507,983.49

At this date, December 31, 1912, the total rental value of the realty of the Girard Estate within the City of Philadelphia, exclusive of the power houses and of the property at Girard College, is

\$1,141,637.07

Of this there is under lease

1,063,008.03

and vacant

\$78,629.04

This vacant property is located,

In the Lafayette Building

\$34,188.00

In the Mariner and Merchant Bldg.

9,924.00

Stephen Girard Building

4,398.00

At Fifth and Brown Streets

19,916.04

At Passyunk

960.00

And scattering

9,243.00

\$78,629.04

In the Lafayette Building, the net income continues to increase, not so rapidly as was hoped, but with a degree of steadiness which is most gratifying. In 1910, the net income was \$33,836.73, in 1911, \$39,201.80, and in 1912, \$45,745.42.

This property is now paying over three and one-third per cent. upon its assessed valuation and is steadily increasing this ratio.

In the preparation for the vacation of the offices heretofore in use by your Board in the Stephen Girard Building, space on the fifth floor of the Lafayette Building was fitted up for this use and it is now so occupied. This space is leased by the Girard Estate to the Board of Directors of City Trusts upon terms and conditions precisely similar to those under which other property is leased to outsiders, and the rental collected by the Girard Estate from the Board of City Trusts, is in part the cause of the growth in net income of the Lafayette Building above referred to. The net rental from this source in 1912 was, however, only \$1,382.85, while the increased net rental of the entire building was \$6,543.62.

The lease of the western portion of the block of stores on Market Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, expires on December 31, 1912. With this lease is a collateral agreement which provides that the lease will be extended for an additional term of four years, at a rental to be fixed by negotiation, the purpose of this agreement being to bring the termination of the two leases under which the property is held, covering, one the western, and the other the eastern portions of the row, to the same date—December 31, 1916. The rental for this extended term of four years on the western section has been the subject of negotiations extending through a large portion of the past year, which have concluded in an agreement upon the sum of \$140,000, net.

The Continental Title and Trust Company, lessee of the southern half of the first floor of the Stephen Girard Building, has combined its business with that of the Equitable Title and Trust Company, and to find space for this large increase in its business, has leased the northern portion of this floor, which was formerly occupied as the general offices of your Board, together with the room on the second floor formerly in use as your meeting room. The partitions in the rear of the main stairway have been removed, throwing the rear of the two original offices into one large room, approached through a handsome entrance leading from the main hallway of the

Building. With the permission of the Court, the space thus described has been leased to the Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company for a term of years expiring December 31, 1925.

For a number of years past it has been growing more difficult in a constantly increasing degree, to find for the property of the Girard Estate in the vicinity of Fifth and Brown Streets, tenants who will use the houses as private residences or as boarding houses of the better grade. Its use as very cheap boarding houses or as tenement houses is constantly on the increase. It has not been our habit to lease this property as tenements, but in violation of the terms of their leases, many of the houses are so used and the practice is growing, while there does not seem to be any practical means of checking it. In view of these facts, it now seems best to frankly face the conditions and to make an effort to obtain the best possible results, through properly adapting the buildings for use as tenements and leasing them for this purpose. With this in view, a few of the dwellings on Marshall Street north of Fairmount Avenue have been thus equipped and leased, the services of the Octavia Hill Association having been secured to manage this experiment; the thought being that if we must use the property as tenement houses, we should do so in the best manner possible under the circumstances. Sufficient time has not yet been afforded to determine whether or not this effort can be made successful from a financial point of view. The cost of the necessary equipment is considerable and the gross receipts, far from tempting, but it is possible that a way may be found to obtain a reasonable rental from the property and at the same time avoid, so far as may be, the evil conditions of the ordinary tenement house.

The fifty-four dwellings in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Ritner Streets were completed in the early Fall, and were all tenanted within two months. Including these, all the dwellings erected by the Girard Estate in the southern section of the City are now under lease, and of the stores we have only one to offer for rental.

At this date, the improvements of the Girard Estate in this vicinity consist of

55 three-story dwellings, annual rental	\$25,956.00
280 two-story dwellings, annual rental	126,462.00
One apartment house, containing	
four apartments, annual rental	1,680.00
and four stores, annual rental	1,920.00
Total	<u>\$156,018.00</u>

Of the four stores mentioned above, two are under lease, one is occupied as an office of the Girard Estate and one is vacant.

Thirty-six additional dwellings are now under construction on Lambert Street between Porter and Shunk Streets. These are of the type which has proved so popular and has so readily found tenants—two-story, nine-room, porch-front houses. It is expected that these will be ready for occupancy by the middle of the Summer. Their total rental will be about Sixteen Thousand Dollars per annum, increasing the gross revenue of the Girard Estate from this section to \$172,000 per annum.

After a rather disappointing delay, the plans for the Free Library Building at Twentieth and Shunk Streets have been approved, proposals invited and the contract awarded. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of this building which it is now hoped will be ready for occupancy during the early Fall.

The steadily increasing demands upon the output of the Passyunk Power Plant are being met from time to time by additions to the apparatus and equipment. During the past year, an electric generator of 150 Kilowatts' capacity has been installed, as has also apparatus for the economical handling of the coal and ashes. An artesian well has been driven with a view to provide against the possibility of a crippling of the plant through a break in the main by which water is supplied to it—this with most fortunate results—water of the best quality and in a quantity ample to meet any probable requirements of this plant, having been found at a depth of 611 feet 2 inches.

The lot of ground 263 feet 6 inches by 280 feet, located on the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Ritner Streets, has been condemned by the Board of Public Education for school purposes. The Board of Viewers has examined the property and an award of \$25,884.96 for its taking has been made and approved by the Court, and this sum collected and placed to the credit of the Capital Fund of the Estate.

The tract of land owned by the Girard Estate in the vicinity of Third and Ritner Streets is now very close to being ready for improvement. Dwellings have been erected and occupied upon the property adjoining this on the north and are projected upon that lying immediately east, while the prerequisite municipal improvements are nearly complete, and the squaring of the property is progressing. The amount of land owned by the Girard Estate in this locality is comparatively small, and it will not be possible here to establish an improved character of the neighborhood, as was so successfully done west of Seventeenth Street. Careful attention is, however, being given to the subject and it is hoped that a creditable improvement will result.

The municipal improvements completed during the year are:—

Sewers.—Lambert Street, Porter to Shunk Street; Passyunk Avenue, Twenty-first to Twenty-third Street.

Curbing.—Ritner Street, Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street.

Water Pipe.—Ritner Street, Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street; Twenty-first Street; Twenty-second Street, Passyunk Avenue to Ritner Street; Shunk Street, Twentieth to Twenty-first Street.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The increase in gross and net income from the investments in Stocks and Bonds, is the result of the growth of the amount invested in these securities. The amount thus invested is now \$7,824,300 or \$359,100 more than it was one year ago.

The receipts during the year from the repayment of the

principal sums of mortgage loans, municipal bonds, etc., have amounted to \$402,200.00

This sum together with funds from other sources to the amount of 359,100.00

in total \$761,300.00

has been invested (or reinvested) in

Mortgage loans	\$419,500.00
Philadelphia City Loans	281,500.00
Girard Water Co. Stock	25,300.00
Ground Rent	35,000.00
	<u>\$761,300.00</u>

The mortgage investments \$419,500.00
 are secured upon property assessed for taxes at 715,000.00
 and conservatively valued at 647,875.00
 the loans being made at rates of interest averaging0462

On the Philadelphia City Loans purchased the face value is . 281,500.00
 the premiums amounted to 3,367.81
 the discounts amounted to 3,363.75
 the average rate of interest on these purchases is0391

The stock of the Girard Water Company was purchased at par 25,300.00

Its dividend last year was 5%

The Ground Rent 35,000.00
 secured upon property assessed for 90,000.00
 and conservatively valued at 120,000.00
 and the rate is 5%

Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is043

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. GIRARD.

In the work of arranging and indexing the correspondence of Mr. Stephen Girard, the progress made during the year 1912 is:—

Briefing:—

Outgoing letters 1818, 1819
 Incoming letters 1817, 1818, 1819

Indexing:—

Outgoing letters 1815, 1816
 Incoming letters 1816 and part of 1817

In Mr. Girard's business as a mariner and merchant, the years reviewed are devoid of striking events. His fleet of vessels continued to ply between Philadelphia, Charlestown,

Amsterdam, Lisbon, Batavia and Canton, with a regularity almost monotonous. One ship, the *Superb*, was added to the fleet in 1819, which then consisted of the

Helvetius	300 tons
Rousseau	300 "
Voltaire	305 "
Montesquieu	372 "
North America	347 "
<i>Superb</i>	527 "

The cargoes consisted principally

from Philadelphia, of cordage, cotton goods, flour and whiskey.
 from Charleston, of rice, cotton and tobacco.
 from Amsterdam, of gin and cheese.
 from Lisbon, of Spanish silver and salt.
 from Batavia, of coffee and sugar.
 from Canton, of tea and silk.

The profits of the shipping business, particularly that with Java and China, had become so meagre that Mr. Girard now seriously considered the abandonment of Asiatic commerce and the confinement of his ventures to trade with the nearer European ports.

In 1819, the long continued contest with the United States Government, growing out of the alleged violation of the Non-intercourse Act by the Ship "*Good Friends*," was settled by a payment of double duties.

During this period, Mr. Girard's business as a banker appears to have settled into a well-established solidity. With the management of the Bank of the United States, however, he shows marked dissatisfaction, although continuing to be the largest investor in its stock. He exerted himself continuously for an improvement in the personnel of its officers, and in the latter part of 1818, appears quite hopeful of success in this effort and was even considering an increase in his holding of stock.

In 1819 is found the first mention of the large tract of land in Louisiana—now offered to Mr. Girard as agent for Jacques Laffitte and Company, but which subsequently became his own property and which some years after Mr. Girard's death was lost to his estate through a decision in favor of a conflicting title.

In family affairs, the principal event of this period was the marriage of Mr. Girard's niece, Henrietta, to Henri Dominique Lallemand, general under the first Bonaparte Empire, but at this time a refugee under sentence of death in France. His interest and watchful care over the sons of his brother Etienne continued, they remaining at school and apparently making satisfactory progress. In 1818, another boy, Stephen Girard Fennimore, a more distant connection, was taken under his care and sent to the same school.

Although Mr. Girard was now sixty-eight years old and his health appears to have continued sound and his vigor robust, an indication of advancing years is seen in a statement in a letter of 1818, to the effect that he has begun "to feel the weight of the number of years which I reside in this world." He refers to his farm in Passyunk as "my sole amusement" and apparently enjoyed most thoroughly the superintending of the comparatively simple activities connected with it.

An interesting feature of the correspondence is the persistent objection of Mr. Girard to being described in his ship's papers as a "naturalized citizen." He claimed that as a citizen of Pennsylvania when the United States of America came into being, he was from this fact "as old a citizen of the United States as any man."

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The total expenditures in 1912 for the maintenance of Girard College amount to \$650,056.04. The average number of pupils maintained was 1504 and the cost of maintenance per capita \$432.22. In detail this was:—

HOUSEHOLD.	
Salaries and Wages:—	
Administration	\$7.02
Care of pupils	32.08
Subsistence	13.91
Housekeeping	10.42
Clothing	8.71
Laundry	12.38
Repairs to buildings	8.35
Heat, light and power	10.88
Grounds	5.50
Stable92
Gate and Watchmen	1.91
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$112.08

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<i>Brought forward</i>		\$112.08	
Supplies and Maintenance:—			
Administration	\$1.65		
Care of pupils	5.98		
Subsistence	96.26		
Housekeeping	1.72		
Clothing	50.55		
Dry Goods .....	.36		
Laundry	2.13		
Furniture	6.13		
Repairs to buildings	22.12		
Steam heat and power	22.66		
Grounds	1.83		
Stable .....	.74		
Water	1.34		
Athletics	2.32		
Sundries .....	.31		
		216.10	
Insurance		1.82	
Incidentals		3.64	
			\$333.64

INSTRUCTION.

Salaries and Wages:—			
Administration	\$12.35		
High School	16.68		
Grammar School	14.65		
Primary School	7.44		
Mechanical School	11.03		
Miscellaneous	12.13		
		\$74.28	
Sundry Supplies:—			
Books, Stationery, and Music	\$5.65		
Chemistry and Physics .....	.59		
Furniture and Apparatus	1.20		
Natural History .....	.50		
Library .....	.52		
Mechanical School	2.80		
Excursion and field visits	1.21		
Battalion of cadets	8.03		
		20.50	
			94.78

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, &c.

Salaries	\$2.23		
Expenses	1.06		
Rewards and Premiums .....	.51		
		3.80	
			3.80
Total			\$432.22

MINORS' ESTATES.

As guardian of minors, at present or formerly pupils in Girard College, there is now held the sum of \$9,187.55.

These wards' accounts number twenty-five, the funds being invested in:—

Philadelphia City 4% Loan	\$1,000.00
Deposited in Philadelphia Saving Fund	2,856.31
Deposited in Western Saving Fund	5,331.24
Total	<u>\$9,187.55</u>

In addition to the above, there is deposited in the Philadelphia Saving Fund, in a single account, the sum of \$47.08, this being composed of the savings of forty-six boys, the individual amounts of which are too small to permit the opening of separate accounts.

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

There were no losses paid by the Fire Insurance Fund during the year 1912.

At par values (the market value being not materially different) the invested assets of the fund now amount to....	\$95,900.00
and the cash balance to	141.26
Total assets	<u>\$96,041.26</u>
The risks now being carried amount to	<u>\$2,337,850.00</u>

These cover:—

Buildings of the Girard Estate, outside of the Girard College	\$1,472,350.00
Girard College Buildings	627,500.00
Furniture and contents, Girard College	238,000.00
	<u>\$2,337,850.00</u>

The investments for this Fund made during the year were:—

Bonds and Mortgages	\$6,400.00
Philadelphia City Loan	19,200.00
Total	<u>\$25,600.00</u>

The mortgage investments	\$6,400.00
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at	13,300.00
and conservatively valued at	14,400.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging .....	.05
The Philadelphia City Loan face value is	19,200.00
the premiums amounted to	268.26
the average rate of interest on these purchases is .....	.0392
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is .....	.0419

SINKING FUND—GIRARD WATER COMPANY STOCK.

The Sinking Fund for stock of the Girard Water Company now amounts to \$39,281.53, being 16.4 per cent. upon the par value of the stock of that Company held by the Girard Estate.

At par value (the market value being not materially different) the invested assets of the Fund amount to \$33,800.00
and the cash balance to 5,481.53

Total assets \$39,281.53

The investments of this Fund made during the year were:—

Bonds and Mortgages	\$6,000.00
Philadelphia City Loan	1,000.00
	<u>\$7,000.00</u>

The mortgage investments	6,000.00
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at	9,600.00
and conservatively valued at	9,950.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging .....	.0513
The Philadelphia City Loan face value is	1,000.00
the premiums amounted to	15.31
the average rate of interest on these purchases is .....	.0391
Taken as a whole the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is .....	.0496

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE, CITY.

The sum set aside from the income derived from the dwellings in Passyunk, toward the Sinking Fund founded for the protection of the investment in these improvements, amounted in 1912 to \$9,587.13, being one-half of one per cent. upon the total sum so invested to date—\$1,917,426.34.

The invested assets of this Fund now amount to	\$23,400.00
and the cash balance to	645.47
Total	<u>\$24,045.47</u>

The investments made during 1912 are in	
Bonds and Mortgages	\$8,000.00
Philadelphia City Loan	10,400.00
Total	\$18,400.00
The mortgage loans	8,000.00
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at	16,000.00
and conservatively valued at	13,850.00
the interest rate is .....	.044
The Philadelphia City Loan face value is	10,400.00
the premiums amounted to	123.25
the average rate of interest on these purchases is .....	.0393
Taken as a whole the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is .....	.0418

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EASTERN FRONT OF THE CITY.

As a result of the expensive improvements completed some few years since, whereby Delaware Avenue was widened to 150 feet, concrete bulkheads installed, and the widened street graded and paved, the accumulated income of the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City, amounting to over \$600,000, has been entirely expended and the investments of the fund reduced to the original sum bequeathed by Mr. Girard, viz: \$500,000. In consequence of this, the income now being collected, reduced to about \$20,000 per annum, is no longer sufficient to continue the payment for lighting, cleaning, and repairing the streets in this section and from January 1, 1913, the Girard Estate will bear the expense only of the lighting and of the minor incidental items, leaving the repairing and cleaning of the streets to be borne by the municipality.

The investments made for this Fund during the year were:—	
Philadelphia City Loan	\$1,900.00
on which the premiums amounted to	27.31
the rate of interest being .....	.0391

In the following statements are shown the invested capital and the cash receipts and payments of the several funds comprised in the Girard Estate.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent, Girard Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1912.

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GIRARD ESTATE.

RESIDUARY FUND,

FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EXTENSION OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND LOANS,

COMPOSING INVESTED CAPITAL.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1912.

REAL ESTATE.

Girard College ground and buildings (approximate cost)	\$3,500,000.00
Office buildings, banking houses, dwellings, stores, wharves and farms in the city of Philadelphia; assessed valuation for 1912	15,491,516.00
Real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania, about 18,000 acres; assessed valuation for 1912	2,076,351.00
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$21,067,867.00

Amount brought forward \$21,067,867.00

STOCKS AND LOANS.

	Par Value.
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	\$6,000.00
City of Phila. 4 " "	1,640,700.00
City of Phila. 3½ " "	1,585,400.00
City of Phila. 3 " "	538,500.00
City of Pittsbgh. 5 " "	25,000.00
City of Pittsbgh. 4 " "	10,400.00
Girard Water Company stock ..	240,000.00
Reading Co., and Philadelphia and Reading C. & I. Co.'s gen- eral mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	6,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	3,662,300.00
Ground rents	110,000.00
	<hr/> 7,824,300.00
Total invested capital of Residuary Fund ..	<hr/> <u>\$28,892,167.00</u>

**CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE RESIDUARY
FUND FROM JANUARY 1st, 1912, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1912,
INCLUSIVE.**

Receipts.

REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Rents and royalties from collieries.	\$625,658.52	
Sale of timber	3,616.44	
Rent of real estate, &c	17,227.85	
Rent of water-pipe lines	15,000.00	
Sale of surface right of lots in Schuylkill County	352.00	
		<u>\$661,854.81</u>

REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Rent of real estate	\$961,739.74	
Income from power plants	87,582.09	
Miscellaneous receipts	5,302.30	
		<u>\$1,054,624.13</u>

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ...	\$126,287.50	
“ Allegheny City loan	240.00	
“ Pittsburgh City loan	1,706.00	
“ Schuylkill County loan ...	75.00	
“ Mortgage loans	169,834.69	
“ Reading Company, and Philadelphia and Read- ing Coal and Iron Com- pany's bonds	240.00	
“ on deposits in bank	6,294.11	
Ground rents	3,000.00	
Dividend, Girard Water Company stock	11,975.00	
		<u>319,652.30</u>

Amount carried forward **\$2,036,131.24**

RECEIPTS—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$2,036,131.24
Sale of waste material, &c., Girard College	3,058.54
Discount on bonds purchased	3,279.45
Principal of investments collected:—	
Mortgage loans	\$394,600.00
Philadelphia City loan	600.00
Pittsburgh City loan	2,000.00
Schuylkill County loan	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	402,200.00
Advances for improvements 1120-42 Mar-	
ket Street returned	4,792.24
	<hr/>
Total receipts, Residuary Fund	<u><u>\$2,449,461.47</u></u>

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.**REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Taxes	\$71,971.75
Refunded by lessees ...	5,690.30
	<hr/>
	\$66,281.45
Expenses, water-pipe lines	2,545.61
Miscellaneous expenses	6,796.87
Repairs, &c., to real estate	1,117.12
Farm improvements, Catawissa Val-	
ley	425.67
Salaries	16,520.00
Amount set aside for Sinking Fund	
for Girard Water Co. stock	5,000.00
Testing Coal Measures on Locust	
Mountain	2,814.55
	<hr/>
	\$101,501.27

REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Taxes	\$225,720.69
Water rents	13,053.17
General repairs	44,480.12
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	<u>\$283,253.98</u>

\$101,501.27

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$283,253.98	\$101,501.27
Salaries and Wages:—		
Stephen Girard Bldg.	\$26,375.27	
Mariner and Merchant Building	12,630.91	
Lafayette Building ..	21,251.22	
Third Street power plant	9,169.80	
Passyunk power plant	7,098.42	
132-36 S. Third St ..	988.75	
Girard Park	1,663.40	
General	3,135.00	
	<hr/>	82,312.77
Sundry Supplies:—		
Stephen Girard Bldg..	\$8,592.67	
Mariner and Merchant Building	22,887.72	
Lafayette Building ..	34,721.83	
Third Street power plant	3,605.64	
Passyunk power plant	4,856.29	
132-36 S. Third St...	1,246.68	
Girard Park	2,051.81	
	<hr/>	\$77,962.64
Store Room		
Amount issued exceeded expenditures by	21.59	
	<hr/>	77,941.05
Miscellaneous expenses	9,946.70	
Insurance premiums	5,761.15	
Fuel	43,855.47	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate	9,587.13	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$512,658.25	\$101,501.27

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$512,658.25	\$101,501.27
Alterations to first floor and base- ment, Stephen Girard Bldg.	37,051.55	
		549,709.80
Real estate improvements:—		
Grading lots	\$572.75	
Street improvements	6,406.49	
Erection of Houses Twentieth and Shunk Streets (Operation No. 5)	9,728.57	
Erection of Houses 21st and Rit- ner Streets and Passyunk Ave. (Operation No. 6)	181,219.35	
Erection of Houses on Lambert Street, between Porter and Shunk Streets (Operation No. 7)	34,356.16	
Erection of Passyunk Power Plant	55,300.94	
Erection of Lafayette Building .	2,932.36	
Sundry Improvements:—		
Concrete wall, east of 21st Street, bet. Ritner and Porter Streets	967.82	
	\$291,484.44	
Less amount refunded Erection of Houses 19th and Cleveland Streets (Operation No. 4) ...	170.00	
		291,314.44

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Expenses of investment	\$136.50	
Premium on bonds purchased	5,450.94	
		5,587.44
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$948,112.95

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EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

Amount brought forward \$948,112.95

GENERAL OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$36,482.24	
General expenses	18,807.08	
Arranging and indexing Mr.		
Girard's papers	1,618.67	
	<hr/>	56,907.99
Advances to officials		2,000.00

INVESTMENTS AND REINVESTMENTS.

Philadelphia City loan	\$281,500.00	
Mortgage loans	419,500.00	
Girard Water Co. stock	25,300.00	
Ground rent	35,000.00	
	<hr/>	761,300.00

Total expenditures for Residuary Fund, Estate \$1,768,320.94

EXPENDITURES—GIRARD COLLEGE.**HOUSEHOLD AND INFIRMARY.****Salaries and Wages:—**

Administration	\$10,557.11
Care of pupils	48,243.72
Subsistence	20,925.40
Housekeeping	15,662.60
Clothing	13,093.29
Laundry	18,620.04
Repairs to buildings	12,546.32
Heat, light and power	16,389.77
Grounds	8,267.25
Stable	1,390.00
Gate and watchmen	2,875.00
	<hr/> \$168,570.50

Supplies and Maintenance:—

Administration	\$2,480.72
Care of pupils	8,993.54
Subsistence	144,780.88
Housekeeping	2,592.71
Clothing	76,022.04
Dry goods	531.75
Laundry	3,208.63
Furniture	9,210.70
Repairs to buildings	33,260.36
Heat, light and power	34,073.48
Grounds	2,748.60
Stable	1,111.34
Water	2,022.29
Athletics	3,496.33
Sundries	467.77
	<hr/> 325,001.14
Insurance	2,744.62
Incidentals	5,477.61
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$501,793.87

EXPENDITURES—GIRARD COLLEGE.—Continued.

Amount brought forward \$501,793.87

INSTRUCTION.**Salaries and Wages:—**

Administration	\$18,572.11	
High school	25,087.65	
Grammar school	22,038.41	
Primary school	11,173.21	
Mechanical school	16,599.98	
Miscellaneous	18,240.06	
		<hr/> 111,711.42

Sundry Supplies:—

Books, stationery and music	\$8,497.99	
Chemistry and physics	893.56	
Furniture and apparatus	1,801.01	
Natural history	775.34	
Library	787.48	
Mechanical school	4,214.60	
Excursion and field visits	1,804.46	
Battalion of cadets	12,067.45	
		<hr/> 30,841.89

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, &C.

Salaries	\$3,349.99	
Sundry expenses	1,597.88	
Rewards and premiums	760.99	
		<hr/> 5,708.86

Total ordinary expenditures \$650,056.04

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Alterations, additions and improved equipment in sundry college build- ings	\$137,411.33
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------

Total expenditures for Girard College \$787,467.37

RECAPITULATION—RESIDUARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Real estate out of City	\$661,854.81	
Expenses	101,501.27	
		\$560,353.54
Real estate in the City	\$1,054,624.13	
Expenses	549,709.80	
		504,914.33
Stocks and loans	\$319,652.30	
Expenses	136.50	
		319,515.80
		\$1,384,783.67
General office expenses		56,907.99
		\$1,327,875.68
Premium on bonds purchased	\$5,450.94	
Discount “ “ “	3,279.45	
		2,171.49
Net receipts, Residuary Fund	\$1,325,704.19	
Principal of investments collected		402,200.00
Advances for improvements 1120-42 Market		
Street returned		4,792.24
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		167,750.24
		\$1,900,446.67

PAYMENTS.

Girard College expenses, ordinary..	\$650,056.04	
Sale of waste material, &c.	3,058.54	
		\$646,997.50
Girard College extraordinary ex-		
pensitures	137,411.33	
Amounts carried forward	\$784,408.83	\$1,900,446.67

RECAPITULATION—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$784,408.83	\$1,900,446.67
Permanent improvements to real estate in Philadelphia	291,314.44	
Investments and reinvestments, mortgages, &c.	761,300.00	
Advances to officials	2,000.00	1,839,023.27
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>		<u><u>\$61,423.40</u></u>

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

Established in December, 1892, to carry a Selected Portion of the Fire Risks of the Girard Estate.

INVESTED CAPITAL, DECEMBER 31ST, 1912.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate	\$47,800.00
Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	6,000.00
“ “ 3½ “ “ “	16,000.00
“ “ 4 “ “ “	23,100.00
Pittsburgh City 4 “ “ “	3,000.00
Total	\$95,900.00

**CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1912,
TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1912, INCLUSIVE.**

RECEIPTS.

Fire insurance, annual premiums, per-	
petual deposits	\$4,499.27
Fire insurance	4,465.47
Interest, mortgage loans	2,381.85
“ Philadelphia City loan	1,152.00
“ Pittsburgh City loan	120.00
“ on deposits in bank	59.87
	<hr/>
	\$12,678.46

Principal of investments returned:—

Philadelphia City loan	\$3,400.00
Mortgage loans	2,600.00
	<hr/>
	6,000.00

Cash balance, January 1st, 1912..... 7,708.37

\$26,386.83

EXPENDITURES.

General expenses	\$151.39
Expenses of investment	25.00
Premium on bonds purchased	469.18
Investments:—	
Mortgage loans	\$6,400.00
Philadelphia City loan	19,200.00
	<hr/>
	25,600.00
	<hr/>
	26,245.57
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>	<i>\$141.26</i>

SINKING FUND, GIRARD WATER COMPANY STOCK.

Established in 1906 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of the Girard Water Co. Stock held by the Girard Estate.

INVESTED CAPITAL, December 31st, 1912.

City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	\$8,400.00
" " " 3½ " " "	4,000.00
" " " 3 " " "	2,100.00
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate	19,300.00
	<u>\$33,800.00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Instalment No. 7	\$5,000.00
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	509.00
" on deposit in bank	41.09
" mortgage loans	832.11
	<u>\$6,382.20</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	6,191.57
	<u>\$12,573.77</u>

PAYMENTS.

General expenses	\$49.93
Expenses of investment	15.00
Premium on bonds purchased	27.31
Investments:—	
Bonds and mortgages	\$6,000.00
Philadelphia City loan	1,000.00
	<u>7,000.00</u>
	<u>7,092.24</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$5,481.53</u>

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE, CITY.

Established in 1910 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of improvements to real estate in 26th and 36th Wards, Philadelphia.

Invested capital December 31st, 1912:—

Bonds and mortgages on real estate	\$13,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	10,400.00
	<u>\$23,400.00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Instalment No. 3	\$9,587.13
Interest on deposit in bank	38.18
“ “ mortgage loans	470.11
“ “ Philadelphia City loan	20.00
	<u>\$10,115.42</u>
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>	<i>9,216.26</i>
	<u>\$19,331.68</u>

PAYMENTS.

General expenses	\$9.32
Expenses of investment	15.00
Premium on bonds purchased	261.89
Investments:—	
Mortgage loans	\$8,000.00
Philadelphia City loan	10,400.00
	<u>18,400.00</u>
<i>Balance, December 31st, 1912</i>	<i>\$645.47</i>

**FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT
OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, &c.**

**Stocks and Loans Appropriated by the Executors of Stephen
Girard's Will for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of
the City, &c., with Subsequent Investments and Reinvestments.**

DECEMBER 31st, 1912.

City of Philadelphia	3	per cent. loan	\$130,600.00	
" " "	4	" " "	251,900.00	
				\$382,500.00
City of Pittsburgh	4	" " "	10,000.00	
" "	5	" " "	2,000.00	
				12,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate				105,500.00
Total				\$500,000.00

Cash Receipts and Expenditures of the Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, &c., from January 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$13,878.00	
“ Pittsburgh City loan	500.00	
“ mortgage loans	5,121.27	
“ on deposits in bank	124.23	
Rent of electrical ducts	187.00	
		<hr/>
Total receipts	\$19,810.50	<hr/> <hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$1,155.00	
Street cleaning	8,816.67	
“ lighting	6,562.41	
Incidentals	36.25	
		<hr/>
	\$16,570.33	
Less repairing streets—for paving blocks sold	7.50	
		<hr/>
	\$16,562.83	
General expenses	927.87	
Premium on bonds purchased	44.62	
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	1,900.00	
		<hr/>
Total expenditures	\$19,435.32	<hr/> <hr/>

**RECAPITULATION, FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, &c.**

RECEIPTS.

Gross income	\$19,810.50
General office expenses	927.87
	<hr/>
Net income	\$18,882.63
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>	1,391.30
	<hr/>
	\$20,273.93

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses, Delaware front of city	\$16,562.83
Premium on bonds purchased	44.62
Investments	1,900.00
	<hr/>
	18,507.45
	<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>	<u>\$1,766.48</u>

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent Girard Estate.

LAFAYETTE BUILDING,
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,
December 31st, 1912.

APPENDIX B

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER

OF THE

GIRARD ESTATE

IN

SCHUYLKILL AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES,
PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

OFFICERS.

ENGINEER JAMES ARCHBALD, JR., Pottsville.
SOLICITOR SAMUEL H. KAERCHER, Pottsville.
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Pottsville.
MINE INSPECTOR HENRY J. WELLER, Girardville.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ENGINEER of the GIRARD ESTATE.

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ.,

Superintendent,

GIRARD ESTATE,

Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: Considerations and conditions growing out of the ever and all important question of wages have had a dominating influence on the Anthracite Coal Trade throughout the whole of the year 1912. For the first three months of the year the fear of a protracted strike and the practical certainty of a suspension for at least a month, made the demand heavy and as there was no coal in storage at the beginning of the year, the supply was short, resulting in the full absorption of a very large tonnage at high prices. The shipments during March, both from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and from the Girard Estate, were the largest ever made in any one month up to that time. The suspension lasted from April 1st to May 22nd, during which time practically no coal was mined, and the little that was in the market brought famine prices.

Upon the resumption of work there was found to be a shortage of labor, due to an exodus during the suspension, and it was July 1st before normal conditions as to production prevailed. From then until the close of the year every possible effort was made by both the producing and transportation interests to rush a large tonnage to market and to distribute it fairly where it was most needed. These efforts were partially nullified by the frequent and usually petty disputes, that have arisen between the operators and miners, which the latter have generally made occasions for strikes, instead of submitting them to arbitration as should have been done under the terms of the agreement just entered into. The shipment for October, 6,665,321 tons, was the heaviest monthly shipment ever made from the anthracite region.

In spite of the large production and in the face of reassuring statements made by the producers, there was a wide-spread

and unreasoning fear among the consumers that there would be a heavy shortage of coal during the approaching winter. This resulted in a continuance of the high prices until almost the end of the year. The larger interests were able to secure full circular prices for all their coal, but refrained from taking the premium above circular prices, which was for many months secured by many individual operators. The circular prices had however been advanced after April 1st on stove coal 25 cents per ton, on chestnut coal 15 cents per ton and on pea coal 50 cents per ton. This advance on the basis of the proportion of sizes shipped from the Girard Estate would amount to an average on all sizes of 12 cents per ton.

At the end of the year, the heavy production, assisted by the mild weather, has brought supply and demand approximately to a balance and prices are at what may be considered their normal level.

The total shipment of Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal for the year 1912 was 63,610,578 tons, a decrease of 6,343,721 tons as compared with 1911, showing a loss, owing to the suspension, of a full month's production.

The quantity of coal sold or shipped from the Girard Estate in 1912 was 1,964,859 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons, a decrease of 197,187 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons below 1911, being slightly less in proportion than the decrease for the State.

Of this shipment for 1912, 409,907 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons or 21% was reclaimed from culm banks. This is the largest quantity reclaimed from culm banks in any year except 1903, when 464,931 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons or 31% of the shipment for that year, came from this source. That was just after the long strike of 1902 and there was an urgent demand for an immediate expansion in production, for which culm banks afforded the readiest source of supply.

There have now been fifty years of mining on the Girard Estate, from 1863 to 1912 inclusive, during which period the total shipments have been 59,301,973 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons of 2240 pounds.

The following table shows the relation which the shipment from the Girard Estate has borne to the total shipment from Pennsylvania in 1863, the first year of mining on the Girard Estate, and at various periods since then:

[765]

SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

	From the State of Pennsylvania.	From the Girard Estate.	Girard Estate Proportions of Pennsylvania Shipments. Per Cent.
	Tons.	Tons. Cwt.	
1863	9,566,006	40,788 15	0.4
1865	9,652,391	240,466 03	2.5
1870	16,182,191	471,998 19	2.9
1880	23,437,242	1,251,685 06	5.3
1890	36,615,459	1,313,097 11	3.6
1900	45,107,484	1,092,357 04	2.4
1910	64,905,786	1,878,630 00	2.9
1911	69,954,299	2,162,047 05	3.0
1912	63,610,578	1,964,859 07	3.1

The shipments monthly during 1912 from Pennsylvania and from the Girard Estate were:

	From the State of Pennsylvania. Tons.	From the Girard Estate. Tons. Cwt.
January	5,763,696	167,401 15
February	5,875,968	173,525 14
March	6,569,687	226,110 01
April	266,625	2,406 03
May	1,429,357	42,940 13
June	6,191,646	198,848 09
July	6,285,153	205,275 01
August	6,576,591	182,329 09
September	5,876,496	183,572 18
October	6,665,321	212,072 08
November	6,165,536	181,106 02
December	5,944,502	189,270 14
Total	63,610,578	1,964,859 07

The heaviest monthly shipment for 1912, viz: 226,110 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons in March, is the largest ever made from the Girard Estate.

The average monthly shipment for 1912 was 163,738 tons.

No additional coal leases were executed during 1912, though negotiations have been in progress throughout the year for the renewal of the present mining leases, all of which, except West Bear Ridge, expire on December 31st, 1913. Sealed proposals were asked and received for the lease of the coal under the water sheds of The Girard Water Company, which the Girard Estate has been proving during the last three years. The lease was awarded to Baird Snyder, Jr., of Pottsville, Penna., the highest bidder, but it has not yet been executed.

The leases now in force remain the same as in 1911. They are thirteen in number, covering twelve collieries and one washery. These are:—

COAL LEASES.

Lessee.	Collieries.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	Hammond.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	East Bear Ridge.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.....	Kimberley.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Packer No. 1.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Packer No. 2-4.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Packer No. 3.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company.....	Continental.
Susquehanna Coal Company.....	William Penn.
Thomas Colliery Company.....	Kehley's Run.
W. R. McTurk Coal Company.....	Girard.
W. R. McTurk Coal Company.....	West Bear Ridge.
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company.....	West Bear Ridge.
Oxford Coal Company.....	Oxford Washery.

The shipment of coal from each colliery and washery during 1912, with its increase or decrease as compared with 1911, is shown in the following table:—

SHIPMENTS OF EACH COLLIERY IN 1912 AND 1911 AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR 1912.

COLLIERY.	SHIPMENT.				INCREASE ABOVE 1911.		DECREASE BELOW 1911.		NET DECREASE.	
	1912.		1911.							
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Hammond . . .	325,003	15	278,974	09	46,029	06				
Packer No. 1 . .	323,905	01	386,522	02			62,617	01		
Kehley's Run . .	306,567	09	327,855	18			21,288	09		
William Penn . .	239,441	13	269,167	02			29,725	09		
Continental . . .	163,613	17	159,151	08	4,462	09				
Packer No. 3 . .	156,228	09	171,992	12			15,764	03		
Packer No. 2 . .	134,073	14	162,435	00			28,361	06		
Packer No. 4 . .	104,898	13	131,747	19			26,849	06		
Oxford Washery .	88,834	02	139,945	08			51,111	06		
Girard	86,142	02	102,716	19			16,574	17		
Kimberley	14,300	05	23,351	17			9,051	12		
West Bear Ridge (W. R. McTurk Coal Co.) . . .	11,196	01	7,899	15	3,296	06				
West Bear Ridge (Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.) . .	8,891	17			8,891	17				
East Bear Ridge .	1,745	09	274	16	1,470	13				
Preston No. 2 . .										
Culm Banks . . .	17	00	12	00	5	00				
Total	1,964,859	07	2,162,047	05	64,155	11	261,343	09	197,187	18

All the decreases were chiefly caused by the suspension. The increase at Hammond was made up largely of coal reclaimed from culm banks, and at Continental the output from the culm banks and strippings was much larger than in 1911. From West Bear Ridge the first coal was shipped under the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company's lease in August, 1912.

Hammond Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, is in first place, a rank which it last held in 1908, displacing Packer No. 1 (-5) Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and Kehley's Run Colliery of the Thomas Colliery Company.

Packer No. 1 (-5) Colliery was first in 1910 and 1911, and Kehley's Run Colliery was first in 1909.

The total production of coal from the Girard Estate in 1912 was 2,215,102 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons, made up as follows:

	Tons.	Cwt.
Shipped to market, freshly mined	1,554,951	14
Shipped to market, reclaimed from clum banks.....	409,907	13
Total coal on which royalty is paid.....	1,964,859	07
Coal consumed in operating	250,243	07
Total production	2,215,102	14

The quantity of coal consumed in operating is 11.30 per cent. of the total production.

The larger the production the smaller, generally speaking, is the proportion of it that is consumed in operating, as shown by the table below covering the last twelve years:

COAL CONSUMED IN OPERATING.

	Production.		Consumed in Operating.		Per Cent.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	
1901	1,436,114	15	188,080	15	13.10
1902	774,647	15	138,482	06	17.87
1903	1,701,669	11	186,455	17	10.96
1904	1,857,308	01	201,290	00	10.84
1905	2,010,807	13	187,909	01	9.34
1906	1,895,068	02	184,797	01	9.75
1907	2,306,143	09	204,943	16	8.89
1908	2,178,222	09	217,331	12	9.98
1909	1,977,300	14	218,915	02	11.07
1910	2,116,491	09	237,861	09	11.24
1911	2,420,747	19	258,700	14	10.69
1912	2,215,102	14	250,243	07	11.30

The quantities of the different sizes of coal consumed in operating in 1912 were:—

COAL CONSUMED IN OPERATING IN 1912.		Tons.	Cwt.
Sizes.			
Large coal		13,357	16
Pea coal		20	12
Buckwheat coal		2,590	12
Rice coal		67,112	14
Barley coal		167,037	13
Culm		124	00
Total		250,243	07

The quantity of coal reclaimed from culm banks by the collieries on the Girard Estate has been increasing rapidly during recent years and this increase was especially marked in 1912, as may be noted from the following table:

COAL RECLAIMED FROM CULM BANKS IN 1912.

Source.	Tons.	Cwt.
Kehley's Run Colliery	102,006	03
Hammond Colliery	94,231	15
Oxford Washery	88,834	02
Girard Colliery	37,519	14
Packer No. 2 Colliery.....	32,115	18
Packer No. 4 Colliery.....	23,373	15
Packer No. 3 Colliery.....	19,516	02
Continental Colliery	10,771	10
Packer No. 1 (-5) Colliery	960	09
East Bear Ridge Lease	526	05
William Penn Colliery	35	00
John Alexander Tract	17	00
Total	409,907	13

The first re-working of culm banks on the Girard Estate was in 1889. Since then 3,151,617 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons have been reclaimed from them. The shipments from this source in each year and their proportion of the total shipments from the Girard Estate, are:—

COAL RECLAIMED FROM CULM BANKS.

Year.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent. of Total Shipment.	Year.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent. of Total Shipment.
1889	1,309	08	.10	Forward ..	194,023	16	
1890	6,907	08	.53	1901	161,605	00	12.95
1891	4,504	08	.31	1902	177,855	07	27.96
1892	461	04	.03	1903	464,931	15	30.68
1893 .....	.....	..	.....	1904	245,891	12	14.85
1894 .....	.....	..	.....	1905	148,906	04	8.17
1895 .....	.....	..	.....	1906	202,203	12	11.82
1896 .....	.....	..	.....	1907	217,420	03	10.35
1897	17,891	11	1.46	1908	247,635	03	12.63
1898	34,027	13	2.83	1909	147,730	02	8.40
1899	24,215	00	1.99	1910	179,842	04	9.57
1900	104,707	04	9.59	1911	353,665	08	16.36
Forward ..	194,023	16		1912	409,907	13	20.86
				Total ..	3,151,617	19	

The increasing demand for the smaller sizes of coal, which caused many washeries to start up in 1900, also brought about a saving of the smaller sizes by the collieries. Thus in 1899 there was one washery on the Girard Estate and the total shipments of rice coal were 37,052 $\frac{5}{16}$ tons. In 1900 there were

three washeries which shipped 39,631 $\frac{4}{10}$ tons of rice coal and there was an additional shipment of this size from fresh mined coal of 42,430 $\frac{8}{10}$ tons. This increase in the quantity of small sizes decreased the proportion of large coal, which for fresh mined coal dropped from 67 $\frac{55}{100}$ % in 1899 to 63 $\frac{81}{100}$ % in 1900.

Since 1900 the changes in the proportions of sizes from fresh mined coal have been slight, as shown in the table below. The proportion of large coal was highest in 1903 at 66 $\frac{18}{100}$ %. In 1912 there was shipped from fresh mined coal alone 76,431 $\frac{7}{10}$ tons of rice coal and 27,477 $\frac{9}{10}$ tons of barley coal, and yet the proportion of large coal was 65 $\frac{88}{100}$ %, which is much higher than in any year since 1903. This may be ascribed partly to the careful attention now being given to the handling of the coal, with a view to reducing breakage.

PROPORTIONS OF SIZES IN SHIPMENTS OF FRESH MINED COAL.

	Large Coal. Per cent.	Pea. Per cent.	Buckwheat. Per cent.	Rice. Per cent.	Barley & Culm. Per cent.
1899	67.55	12.81	17.01	2.63	....
1900	63.31	13.56	18.83	4.30	....
1901	63.46	13.94	18.78	3.82	....
1902	64.31	14.33	17.47	3.87	0.02
1903	66.75	11.72	15.29	6.23	0.01
1904	63.26	13.43	13.75	8.92	0.64
1905	62.99	13.06	15.49	8.11	0.35
1906	63.44	12.87	15.61	6.63	1.45
1907	63.97	12.59	15.11	6.52	1.81
1908	63.08	12.94	15.71	6.73	1.54
1909	62.59	13.19	16.55	5.96	1.71
1910	63.61	12.65	16.54	5.63	1.57
1911	63.19	12.17	17.13	5.80	1.71
1912	65.88	11.37	16.07	4.91	1.77

As the proportions of sizes for fresh mined coal have varied but little in recent years, so also the average royalty rate on fresh mined coal has remained practically the same since 1903 when the royalty on the smaller sizes was increased. The average rate was higher in 1912 at 34 $\frac{8}{10}$ cents per ton than in any previous year since the present leases went into effect in 1899.

The average royalty on coal reclaimed from culm banks has varied more, depending largely on the quality of the banks worked at the time. At 19 $\frac{87}{100}$ cents per ton it was higher in 1912 than since 1906.

The variation in the average royalty on all coal shipped has been caused by the varying proportions in which the coal from

culm banks has entered into it. This relation is shown in the table of average royalties since 1904, which follows. In 1912 the increased proportion of coal from culm banks was offset by its greater royalty value, so that the royalty on all coal shipped advanced slightly.

AVERAGE ROYALTY.				
Year.	Fresh Mined Coal.	Culm Bank Coal.	All Coal Shipped.	Proportion of Culm Bank Coal.
1904	34.02 cents	17.64 cents	31.59 cents	14.8%
1905	34.14 "	21.04 "	33.07 "	8.2%
1906	34.21 "	19.49 "	32.47 "	11.8%
1907	34.25 "	19.03 "	32.67 "	10.3%
1908	34.17 "	16.84 "	31.99 "	12.6%
1909	34.33 "	17.73 "	32.93 "	8.4%
1910	34.48 "	16.56 "	32.77 "	9.6%
1911	34.29 "	16.28 "	31.34 "	16.4%
1912	34.80 "	19.37 "	31.58 "	20.9%

Stripping operations have been carried on at the same collieries as in 1911, except at Kimberley (Draper) Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, where the stripping on the Girard Estate was exhausted in 1911. The quantity of coal coming from this source at each colliery was:—

COAL WON BY STRIPPING, 1912.				
Colliery.	Lessee.	Tons.	Cwt.	
Continental	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	34,194	04	
Packer No. 1.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	28,066	10	
William Penn	Susquehanna Coal Company	25,575	00	
Kehley's Run	Thomas Colliery Company	19,798	10	
West Bear Ridge..	W. R. McTurk Coal Company	11,196	01	
Packer No. 2.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	10,450	08	
Packer No. 3.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	10,137	19	
Total		139,418	12	

The average working time in 1912, of all the operations on the Girard Estate, not including East Bear Ridge which was idle throughout the year, or West Bear Ridge of the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company, which was not put in operation until August, was 237 days or 79% of full time. This was very high, in view of the fact that there was a total suspension of 44 working days in April and May. The average for 1911 was 88% of full time, and the highest recorded was 89% in 1907.

The time worked by all the operations on the Girard Estate in 1912 was:—

TIME WORKED IN 1912.

Colliery.	Lessee.	Days of 9 Hours.	Proportion of Full Time.
Kimberley	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	251	84%
Hammond	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	247	82%
Kehley's Run ...	Thomas Colliery Company	246	82%
Packer No. 4.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company ...	243	81%
Packer No. 3.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company ...	241	80%
Packer No. 2.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company ...	241	80%
Continental	Lehigh Valley Coal Company ...	240	80%
William Penn ...	Susquehanna Coal Company	231	77%
Packer No. 1.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Company ...	226	75%
Oxford Washery.	Oxford Coal Company	223	74%
Girard	W. R. McTurk Coal Company...	218	73%
West Bear Ridge.	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Com- pany	102	34%
East Bear Ridge.	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	Idle	....

During 1912 development work in the mines on the Girard Estate, not including gangways reopened or driven through old workings, consisted of:—

MINE DEVELOPMENT, 1912.

Gangways	9,866 yards
Slopes	116 "
Tunnels	957 "

The length of gangway driven in new territory in 1912 was less than in any year since 1902, when there was an entire cessation of work at all the collieries for over five months. The decrease in 1912 was due partly to the suspension, which as far as underground developments were concerned, covered practically two months, and partly to a cessation of development work at certain collieries, pending a decision as to the renewal of the present mining licenses which expire on December 31st, 1913. Hammond Colliery, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and William Penn Colliery, of the Susquehanna Coal Company, drove respectively 520 and 519 yards of gangway more than in 1911, while there were decreases at all of the Packer Collieries and Continental Colliery, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which aggregated 2597 yards or 39% below 1911. A similar condition of affairs in 1898, the last year of the previous mining licenses, accounted for the shortage in that year, shown in the following table of gangway driven during the last sixteen years:

GANGWAY DRIVEN, 1897-1912.

Year.	Miles	Year.	Miles.
1897	5.3	1905	7.7
1898	4.0	1906	7.5
1899	6.3	1907	8.7
1900	6.0	1908	8.3
1901	6.5	1909	8.0
1902	3.1	1910	8.5
1903	5.9	1911	6.9
1904	7.2	1912	5.6

There have been no new developments of striking importance at any of the collieries on the Girard Estate during 1912, but at all a constant effort has been made to place them in the best possible condition for safe and economical operation.

At HAMMOND COLLIERY the tunnels connecting the mine workings with the new shaft have been nearly completed. A large pair of hoisting engines have been installed, and it will not be long before all the coal is brought to the surface through the shaft, instead of through the two slopes as at present. The shaft was commenced on May 14th, 1909.

From WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY the first coal was shipped under the lease of the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company on August 19th, 1912. All the coal mined during 1912 was from the Buck Mountain bed above water level on the north side of the basin. A slope has been started in the Little Buck Mountain bed on the south side of the basin, which will be extended below water level. The coal is prepared for market through the Stanton breaker on adjoining land.

There were but two mine fires on the Girard Estate during 1912 and these were both at the mouths of openings to the surface. One occurred at Packer No. 4 Colliery on March 6th, and the other at Kehley's Run Colliery on July 1st. Both were promptly discovered and quickly extinguished. Further details regarding them may be found by referring to the respective collieries under "Mining Operations."

The fire at William Penn Colliery in the Buck Mountain bed, west third and fourth levels, first discovered in 1907, has now been sealed off since February 28th, 1911. As all the tests of the air in the sealed district have shown very small percentages of oxygen, it is believed that the fire has been smothered.

The proving of the coal on the lands of The Girard Water Company, begun in August, 1910, and carried on uninterruptedly during 1911, was seriously hampered by the excessively cold weather of January, 1912, and was stopped on the 29th of that month. It was resumed on June 1st, interrupted again by testing work for The Girard Water Company at the reservoir site on Dresher's Run between July 15th and August 7th, and finally completed on October 21st, 1912. During 1912 two short diamond drill holes, aggregating 168.2 feet in depth, 145 churn drill holes and 8 shafts were put down, making in all 18 diamond drill holes, with an aggregate depth of 2913.3 feet, 720 churn drill holes, the deepest thirty-four feet, and 128 shafts, the deepest thirty-two feet. The total cost of this work was \$17,929.49. A lease covering most of the coal thus proved has been made to Baird Snyder, Jr., for a term of sixteen years, ending December 31st, 1928, but no mining operations which will affect the water sheds of The Girard Water Company will be permitted until other sources of water supply have been secured. Reservoirs Numbers 2 and 3 will be permanently retained, both for storage and distribution, and Reservoir No. 4 will probably not be disturbed for at least three years.

MAJOR EMIL C. WAGNER, who had been Assistant Superintendent of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties since March 1st, 1869, a period of over 43 years, died at midnight on December 16th, 1912. For his long and faithful service in this position, the duties of which were especially arduous in the earlier years when conditions in the Anthracite Region were not as well settled as now, he has deserved well of the Girard Estate, and his loss will be deeply felt.

The tables which follow give the shipments of coal and the percentages of sizes from the Girard Estate for each of the fifty years since 1863, the percentages of each size for each colliery during 1912, the shipments from each colliery since 1863, and the gross income from the mining leases for 1912. Following the tables are detailed statements as to the mining leases, surface leases and taxes.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF BARLEY AND RICE, BUCKWHEAT, PEA AND CHESTNUT COAL, AND COAL LARGER THAN CHESTNUT, SHIPPED FROM THE GIRARD ESTATE EACH YEAR FROM THE OPENING OF THE FIRST COLLIERY.

YEAR.	COAL LARGER THAN CHESTNUT			CHESTNUT COAL.		PEA COAL.		BUCKWHEAT COAL.		RICE AND BARLEY COAL AND CULM.		
	Tons.	Cwt.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per cent. of Ship-ment.
1912 . .	685,907	18	34.91	385,327	13	19.61	228,696	03	11.64	372,856	00	18.98
1911 . .	739,931	18	34.22	432,347	16	20.00	253,170	07	11.71	400,995	14	18.55
1910 . .	728,919	08	38.80	367,654	02	19.57	230,480	00	12.27	330,707	13	17.60
1909 . .	693,587	02	39.45	325,087	03	18.48	229,255	01	13.04	312,620	16	17.79
1908 . .	752,352	19	38.37	346,399	05	17.66	251,020	07	12.81	338,287	06	17.25
1907 . .	879,736	04	41.87	348,142	08	16.57	264,306	02	12.58	352,473	17	16.77
1906 . .	678,111	12	39.65	298,956	06	17.48	219,126	11	12.81	305,632	10	17.87
1905 . .	738,580	07	40.52	329,959	14	18.10	241,777	17	13.26	316,469	09	17.36
1904 . .	618,547	14	37.35	294,232	15	17.77	220,256	12	13.30	289,032	01	17.45
1903 . .	500,089	04	33.00	264,856	07	17.48	210,170	06	13.87	327,398	08	21.61
1902 . .	195,159	04	30.67	121,484	08	19.09	98,394	18	15.47	149,425	07	23.49
1901 . .	436,871	11	35.00	260,209	06	20.85	185,569	19	14.87	277,734	02	22.26
1900 . .	417,268	16	38.20	209,824	14	19.21	152,655	15	13.98	230,546	12	21.10
1899 . .	531,300	18	43.73	274,804	07	22.61	159,136	17	13.10	212,734	08	17.51
1898 . .	541,936	19	45.12	275,106	09	22.90	151,092	03	12.58	216,592	11	18.03
1897 . .	587,360	05	47.99	265,897	05	21.72	146,698	06	11.98	213,085	10	17.41
1896 . .	621,710	19	49.21	276,760	03	21.91	147,595	13	11.69	213,061	08	16.88
1895 . .	754,139	05	50.64	302,514	00	20.31	171,443	03	11.51	246,441	05	16.54
1894 . .	417,268	16	53.60	281,807	03	20.15	155,451	17	11.12	211,504	19	15.13
1893 . .	924,133	09	59.91	259,235	08	16.80	159,210	04	10.32	200,073	02	12.97
1892 . .	927,203	15	62.00	230,072	08	15.39	148,816	18	9.95	189,283	04	12.66
1891 . .	899,604	15	62.64	227,717	08	15.86	170,991	02	11.91	137,623	14	9.59
1890 . .	843,312	07	64.22	198,903	07	15.15	141,603	03	10.78	129,278	14	9.85
1889 . .	841,231	17	65.09	179,289	14	13.87	182,882	19	14.15	89,103	10	6.89
1888 . .	872,048	13	69.91	147,072	14	11.79	157,540	09	12.63	70,791	18	5.67
1887 . .	736,093	03	69.79	108,713	10	10.30	152,730	14	14.47	57,344	12	5.44
1886 . .	759,966	10	68.96	131,046	06	11.90	149,381	10	13.56	61,501	08	5.58
1885 . .	782,275	00	68.56	136,863	02	11.99	150,433	15	13.18	71,562	08	6.27
1884 . .	979,702	03	69.66	167,251	02	11.89	177,243	18	12.60	82,318	17	5.85
1883 . .	1,147,559	08	71.81	194,392	03	12.17	190,245	00	11.91	65,788	15	4.11
1882 . .	1,082,303	09	74.58	136,959	05	9.44	163,524	00	11.26	68,518	09	4.72
1881 . .	1,070,869	15	75.41	159,687	04	11.24	158,711	03	11.18	30,722	17	2.17
1880 . .	962,207	01	76.87	141,890	05	11.34	135,832	19	10.85	11,755	01	.94
1879 . .	1,221,126	13	75.25	212,377	03	13.09	185,661	19	11.44	3,581	19	.22
1878 . .	803,182	19	77.22	130,196	16	12.52	105,962	08	10.19	696	06	.07
1877 . .	862,931	15	77.13	153,062	09	13.68	102,765	19	9.19			
1876 . .	614,404	12	76.19	117,063	05	14.51	74,992	03	9.30			
1875 . .	550,758	10	78.17	93,799	01	13.31	59,987	14	8.52			
1874 . .	791,830	18	81.83	111,776	04	11.55	64,000	03	6.62			
1873 . .	755,354	11	82.83	110,860	17	12.16	45,724	07	5.01			
1872 . .	581,940	15	83.05	83,333	16	11.89	35,475	19	5.06			
1871 . .	519,284	05	83.62	76,229	08	12.27	25,503	05	4.11			
1870 . .	397,623	18	84.24	57,544	08	12.19	16,830	13	3.57			
1869 . .	427,153	11	86.71	55,153	16	11.19	10,336	14	2.10			
1868 . .	396,979	05	87.87	50,628	14	11.20	4,179	03	.93			
1867 . .	453,163	04	87.49	62,943	02	12.17	1,800	19	.34			
1866 . .	384,891	01	90.70	39,485	18	9.30						
1865 . .	220,756	03	91.80	19,710	00	8.20						
1864 . .	106,176	18	90.11	11,647	19	9.89						
1863 . .	36,709	19	90.00	4,078	16	10.00						

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE OF COAL SHIPPED EACH YEAR FROM 1877 TO 1912.

YEAR.	LUMP.	STEAM-BOAT.	BROKEN.	EGG.	STOVE.	CHEST-NUT.	TOTAL LARGE.	PEA.	BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	BARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.	TOTAL SHIPMENT.
	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.	TONS CWT.
1912 ..	10,729 01	68,212 05	106,423 03	246,350 03	254,193 06	385,327 13	1,071,235 11	228,696 03	372,856 00	199,918 01	92,153 12	893,623 16	1,964,859 07	100%
	0.54%	3.47%	5.42%	12.54%	12.94%	19.61%	54.82%	11.64%	18.98%	10.17%	4.69%	48.48%	100%	
1911 ..	13,545 08	69,711 06	128,964 05	237,729 02	289,981 17	432,347 16	1,172,279 14	253,170 07	400,995 14	223,255 13	112,345 17	989,767 11	2,162,047 08	100%
	0.63%	3.22%	5.96%	11.00%	13.41%	20.00%	54.22%	11.71%	18.55%	10.32%	5.20%	48.78%	100%	
1910 ..	8,461 15	87,573 19	154,921 05	225,290 19	252,671 10	367,654 02	1,096,573 10	230,480 00	340,707 13	155,192 05	65,676 12	782,086 10	1,878,640 00	100%
	0.45%	4.66%	8.25%	11.99%	13.45%	19.57%	58.37%	12.27%	17.60%	8.26%	3.50%	41.63%	100%	
1909 ..	4,175 11	80,874 19	146,114 08	200,244 12	262,177 12	325,087 03	1,018,574 05	229,255 01	312,620 16	144,116 09	53,719 01	739,711 07	1,758,385 12	100%
	0.24%	4.60%	8.31%	11.39%	14.91%	18.48%	57.63%	13.04%	17.79%	8.19%	3.05%	42.07%	100%	
1908 ..	2,851 06	72,644 01	165,829 12	205,513 17	305,514 03	346,399 05	1,098,752 04	251,020 07	338,287 06	207,910 18	64,920 02	862,138 13	1,960,890 17	100%
	0.15%	3.70%	8.46%	10.48%	15.58%	17.66%	56.03%	12.81%	17.25%	10.60%	3.31%	43.97%	100%	
1907 ..	4,461 13	125,475 04	199,797 15	231,134 00	318,867 12	348,142 08	1,227,878 12	264,306 02	352,473 17	197,929 16	58,611 06	873,321 01	2,101,199 13	100%
	0.21%	5.97%	9.51%	11.00%	15.18%	16.57%	57.44%	12.56%	16.77%	9.42%	2.79%	41.56%	100%	
1906 ..	6,800 01	97,831 01	130,753 07	200,948 00	241,779 03	298,986 06	977,067 18	219,126 11	308,632 10	165,510 13	42,933 09	733,203 05	1,710,271 01	100%
	0.40%	5.77%	7.64%	11.75%	14.14%	17.48%	57.13%	12.81%	17.87%	9.68%	2.51%	42.87%	100%	
1905 ..	11,489 06	80,041 12	146,731 08	205,638 03	294,680 00	329,989 14	1,068,540 01	241,777 17	316,469 09	188,232 05	7,767 01	754,358 11	1,822,898 12	100%
	0.63%	4.39%	8.05%	11.28%	16.17%	18.10%	58.62%	13.26%	17.36%	10.32%	0.43%	41.38%	100%	
1904 ..	5,175 06	52,700 08	131,532 16	181,953 02	247,186 02	294,232 15	912,780 09	220,256 12	289,032 01	202,637 02	31,160 19	743,237 12	1,656,018 01	100%
	0.31%	3.18%	7.94%	10.99%	14.93%	17.77%	55.12%	13.30%	17.45%	12.24%	1.88%	44.88%	100%	
1903 ..	2,989 17	40,801 09	100,921 08	143,780 14	211,895 16	264,856 07	764,945 11	210,170 06	327,398 08	120,316 10	189 03	750,268 03	1,515,213 14	100%
	0.20%	2.67%	6.66%	9.49%	13.98%	17.48%	50.48%	13.87%	21.61%	12.56%	0.01%	49.52%	100%	
1902 ..	1,675 14	15,192 06	38,640 15	57,031 03	82,619 06	121,484 08	316,643 12	98,394 18	149,425 07	65,197 15	5,187 17	319,521 17	636,165 09	100%
	0.26%	2.39%	6.07%	8.96%	12.99%	19.09%	49.76%	15.47%	23.49%	10.25%	0.82%	50.24%	100%	
1901 ..	759 05	21,257 08	115,192 02	131,150 03	168,512 13	260,209 06	697,080 17	185,569 19	277,734 02	81,356 10	6,292 12	550,953 03	1,248,034 00	100%
	0.06%	1.70%	9.23%	10.51%	13.50%	20.85%	55.88%	14.87%	22.26%	6.52%	0.50%	44.15%	100%	
1900 ..	4,376 13	36,672 14	116,324 11	111,703 09	148,191 09	209,824 14	627,093 10	152,655 15	230,546 12	82,061 07	465,263 14	1,092,357 04	2,125,028 15	100%
	0.40%	3.36%	10.65%	10.22%	13.57%	19.21%	57.41%	13.98%	21.10%	7.51%	42.59%	33.66%	100%	
1899 ..	12,234 08	42,783 11	141,984 16	139,350 12	194,947 11	274,804 07	806,105 05	159,136 17	212,734 08	37,052 05	408,923 10	1,215,028 15	2,125,028 15	100%
	1.01%	3.52%	11.69%	11.47%	16.04%	22.61%	67.04%	13.10%	17.51%	3.05%	31.98%	33.66%	100%	
1898 ..	16,725 12	60,046 10	120,542 19	138,729 14	205,892 04	275,106 09	817,043 08	151,092 03	216,592 11	16,456 05	370,742 07	1,223,999 17	2,123,999 17	100%
	1.39%	5.00%	10.04%	11.55%	17.14%	22.90%	68.02%	12.58%	18.03%	1.37%	30.29%	33.66%	100%	
1897 ..	21,688 16	67,948 13	120,010 06	145,910 13	231,801 17	265,897 05	853,257 10	146,698 06	213,085 10	10,958 11	370,742 07	1,223,999 17	2,123,999 17	100%
	1.77%	5.55%	9.81%	11.92%	18.94%	21.72%	69.71%	11.98%	17.41%	0.90%	30.29%	33.66%	100%	
1896 ..	42,707 10	77,968 12	125,809 02	137,711 01	237,514 14	276,760 03	898,471 02	147,595 13	213,061 08	3,960 01	364,617 02	1,263,088 04	2,123,088 04	100%
	3.38%	6.17%	9.96%	10.90%	18.80%	21.91%	71.12%	11.69%	16.88%	0.31%	28.88%	30.29%	100%	
1895 ..	53,567 17	127,768 01	155,148 09	162,293 01	255,361 17	302,514 00	1,056,653 05	171,443 03	246,441 05	14,820 19	432,705 07	1,489,358 12	2,123,358 12	100%
	3.66%	8.57%	10.42%	10.50%	17.15%	20.31%	70.96%	11.51%	16.54%	1.00%	29.05%	30.29%	100%	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS.—APPENDIX B.

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TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE OF COAL SHIPPED EACH YEAR FROM 1877 TO 1912.—Continued.

YEAR.	LUMP.	STEAM-BOAT.	BROKEN.	EGG.	STOVE.	CHEST-NUT.	TOTAL LARGE.	PEA.	BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	HARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.	TOTAL SHIPMENT.
	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.
1874 . .	57,668 08 4.12%	126,402 09 9.04%	150,572 06 10.77%	164,966 09 11.79%	249,890 07 17.88%	281,807 03 20.15%	1,031,306 19 73.75%	155,451 17 11.12%	211,504 19 15.13%	.....	.....	.....	366,986 16 26.25%	1,398,263 15 100%
1883 . .	47,702 04 3.09%	198,478 06 12.87%	183,228 17 11.88%	196,381 06 12.73%	296,342 16 19.34%	259,235 08 16.80%	1,183,368 17 86.71%	159,210 04 10.32%	200,073 02 12.97%	.....	.....	.....	359,283 06 23.29%	1,542,652 03 100%
1892 . .	54,936 04 3.67%	234,807 09 15.70%	175,359 05 11.73%	177,108 16 11.84%	284,992 01 19.06%	230,072 08 15.59%	1,157,276 03 77.39%	148,816 18 9.95%	189,283 04 12.66%	.....	.....	.....	338,100 02 22.61%	1,498,376 05 100%
1891 . .	42,321 07 2.95%	242,086 10 16.86%	171,027 19 11.91%	170,516 19 11.87%	273,652 00 19.05%	227,717 08 15.86%	1,127,322 03 78.30%	170,991 02 11.91%	137,623 14 9.89%	.....	.....	.....	308,614 16 21.50%	1,435,936 19 100%
1890 . .	30,611 15 2.33%	230,099 14 17.52%	179,419 05 13.66%	132,898 17 10.12%	270,282 16 20.89%	198,903 07 15.15%	1,042,215 14 79.37%	141,603 03 10.76%	129,278 14 9.85%	.....	.....	.....	270,881 17 20.63%	1,313,097 11 100%
1889 . .	38,356 14 2.97%	190,123 18 14.71%	188,669 14 13.69%	129,390 19 10.01%	294,690 12 22.80%	179,289 14 13.87%	1,020,521 11 78.96%	182,882 19 14.15%	89,103 10 6.89%	.....	.....	.....	271,986 09 21.04%	1,292,598 00 100%
1888 . .	35,005 17 2.81%	209,989 08 16.83%	180,772 05 14.49%	146,251 18 11.72%	300,029 05 24.06%	147,072 14 11.79%	1,019,121 07 81.70%	157,540 09 12.63%	70,791 18 5.67%	.....	.....	.....	228,332 07 18.30%	1,247,453 14 100%
1887 . .	63,882 04 6.05%	236,790 13 22.44%	122,785 19 11.66%	101,789 10 9.65%	210,844 17 19.99%	108,713 10 10.30%	844,806 13 80.09%	152,730 14 14.47%	57,344 12 5.44%	.....	.....	.....	210,075 06 19.91%	1,054,881 19 100%
1886 . .	77,926 11 7.07%	152,816 16 13.87%	140,344 13 12.73%	122,173 04 11.09%	266,705 06 24.20%	131,046 06 11.90%	891,012 16 80.86%	149,381 10 13.56%	61,501 08 5.58%	.....	.....	.....	210,882 18 19.14%	1,101,895 14 100%
1885 . .	51,395 15 4.53%	139,091 07 12.19%	173,452 15 15.20%	130,176 08 11.40%	288,158 15 25.25%	136,863 02 11.99%	919,138 02 80.55%	150,433 15 13.18%	71,562 08 6.27%	.....	.....	.....	221,996 03 19.45%	1,141,134 05 100%
1884 . .	78,458 15 5.58%	165,629 01 11.77%	223,103 19 15.87%	165,643 11 11.78%	346,866 17 24.66%	167,251 02 11.89%	1,146,983 05 81.55%	177,243 18 12.60%	82,318 17 5.85%	.....	.....	.....	259,562 15 18.45%	1,406,516 00 100%
1883 . .	130,434 08 8.17%	184,253 17 11.53%	242,653 01 15.18%	188,594 12 11.80%	401,623 10 25.13%	194,392 03 13.96%	1,341,981 11 83.98%	190,245 00 11.91%	65,788 15 4.11%	.....	.....	.....	256,033 15 16.02%	1,597,985 06 100%
1882 . .	157,574 11 10.86%	159,720 06 11.05%	248,153 15 17.09%	172,981 06 11.91%	343,903 11 23.68%	136,989 05 9.44%	1,219,262 14 84.02%	163,524 00 11.26%	68,518 09 4.72%	.....	.....	.....	232,042 09 15.98%	1,451,305 03 100%
1881 . .	163,185 14 11.49%	169,312 09 11.92%	233,021 04 16.21%	192,158 14 13.53%	313,191 14 22.06%	159,687 04 11.24%	1,230,556 19 86.65%	158,711 03 11.18%	30,722 17 2.17%	.....	.....	.....	189,434 00 13.35%	1,419,990 19 100%
1880 . .	194,200 01 15.51%	151,791 17 12.13%	190,694 11 15.23%	143,930 07 11.49%	281,590 05 22.51%	141,890 05 11.34%	1,104,097 06 88.21%	135,832 19 10.85%	11,755 01 0.94%	.....	.....	.....	147,588 00 11.79%	1,251,685 06 100%
1879 . .	163,631 13 10.08%	180,946 03 16.58%	268,956 14 20.030%	205,030 08 12.64%	402,561 15 24.80%	212,377 03 13.09%	1,433,503 16 88.34%	185,661 19 11.44%	3,581 19 0.22%	.....	.....	.....	189,243 18 11.66%	1,622,747 14 100%
1878 . .	149,219 04 14.35%	136,116 12 13.09%	160,580 05 15.45%	119,553 07 11.49%	237,643 11 22.84%	130,196 16 12.52%	933,379 15 89.74%	105,962 08 10.19%	696 06 0.07%	.....	.....	.....	106,658 14 10.26%	1,040,038 09 100%
1877 . .	156,950 02 14.02%	136,330 05 12.18%	174,032 06 15.56%	135,873 07 12.15%	259,745 15 23.22%	153,062 09 13.68%	1,015,994 04 90.81%	102,765 19 9.19%	102,765 19 9.19%	1,118,760 03 100%

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TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES OF COAL SENT TO MARKET BY EACH COLLIERY AND WASHERY IN 1912.

COLLIERY OR WASHERY.	LUMP.	STREAM-BOAT.	BROKEN.	EGG.	STOVE.	CHEST-NUT.	TOTAL LARGE.	PEA.	BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	BARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.	TOTAL.
Hammond	10.55	9.41	15.48	10.78	18.57	64.79	11.22	16.50	5.37	2.12	. . . . .	35.21	100
East Bear Ridge (No Shipment)
Kimberley	5.27	17.47	14.59	14.86	19.98	72.19	12.01	15.43	0.37	. . . . .	. . . . .	27.81	100
Packers Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4	5.28	4.99	16.60	15.66	22.76	65.29	10.86	19.09	3.23	1.53	. . . . .	34.71	100
Continental	6.00	0.13	17.04	15.34	25.39	63.90	12.50	14.45	5.79	3.36	. . . . .	36.10	100
William Penn.	12.89	11.78	17.39	22.47	69.01	8.99	15.21	6.51	0.38	. . . . .	30.99	100
Kehley's Run	4.48	. . . . .	9.42	18.48	16.24	18.83	62.97	13.05	11.68	9.06	3.24	. . . . .	37.03	100
Girard	0.09	12.61	20.96	31.60	65.26	17.31	16.98	0.45	. . . . .	. . . . .	34.74	100
West Bear Ridge	17.54	18.75	26.21	62.50	15.75	17.30	2.61	1.84	. . . . .	37.50	100
Total freshly mined coal	0.69	4.39	6.84	15.78	15.77	22.41	65.88	11.37	16.07	4.91	1.77	. . . . .	34.12	100
Oxford
Hammond
Packers Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4	8.20	16.48	24.68	21.80	35.02	18.50	28.71	. . . . .	92.08	100
Continental	7.68	16.79	16.79	33.90	24.30	17.33	. . . . .	75.32	100
Kehley's Run	8.51	8.24	14.80	31.55	9.41	29.95	13.88	15.21	. . . . .	68.45	100
Girard	0.29	4.27	4.56	6.00	37.71	29.93	21.80	. . . . .	96.44	100
Total coal reclaimed from culm banks	0.22	2.18	9.01	11.41	12.67	30.02	30.12	15.78	. . . . .	88.59	100
Total shipments	0.54	3.47	5.42	12.54	12.94	19.61	54.52	11.64	18.98	10.17	4.69	. . . . .	45.48	100

ANNUAL SHIPMENT TO MARKET OF THE SEVERAL COLLIERIES ON THE GIRARD ESTATE.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1870.		1871.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY James J. Conner, 1862-1868. Agard, Aloudie & Co., 1869-1876.	40,788	15	84,446	04	66,725	03	90,650	04	76,817	04	62,413	16	67,476	11	29,702	01	118,027	12
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY																		
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Seitzinger & Huntington, 1863-1867. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880.					22,430	19	55,439	04	98,436	03	117,414	00	112,666	11	125,085	17	121,926	10
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY			1,523	04	36,410	10	33,544	12	30,327	13	59,507	10	71,888	07	81,154	10	80,901	09
	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Franklin B. Kaercher, 1863-1865. Girard Mutual Coal Co., 1865-1869. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.																		
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Herring & Williams, 1866-1869. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.							1,010	11	10,410	03	5,712	13	4,000	00	3,002	04	17,404	05
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Cartier, Shoener & Co., 1863-1866. Continental Coal Co., 1866-1868. Goodridge & Audenried, 1869-1871. Gorrell & Audenried, 1871-1878.			2,750	04	24,017	17	38,724	14	43,276	10	37,004	04	31,440	02	37,653	04	73,623	08
	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY John Anderson & Co., 1863-1877.			15,388	00	36,503	19	41,249	19	49,361	18	48,374	08	45,042	07	41,103	18	44,361	17
7	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Samuel E. Griscom & Co., 1864-1872.					9,085	05	59,915	00	65,448	11	28,295	01	27,002	10	35,363	13	53,558	13
8	KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.					2,372	17	10,139	08	35,143	06	18,935	00	67,940	09	79,585	19	68,554	01
9	GIRARD COLLIERY Cornelius Garretson, 1863-1866. Theodore Garretson, 1867-1876.			13,717	05	32,828	16	49,097	04	67,867	04	54,801	12	60,562	05	38,841	11	40,318	09
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Dengler & Robinson, 1863-1866. Boston & Mahanoy Coal Co., 1867-1869. Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.					10,090	17	44,606	03	43,818	13	19,328	18	4,654	19	536	02	2,340	14
		40,788	15	117,824	17	240,466	03	424,376	19	517,907	05	451,787	02	492,644	01	471,998	19	621,016	18

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Agard, Moodie & Co., 1869-1876. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	98,813	09	142,066	08	146,619	12	123,935	17	114,552	01	223,785	08	177,886	03	247,393	00
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,821	04	40,311	14	47,356	06	88,001	19	51,144	16	30,036	18
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880.	121,162	17	89,116	13	45,604	07	46,003	03	59,871	09	85,955	08	62,229	08	85,297	03
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.	60,688	16	149,886	15	137,243	00	62,994	14	112,118	03	89,129	12	88,544	19	144,138	01
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,840	01	118,790	04	248,341	18
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Gorrell & Audenried, 1871-1878. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.	53,344	06	65,622	07	97,449	11	67,580	19	75,747	13	117,170	11	83,957	15	111,487	03
7	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY John Anderson & Co., 1863-1877. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	82,203	07	69,731	14	54,817	09	48,861	12	59,612	18	25,228	13	53,948	16	107,233	12
8	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Samuel E. Grierson & Co., 1864-1872. Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892.	53,444	10	89,421	12	59,336	16	56,469	04	35,976	10	38,685	09	70,566	17	127,893	01
9	KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	85,602	18	140,726	14	146,357	00	106,639	17	118,209	13	164,476	13	120,354	18	178,445	09
10	GIBARD COLLIERY Theodore Garretson, 1867-1876. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	102,837	04	99,314	19	87,709	03	65,466	18	89,368	00	68,905	07	100,520	19	151,266	11
11	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.	38,022	12	33,076	05	48,797	19	45,969	13	46,291	01	95,043	07	67,573	09	101,877	10
12	.....	4,630	11	32,976	08	71,821	04	40,311	14	47,356	06	23,517	15	44,520	05	89,337	06
13	.....	700,760	10	911,939	15	967,607	05	704,545	05	806,460	00	1,118,760	03	1,040,038	09	1,622,747	14

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	175,875	18	231,192	00	229,207	03	265,089	17	231,692	07	244,201	00	192,667	07	163,730	17
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Myers, McCreary & Co., 1880-1883. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	64,549	03	74,752	10	77,514	15	108,304	09	70,704	05	2,422	02	7,946	18	6,832	00
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	64,598	11	81,563	19	61,469	18	48,803	13	34,172	13	• 2,032	01	63,692	04	61,097	01
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	117,022	12	136,781	04	98,327	02	111,659	12	128,356	03	83,884	04	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	167,102	01	200,636	07	218,073	09	225,406	19	206,504	02	206,402	14	213,037	04	124,514	10
6	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	74,733	16	169,978	09	157,986	10	155,528	15	122,182	00	146,164	03	171,662	04	102,067	13
7	PACKER No. 5 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	79,361	12	62,124	14	16,801	14	63,906	19	62,538	02	1,712	01	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
8	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.	98,734	15	118,760	11	110,527	06	122,021	04	102,126	19	35,568	11	68,816	00	152,940	06
9	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	173,212	14	221,869	08	227,859	15	228,098	19	233,157	15	242,114	13	286,944	15	307,848	09
10	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892. Kerley's Run Colliery Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	82,095	02	• • • • •	• • • • •	79,645	07	115,311	15	110,784	17	106,829	09	116,628	05	133,244	11
11	GIRARD COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	80,947	03	69,165	02	103,761	08	81,349	01	59,268	02	69,832	17	10,148	07	• • • • •	• • • • •
12	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Myers, McCreary & Co., 1880-1883. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	73,451	19	63,196	18	70,130	16	72,834	03	45,028	15	10	4	00	100	10	10
13	HIGH POINT (KNICKERBOCKER) COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1886-1890.	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
14	KIMBERLEY COLLIERY John A. Dutler, 1884-1885. Simmons H. Barrett, 1886-1890.	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
		1,251,685	06	1,419,990	19	1,451,305	03	1,597,985	06	1,406,516	00	1,141,134	05	1,101,895	14	1,054,881	19

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	158,403	10	130,645	09	171,033	18	199,618	07	169,991	02	177,292	16	127,843	07	178,016	01
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	9,844	03	60,173	11	35,544	16	134,510	06	159,541	03	156,012	06	151,353	13	157,864	09
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	120,513	09	129,644	15	145,199	03	101,908	18	61,011	19	162,587	10	135,330	15	179,341	07
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	67,592	16	48,294	15	89,106	17	110,101	15	147,717	09	77,076	01	87,240	05	110,996	18
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	148,751	06	154,893	12	108,642	13	90,237	12	55,948	16	122,597	06	97,769	04	108,729	01
6	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	161,247	02	136,336	17	78,122	08	144,997	13	185,862	13	175,174	15	149,811	03	183,248	14
	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.																
	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	157,265	19	73,536	15	121,987	19	124,632	07	178,063	16	138,979	09	107,747	08	93,969	06
7	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892. Stuckey and Conyngham, 1892-1898.	280,675	04	278,722	04	280,538	11	264,315	13	219,530	17	219,371	16	262,441	13	249,224	05
8	KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1863-1905.	120,136	19	109,246	01	121,998	02	120,356	16	120,308	00	110,127	11	88,258	15	85,659	12
9	GIRARD COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	894	02	72,518	13	106,210	04	118,366	12	118,974	01	121,888	04	90,639	17	28,002	14
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	20,325	16	91,265	12	48,263	19	22,386	12	78,015	05	81,544	09	99,827	15	114,300	05
11	HIGH POINT (KNICKERBOCKER) COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1886-1890.	1,803	08	5,960	08	521	13										
12	PRESTON No. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT Theobald and Kester, 1889-1892. Benjamin D. Brown, 1893-1898.			1,309	08	6,907	08	4,504	08	461	04						
13	KIMBLEY COLLIERY Simmons H. Barrett, 1886-1890.																
		1,247,453	14	1,292,508	00	1,313,097	11	1,435,936	19	1,495,376	05	1,542,652	03	1,398,263	15	1,489,358	12

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	143,080	12	121,355	02	131,991	16	157,448	18	131,065	04	44,043	10	3,836	12	117,037	09	245,515	15
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	139,418	02	104,859	06	84,109	01	83,877	14	91,732	07	91,309	12	38,423	18	88,356	12	101,357	13
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	129,005	01	98,477	19	83,324	11	218,364	03	223,452	05	248,234	17	92,803	19	208,221	10	262,245	19
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	114,489	08	89,622	02	140,988	14	151,869	19	24,234	11	84,989	06	15,261	03	118,190	12	119,152	09
	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	117,478	11	147,668	15	140,716	11	51,621	06	11,650	11	25,792	08	50,735	05	112,169	13	98,296	07
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	151,212	03	152,738	11	168,687	01	202,050	16	206,265	13	196,244	17	85,480	06	171,193	13	169,989	18
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1877-1898. NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	92,366	15	104,735	17	85,034	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO., 1899-1913.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,009	19	25,238	12	116,716	00	89,180	04	143,981	03	96,669	08
7	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Stickney and Conyngham, 1892-1898. Susquehanna Coal Co., 1899-1913.	211,900	17	231,661	00	205,021	08	222,307	13	190,371	15	197,513	16	64,605	09	165,474	08	202,606	17
8	KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	77,443	10	81,106	18	69,333	19	83,263	07	80,639	02	80,904	09	1,155	12	54,604	06	107,879	18
9	GIRARD COLLIERY Denneville F. Bertollet, 1897-1898. W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1899-1913.	.....	.....	17,891	11	34,027	13	24,215	00	64,518	13	20,450	02	26,953	17	75,293	17	102,086	17
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	86,723	05	73,962	16	57,979	01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	HIGH POINT COLLIERY PRESTON No. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT Benjamin D. Brown, 1893-1898. Madera, Hill & Co., 1898-1903. Raven Run Coal Co., 1903-1907.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,597	13	39,567	05	52,204	17	55,982	17	24,894	02
13	KIMBERLEY (DEAPER) COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1899-1913.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710	05	8,922	00	30,680	13	25,460	09
14	WILLIAM PENN CULM BANKS North American Coal Co., 1900-1905.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,590	18	101,567	13	106,602	07	174,087	01	99,892	09
		1,263,088	01	1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,092,357	04	1,248,034	00	636,165	09	1,515,213	14	1,656,018	01

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		TOTAL	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1913.	296,896	03	339,345	12	414,330	09	352,832	04	309,772	02	286,355	04	278,974	09	325,003	15	8,660,305	03
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	106,937	12	96,681	10	115,198	05	98,534	14	108,753	18	71,111	13	274	16	1,745	09	3,025,925	08
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	340,578	09	327,838	00	362,417	02	301,806	19	247,332	13	311,526	04	386,522	02	323,905	01	6,884,336	02
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	127,555	11	117,882	05	161,396	09	132,906	10	101,470	16	123,817	19	162,435	00	134,073	14	4,564,315	16
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	116,168	01	103,702	17	111,898	14	93,683	12	79,239	00	101,346	10	131,747	19	104,898	13	4,514,063	12
6	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1913.	207,492	17	178,456	00	198,797	19	137,702	04	131,077	16	137,136	16	171,992	12	156,228	09	5,848,752	07
7	CONTINENTAL (AND N. ASHLAND) COLL'Y Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1899-1913.	117,248	10	53,075	06	85,537	16	101,377	06	101,877	01	123,738	13	189,151	08	163,613	17	5,415,014	09
8	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Susquehanna Coal Co., 1899-1913.	239,966	02	212,445	18	243,974	15	205,519	00	200,929	09	249,698	06	269,167	02	239,441	13	8,838,033	11
9	KIRLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905. Thomas Colliery Co., 1905-1913.	98,696	10	128,018	09	230,851	05	322,672	05	322,408	05	300,382	09	327,855	18	306,567	09	5,344,474	14
10	GRAND COLLEERY W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1899-1913. West Bear Ridge Colliery Brookwood Coal Co., 1905. W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1906-1913. Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co., 1912-1927.	114,887	07	64,897	19	64,635	09	108,203	13	109,664	11	79,298	07	102,716	19	86,142	02	3,062,156	06
11	HIGH POINT COLLIERY Price, Glenn & O'Hearn, 1905-1908.	14,404	08	2,062	09	6,961	17	12,452	10	12,700	15	15,514	04	7,899	15	11,196	01	1,671,299	19
12	PRESTON No. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT Baren Run Coal Co., 1903-1907. William Neiwander, 1908. Thomas J. Leahan, 1909-1912.	23,819	03	39,630	15	41,392	00	229	10	163	00	41	00	12	00	17	00	326,703	10
13	KIMBLEY (DRAPE) COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1899-1913.	18,378	14	12,649	17	13,073	02	6,943	11	2,717	18	12,453	06	23,351	17	14,300	05	169,601	17
14	WILLIAM PENN CULM BANKS North American Coal Co., 1900-1905. Oxford Coal Co., 1906-1913.	.....	.....	30,971	03	30,001	12	80,588	10	30,278	08	66,219	09	139,945	08	88,834	02	983,599	00
		1,822,898	12	1,710,271	01	2,101,199	13	1,960,890	17	1,758,385	12	1,878,630	00	2,162,047	05	1,864,859	07	59,301,973	09

QUANTITY OF COAL SHIPPED AND GROSS INCOME DERIVED FROM COAL LEASES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING JANUARY 1ST, 1912, AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1912.

PRESENT TENANTS.	SHIPMENT. Tons. Cwt.	ROYALTY.	COLLIERY RENT.	RIGHT OF WAY.	GROUND RENT.	TOTAL INCOME.
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.....Hammond Colliery	325,003 15	\$108,404.45	.....	.....	\$123.00	\$108,527.45
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.....East Bear Ridge Colliery	1,745 09	512.86	\$5,487.14	.....	72.00	6,072.00
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.....Kimberley Colliery	14,300 05	5,260.38	.....	\$312.50	.....	5,572.88
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	323,905 01	110,362.64	.....	.....	240.00	110,602.64
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	238,972 07	77,501.97	.....	.....	243.00	77,744.97
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	136,712 07	46,652.89	.....	.....	213.00	46,865.89
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	163,613 17	54,862.33	.....	.....	9.00	54,871.33
Susquehanna Coal Company	239,441 13	83,728.94	.....	.....	303.00	84,031.94
Thomas Colliery Company	306,567 09	88,989.10	.....	.....	36.00	88,985.10
W. R. McTurk Coal Company	86,142 02	27,156.28	.....	.....	3.00	27,159.28
W. R. McTurk Coal Company	11,196 01	5,232.90	.....	.....	.....	5,232.90
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.	8,891 17	3,401.14	.....	88.92	.....	3,490.06
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co. ....	.....	.....	228.08	371.92	.....	600.00
Oxford Coal Company	88,834 02	10,498.85	.....	.....	.....	10,498.85
Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	19,516 02	3,938.08	.....	.....	.....	3,938.08
Preston No. 2 Culm Banks	17 00	6.80	.....	.....	.....	6.80
Preston No. 2 Culm Banks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,964,859 07	\$620,479.61	\$5,715.22	\$773.34	\$1,242.00	\$628,210.17

MINING OPERATIONS.

LEASE NO. 1.—HAMMOND COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—In spite of a slight decrease in the production of fresh mined coal for 1912 as compared with 1911, Hammond Colliery reclaimed so much coal from its rich culm banks that it made a large increase in its total shipment and regained first place among the collieries on the Girard Estate, which it last held in 1908. Its shipment of fresh mined coal, viz: 230,772 tons, was $2,480\frac{3}{8}$ tons less than in 1911, but the quantity of coal reclaimed from culm banks, $94,231\frac{1}{8}$ tons, an increase of $48,509\frac{9}{16}$ tons, made a net increase of $46,029\frac{8}{16}$ tons in the total shipment, which was $325,003\frac{1}{8}$ tons.

The largest yearly shipment ever made from this lease and in fact from any lease on the Girard Estate was $414,320\frac{9}{16}$ tons in 1907. The working time for 1912 was 82% of full time, and the average daily shipment was 1316 tons, which was exceeded by Packer No. 1(-5) Colliery with 1438 tons. Hammond's average daily shipment in 1911 was 1086 tons, which shows an increase for 1912 of 230 tons per day.

This colliery is the only colliery on the Girard Estate which has never done any stripping. Water level gangways are advancing east and west on the Bottom Split and east on the Top Split of the Mammoth bed. The only one of the gangways above water level in the Buck Mountain bed, which was advancing at the beginning of the year, has reached the eastern lease limit. These water level gangways are now furnishing 25% of the fresh mined coal, 17% from the Buck Mountain bed, 4% from the two splits of the Mammoth bed, and 4% from the Seven Foot bed.

No coal is now being mined from the first level, and the production from the second level has dropped from 12% in 1911 to 10% in 1912. This comes from the Diamond and Orchard beds.

On the third level, the west gangway in the Diamond bed reached the barrier pillar, the last 47 yards of the gangway rising with the spoon of the basin. Both Orchard gangways are still advancing as is also the west Holmes and west Top Split. The total length of gangway driven on this level was 1547 yards. Its proportion of the output is 61%, only 1% more than in 1911.

On the fourth level the gangways east and west in the Mammoth and Buck Mountain beds are continuing to advance, 549 yards being driven in all. The production from this level is as yet very small, only 4% of the total for the colliery. It will rapidly increase when the shaft is put in operation. The aggregate gangway driven at this colliery in 1912 was 2932 yards, an increase over 1911 of 520 yards, and much more than was driven at any other colliery.

The tunnels on both the third and fourth levels are now completed to the shaft and this will soon be used for hoisting the coal which is now handled through slopes in the Mammoth and Buck Mountain beds. The sinking of this shaft began on May 14th, 1909. The main hoisting engines at the shaft, which have 40 inch x 60 inch cylinders, are now in operation.

The permanent airway in the Skidmore bed has been driven to the surface, and the foundations for a large ventilating fan have been built at its mouth.

In making these developments a number of small beds, the Skidmore, Seven Foot and the leader over the Buck Mountain, have been found to be in a condition which will warrant their being worked in the near future.

One new compressed air locomotive has been added to the haulage equipment. The culm bank material is now brought direct to the breaker by a conveyor line, instead of through the mine workings as in previous years.

The appended tables show the sources of present production and the gangway driven during 1912.

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	Diamond Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Above water level ..	..	..	..	2	2	4	17	25
First level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second level	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	10
Third level	9	5	17	16	10	..	4	61
Fourth level .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	4
All levels	12	12	17	18	15	4	22	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	Diamond Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Above water level ....	...	...	...	200	142	...	494	836
First level .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second level .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third level	197	609	539	202	...	...	...	1,547
Fourth level .....	...	...	...	...	339	...	210	549
All levels	197	609	539	402	481	...	704	2,932

LEASE NO. 2.—EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—No steps have been taken, since the burning on August 23rd, 1910 of the breaker which prepared for market the coal from this lease, for building another breaker or taking the coal elsewhere for preparation. Therefore the only coal shipped to market from this lease during 1912 was $1745\frac{9}{10}$ tons prepared under a sub-lease through the Stanton breaker of the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company. Of this $1219\frac{4}{10}$ tons were mined from the Buck Mountain bed above water level in the main Mahanoy basin and $526\frac{5}{10}$ tons were reclaimed from the remnants of a culm bank.

During the year the slope started in the Seven Foot bed at the eastern end of the lease and passing from that bed through the rock to the Buck Mountain bed, was extended for 34 yards to the slope level, making its total length 307 yards. To meet this slope some work has been done in reopening the east gangway in the Buck Mountain bed on the slope level.

LEASE No. 3.—PACKER No. 1 (-5) COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—There was a large decrease, viz: 62,617 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons in the shipment from Packer No. 1 (-5) Colliery during 1912, as compared with 1911, so that it dropped to second place among the collieries on the Girard Estate. It was first in 1910 and 1911. The total shipment for 1912 was 323,905 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, but only 960 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons of this was reclaimed from culm banks, leaving 322,944 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons of fresh mined coal, in the shipment of which Packer No. 1 (-5) far exceeded any other colliery, yet its shipment of fresh mined coal in 1912 was 16% below that of 1911. The output from the strippings dropped to 28,066 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, and in this respect it was exceeded by Continental Colliery. The average daily shipment was 1438 tons, the highest of any colliery for 1912, but less than its own average of 1472 tons in 1911. Packer No. 1 (-5) Colliery worked 75% of full time in 1912, as compared with an average for all the Girard Estate operations of 79%.

While the production from the strippings was less than in 1911, its proportion of the total was larger, viz: 13%, which with 9% coming from the workings in the Seven Foot bed on the Bear Ridge anticlinal, gives a total of 22% from above water level, as compared with 21% in 1911.

The first level increased its proportion of the shipment from 38% in 1911 to 41% in 1912. On this level the beds now being worked are the Diamond, Little Orchard, Orchard, Mammoth, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain. The east Diamond gangway was stopped at the eastern lease limit. There were 328 yards of gangway driven in the Little Orchard bed, and it continues to furnish 8% of the production. Packer No. 1 (-5) was the first colliery on the Girard Estate to work the Little Orchard bed. It is now being worked at William Penn Colliery also.

The Seven Foot bed is, as in 1911, the only bed now being worked on the plane level. 4% of the production comes from here.

On the second level the gangway driven has been chiefly in the Holmes, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain beds. The production from this level is at present less than in 1911. The development of the Mammoth bed to the west and south of the Bear Ridge anticlinal has been held in abeyance, but in spite

of this the Mammoth bed's proportion of the total production of the colliery has increased to 37%, from 34% in 1911.

The aggregate length of gangway driven at the colliery was 27% less than in 1911.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are as follows:

PRESENT PRODUCTION.									
	Diamond Bed.	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings .....	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	13
Water level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
First level	8	8	6	..	..	9	5	5	41
Plane level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Second level ...	3	..	..	11	..	15	1	3	33
All levels	11	8	6	11	..	37	19	8	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.									
	Diamond Bed.	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Water level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	..	285
First level	297	328	276	..	..	..	278	..	1,179
Plane level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	..	177
Second level	14	..	..	199	..	17	211	165	606
All levels	311	328	276	199	..	17	951	165	2,247

LEASE No. 4.—PACKER No. 2 and No. 4 COLLIERIES.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*

PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY.—The shipment of this colliery was 134,073 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons in 1912, as compared with 162,435 tons in 1911, a decrease of 28,361 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons. It drops from sixth to seventh place among the collieries on the Girard Estate, being passed by Continental. The decrease in fresh mined coal was 38,839 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, or 27% of the shipment from this source in 1911. This was partly made up by an increase in the coal reclaimed from culm banks of 10,478 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons. Exactly the same quantity, viz: 7972 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons was hauled away from the culm banks by the Schuylkill Railway Company in 1912 as in 1911. This is not screened and is classed as rice coal. The coal obtained from strippings also decreased to 10,450 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons. 15%

of the output of the colliery is now coming from this source, and this with 12% from the west drifts in the Buck Mountain bed makes the total proportion from above water level 27%.

Practically all of the coal now being mined on the first and second levels comes from the Buck Mountain bed, with a very little from the Orchard and Mammoth beds. No coal is being mined on the third level. On the fourth and fifth levels the two splits of the Mammoth bed are furnishing 33% of the production, a little less than in 1911. For the whole colliery the proportion from the two splits of the Mammoth bed has decreased from 63% in 1911 to 50% in 1912, while from the Buck Mountain bed there is an increase from 29% to 46%. The Orchard bed furnishes the remaining 4%. No coal is being mined from the Primrose, Holmes, Skidmore or Seven Foot beds.

There was very little gangway driven, only 233 yards, all in the Top Split of the Mammoth bed. This shows a large decrease when compared with 1001 yards driven in 1911.

An electric haulage system is being installed at this colliery, and one motor is in use on the second level. The power is supplied from a plant at Packer No. 4 Colliery.

The tender slope has been concreted for 85 feet from the surface and steel beams are replacing the timber along the second level east Mammoth gangway in the vicinity of the pumps.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are shown in the following tables:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.									
	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings	15	..	..	..	15
Above water level	12
First level	26	26
Second level 4	2	..	..	5	11
Third level
Fourth level	6	4	..	..	3	13
Fifth level	15	8	..	..	..	23
All levels	4	..	..	21	29	..	..	46	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.								
	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	All Beds. Yards.
Above water level
First level
Second level
Third level	12	...	...	...	12
Fourth level
Fifth level	221	...	...	...	221
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All levels	233	...	...	...	233

PACKER NO. 4 COLLIERY.—The total shipment in 1912 of Packer No. 4 Breaker, which prepares for market the coal from the four Packer Collieries was $691,617\frac{5}{8}$ tons. This does not include $7972\frac{1}{8}$ tons hauled by the Schuylkill Railway Company from the culm banks of Packer No. 2 and included in the shipment of that colliery, nor $19,516\frac{3}{8}$ tons estimated to be in that part of the culm banks of Packer No. 3 taken and paid for by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for its right of way, and included in the shipment from Packer No. 3 Colliery. This shipment through Packer No. 4 Breaker is $153,107\frac{1}{8}$ tons less than the shipment for 1911. The breaker worked 81% of full time, as compared with 89% in 1911, and its average daily shipment dropped from 3192 tons to 2849 tons.

The shipment from Packer No. 4 Colliery alone was $104,898\frac{1}{8}$ tons, a decrease of $26,849\frac{5}{8}$ tons as compared with 1911. The decrease in fresh mined coal was $31,885\frac{1}{8}$ tons or 28%, but the coal reclaimed from culm banks was increased $5036\frac{5}{8}$ tons to $23,373\frac{1}{8}$ tons. In spite of the decrease in shipment, the colliery has regained from Oxford Washery, its place as eighth among the operations on the Girard Estate.

There has been little change in the sources of production. The beds now being worked are the Orchard, Primrose, Mammoth, Skidmore, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain. The production from the first level has dropped from 21% in 1911 to

15% in 1912, and from the second level from 51% to 46%, while from the third level there has been an increase from 28% to 39%. There is no mining on the fourth level. The proportion from the Mammoth bed is 33%. No stripping is being done. The gangway driven in 1912 was only 549 yards, a drop of 27% below 1911.

One of the two mine fires on the Girard Estate during 1912 occurred at this colliery on March 6th, in the shaft through which the hoisting rope passes from the surface to the head of the Buck Mountain Slope. It was probably caused by a spark from a locomotive lodging in the shaft timbering, which is very dry. The fire was discovered at 11:15 A. M., and within three minutes the Emergency Fire Brigade had a hose attached and one stream of water on the fire, and within ten minutes two more streams. The fire was extinguished within an hour. Had the fire gained headway it might have become very serious, and its prompt extinguishment shows the efficiency and value of the fire brigades now maintained at all the larger collieries. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company is especially prompt and energetic in fighting fires.

A small dynamo, formerly in use at Centralia Colliery, has been installed at Packer No. 4 Colliery, and four motors are now in use for haulage, one on the surface, one on the first level and two on the second level. The plant also supplies electric power to Packer No. 2 Colliery.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are shown in the following tables:—

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Four Foot Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
First level .....	..	..	..	..	6	..	9	..	15
Second level	10	19	..	..	..	6	10	1	46
Third level .....	..	..	..	..	27	..	10	2	39
Fourth level ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All levels	10	19	..	..	33	6	29	3	100

	GANGWAY DRIVEN.							
	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Four Foot Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	All Beds. Yards.
First level .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...
Second level ...	40	...	...	...	...	163	152	...
Third level .....	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...
Fourth level .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All levels	40	...	...	...	...	202	307	...

LEASE NO. 5.—PACKER NO. 3 COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—The output credited to the Packer No. 3 lease in 1912 was 156,228 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons, 19,516 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons of which was not shipped but the royalty thereon was paid by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, this being the quantity of coal estimated to be in the culm bank which was left to support the track of that Company where the location of its Shamokin Branch was changed in 1909. Even including this tonnage, the shipment of the colliery is 15,764 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons less than in 1911, and it has dropped from fifth to sixth place, which is the lowest it has ever held. In the years previous to 1899, when William Penn Colliery was always first, Packer No. 3 was generally second, but it has now practically no undeveloped coal, and has become largely a robbing proposition, which is being very systematically handled and thoroughly reworked by the lessee.

The Mammoth bed is now furnishing the very large proportion of 86% of the production, of which 8% comes from the strippings, which are now in operation both east and west of the slope. That to the west was begun in 1912 and is on a large scale, extending to the Lehigh Valley Railroad beyond Packer No. 4 Breaker, a distance of 830 yards. The Mammoth bed is also being reworked subterraneously from gangways in the Skidmore bed above water level and on the first, second, third, fourth and sixth levels. The balance of the production is coming in small proportions from the Seven Foot, Skidmore, Buck Mountain and Little Buck Mountain beds. The last is now furnishing only 1% of the production. In 1910 it furnished 9%, and 2% in 1911.

As usual but little gangway was driven, only 456 yards in all, and also as usual chiefly in the Skidmore bed. The decrease in gangway driven as compared with 1911, was 31%.

The following tables show the sources of present production and the gangway driven in 1912.

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	Mammoth Bed. Per Cent.	Skidmore Bed. Per Cent.	Seven Foot Bed. Per Cent.	Buck Mountain Bed. Per Cent.	Little Buck Mountain Bed. Per Cent.	All Beds. Per Cent.
Strippings	8	..	..	..	..	8
Above water level	1	..	1	..	..	2
First level	6	..	..	..	..	6
Second level	21	1	1	..	1	24
Third level	11	1	..	..	..	12
Fourth level	11	2	..	..	..	13
Fifth level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sixth level	28	..	3	4	..	35
Seventh level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eighth level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ninth level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
All levels	86	4	5	4	1	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	Mammoth Bed. Yards.	Skidmore Bed. Yards.	Seven Foot Bed. Yards.	Buck Mountain Bed. Yards.	Little Buck Mountain Bed. Yards.	All Beds. Yards.
Water level	99	..	..	99
First level
Second level	51	31	..	..	..	82
Third level	31	..	..	..	31
Fourth level	181	..	..	..	181
Fifth level
Sixth level	63	..	..	..	63
Seventh level
Eighth level
Ninth level
All levels	51	306	99	..	..	456

LEASE NO. 6.—CONTINENTAL COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—This is one of the few collieries on the Girard Estate which increased their shipments in 1912, as compared with 1911. There was a decrease of $4322\frac{9}{10}$ tons in fresh mined coal, but a greater increase of $8784\frac{1}{8}$ tons in coal reclaimed from culm banks, making a net increase of $4462\frac{9}{10}$ tons. The total shipment for 1912 was $163,613\frac{1}{8}$ tons, of which $10,771\frac{1}{8}$ tons came from the rich culm banks on this lease, and $34,194\frac{1}{10}$ tons from the two stripping operations, the second having been started during the year on the southern outcrop of the Mammoth bed at the west end of the lease. This colliery exceeded all others in its output from strippings. At the close of the year, 28% of the total production was coming from this source. This increases the Mammoth bed's proportion of the production to 56%. The Buck Mountain bed is producing 25% and the Holmes bed is down to 19%. In 1900 the Holmes bed was furnishing 93% of the production.

Only half as much gangway was driven as in 1911, all in the Buck Mountain bed on the north side of the basin.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are as follows:

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings .....	..	28	..	..	28
Above water level .....	..	4	..	..	4
Buck Mountain plane level ..	..	5	..	16	21
Holmes plane level	12	..	..	..	12
Mammoth plane level .....	..	9	..	..	9
First shaft level .....	..	..	..	..	..
Basin slope level	7	7
Second shaft level	9	9
Drainage tunnel level	10	10
All levels	19	56	..	25	100

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GANGWAY DRIVEN.					
	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Holmes plane level
Buck Mountain plane level....	316	316
First shaft level
Basin slope level
Second shaft level	186	186
Drainage tunnel level
All levels	502	502

LEASE NO. 7.—WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY.—*Susquehanna Coal Company, Lessee.*—This colliery, in common with most of those on the Girard Estate, shipped less coal in 1912 than in 1911, the decrease being 29,725 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons or 11%, which is proportionate to the six weeks' suspension in April and May. The total shipment for 1912 was 239,441 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, which continues the colliery in fourth place for the fifth consecutive year. The output from the three strippings increased to 25,575 tons. Practically no coal was reclaimed from culm banks. The working time was 77% of full time, and the average daily shipment 1037 tons, as compared with 1087 tons in 1911.

The strippings are now furnishing 10% of the production and the Mammoth bed altogether 52%. This bed is being mined above water level, and on all four levels below. Coal is coming from the same beds as in 1911, the Orchard, Primrose, Holmes, Four Foot, Mammoth, Skidmore, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain, in nearly the same proportions as in that year, and in addition from the Little Orchard bed, which is now furnishing 2% of the production. The proportion from the Buck Mountain bed has dropped from 12% to 8%.

This is one of the two collieries at which the length of gangway driven in 1912, viz: 1309 yards, exceeded that driven in 1911, the excess being 519 yards or 65%. Nine short tunnels, aggregating 133 yards in length, were driven, one from the Skidmore bed to the Seven Foot bed, and eight from the Skidmore to the Mammoth for the reworking of the latter. Most of the gangway driven was in the two beds last mentioned.

The west Buck Mountain workings, from which the evidences of fire were first noticed in July, 1907, but in which fire was not actually seen until February 21st, 1911, when the territory was sealed off for the second time and with great thoroughness, have not yet been opened. Tests of the air in the sealed district have been taken at frequent intervals and as the percentage of oxygen has been found to be very small and no carbonic monoxide could be detected, there is every reason to believe that the fire has been smothered.

The breaker has been given a general overhauling, all the rotary screens and spiral slate pickers being replaced by shaking screens and jigs, and the gearing of the rolls changed, which has resulted in an increased car yield and a greater proportion of large coal. An aerial tramway has been erected to carry away the ashes from the steam plant.

The sources of present production and the gangway driven are as follows:

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes and Four Foot Beds.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings . .	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
Above water level . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	20
First level. . .	2	2	10	..	..	10	2	1	2	27
Second level . .	2	4	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	16
Third level. . .	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	14
Fourth level. .	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	6	13
All levels. . .	2	6	14	10	..	52	2	6	8	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.

	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes and Four Foot Beds.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Water level . . .	..	..	..	..	..	230	55	..	..	285
Plane level. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	31
First level. . .	..	73	165	..	..	280	76	84	8	686
Second level . .	138	44	182
Third level.	125	125
Fourth level
All levels . .	138	73	165	..	44	510	287	84	8	1,309

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LEASE NO. 8.—KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY.—*Thomas Colliery Company, Lessec.*—This colliery made the smallest proportionate decrease in its shipment for 1912 as compared with 1911, of any colliery on the Girard Estate. The total shipment from the lease was $306,567\frac{9}{10}$ tons, as compared with $327,855\frac{1}{2}$ tons in 1911, a decrease of $21,288\frac{9}{10}$ tons or only 6%, showing that half of the loss in tonnage due to the suspension was made up. It now ranks third instead of second as in 1908, 1910 and 1911. It was first in 1909. The shipment for March was $49,883\frac{5}{8}$ tons, the largest monthly shipment ever made from this lease or from any colliery on the Girard Estate. The average daily shipment of 1233 tons is also greater than was ever before made from this colliery. It worked 82% of full time.

A very large amount of coal was reclaimed from culm banks, viz: $102,006\frac{3}{4}$ tons, an increase of $33,663\frac{1}{2}$ tons over 1911. These culm banks will not last much longer and the output from them will now decrease. The fresh mined coal prepared through the breaker decreased $53,788\frac{1}{2}$ tons. There was also a decrease in the coal prepared from the stripping at the western end of the lease by William Niswenter under a sub-lease. This amounted to $2889\frac{1}{2}$ tons, a decrease of $1163\frac{1}{2}$ tons below 1911. The output of the main strippings also decreased, being only 16,909 tons.

The proportion of the production of fresh mined coal coming from the Mammoth bed is now 44%, an increase of 1% over 1911. Of this 8% is from strippings, 4% from the first level, 31% from the second level, where this bed is being very carefully and thoroughly reworked, and 1% from the No. 4 Slope workings at the extreme southeast corner of the lease. The Buck Mountain bed's proportion has dropped from 43% to 37%. The balance comes from the Skidmore and Seven Foot beds. The Little Buck Mountain bed is not being worked at present, but an air compressor has been installed and it is expected that by using compressed air the gangway in this thin bed can be driven at such a reduction in cost as to make the bed workable.

There was naturally a marked decrease in the length of gangway driven in new ground, which was 1193 yards. As

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usual much gangway has been driven from rock holes from the Skidmore bed through old workings in the Mammoth bed, and in this way a vast amount of coal is being and will be won. The Buck Mountain bed is also being reworked above the second level.

The second of the two mine fires which occurred on the Girard Estate during 1912, was discovered at this colliery on the evening of July 1st by the watchman at No. 3 Slope, which is near the eastern lease limit. The fire was in the timbering near the outlet of the travelling way in the Seven Foot bed. The watchman at once notified the colliery officials, who responded quickly and the fire was soon extinguished. It probably started from a smoldering lamp left among the timbers by a miner upon quitting work for the day.

The gangway driven in new ground during 1912 and the sources of present production are shown in detail in the following tables:

PRESENT PRODUCTION.						
	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	Little Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings	8	..	..	..	..	8
First level	4	2	..	2	..	8
Second level	31	1	..	5	..	37
Third level .....	..	..	3	16	..	19
Fourth level .....	..	..	..	4	..	4
No. 3 slope .....	..	..	6	10	..	16
No. 4 slope	1	7	..	..	..	8
All levels	44	10	9	37	..	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN.						
	Mammoth Bed	Skidmore Bed	Seven Foot Bed	Buck Mountain Bed	Little Buck Mountain Bed	All Beds
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
First level
Second level	226	..	..	..	226
Third level	236	145	..	381
Fourth level	63	..	63
No. 3 slope	120	280	..	400
No. 4 slope	123	123
All levels	349	356	488	..	1,193

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LEASE NO. 9.—GIRARD COLLIERY.—*W. R. McTurk Coal Company, Lessee.*—The shipment from this lease for 1912 was 86,142 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons, a decrease of 16,574 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons as compared with 1911, but the shipment credited to the West Bear Ridge lease and prepared for market through Girard Breaker was 11,196 $\frac{1}{6}$ tons, an increase of 3296 $\frac{8}{9}$ tons, so that the total shipment by the lessee amounted to 97,338 $\frac{8}{9}$ tons, a net decrease of 13,278 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Of this the culm banks furnished 37,519 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The colliery worked only 73% of full time.

All the West Bear Ridge coal comes from strippings. This furnishes 25% of the fresh mined coal. Of the fresh mined coal from the Girard lease, the Buck Mountain bed furnishes about half and the balance is divided between the Primrose, Holmes, Mammoth and Seven Foot beds. No gangway was driven during the year.

The slope, started in 1911 from a point on the surface north of and outside of the workable coal measures, cut the thin seam of coal underlying the Buck Mountain bed upon the south side of the anticlinal as planned, and has been continued on this seam for a total length of 80 yards. It has 57 yards to go before it will reach the elevation of the first level workings, where the water will be tapped by a tunnel from this new slope. Pending the unwatering of the first level and its reopening, the sources of coal supply for this colliery are very limited.

The new steam plant of water tube boilers of a rated capacity of 1500 horse power is now in operation, permitting the use of barley coal for fuel instead of rice coal as heretofore.

The sources of present production from the Girard and West Bear Ridge leases are as follows:

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	Primrose Bed	Holmes Bed	Mammoth Bed	Seven Foot Bed	Buck Mountain Bed	All Beds
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
West Bear Ridge Strippings	..	..	25	..	..	25
Water level	8	14	6	11	..	39
Seven-foot slope level ....	..	..	..	..	36	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
All levels	8	14	31	11	36	100

LEASE NO. 10.—WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY.—The coal in this colliery is now divided between two lessees as follows:—

W. R. McTurk Coal Company.—From this lease, which covers only the southern outcrop of all the beds of coal above an elevation of 1010 feet above mean tide, there was mined $11,196\frac{1}{6}$ tons in 1912, an increase over 1911 of $3296\frac{8}{10}$ tons. This came entirely from the strippings on the Mammoth bed outcrop. The lease expires on December 31st, 1913, after which the coal now covered by it will be included in the lease to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company.

Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company.—This lease covers all the coal of West Bear Ridge Colliery not included in the last mentioned lease. The water level tunnel on the north side of the basin, which had just been started at the beginning of the year, has been driven to the Little Buck Mountain bed, a distance of 66 yards. It also cut the Skidmore, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain beds. There was not lift enough on the Skidmore bed to warrant working it, and the Seven Foot Bed, though thick, was in a confused condition. The Buck Mountain bed is in fair condition, better in fact than was expected, and gangways have been driven east and west in it a total length of 445 yards. The Little Buck Mountain bed is thin and irregular. A pair of hoisting engines with 20 inch x 30 inch cylinders has been placed on top of the mountain above the southern outcrop of the Little Buck Mountain bed, and a slope will be sunk on this bed to develop the coal below water level when the water has been removed, for which purpose a large pumping plant has been installed at Stanton Colliery on the adjacent Gilbert and Sheaffer lands. A large steam plant has also been built on these lands, which will furnish power for the joint operations.

The coal mined from the gangways in the Buck Mountain bed above referred to is dumped into a small cleaner at the mouth of the tunnel, where the large rock is removed and the coal crushed to "steamboat" size, after which it is loaded into railroad cars and hauled to Stanton Breaker to be prepared for market. The first shipment was made on August 19th, 1912, and the total shipment for the year was $8891\frac{1}{6}$ tons.

LEASE NO. 11.—JOHN BARBER TRACT.—The coal in this tract was covered by two leases, one to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, under which $11,440\frac{1}{2}$ tons were shipped through Knickerbocker Colliery, from 1886 to 1890 inclusive, and the second to Price, Glenn and O'Hearn under which $11,961\frac{1}{2}$ tons were shipped from 1905 to 1908 inclusive, making a total output of $23,401\frac{1}{2}$ tons. This coal came wholly from the Buck Mountain bed. The breaker built by the second lessees was removed during 1912.

LEASE NO. 12.—CULM BANKS DEPOSITED ON THE JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT FROM PRESTON NO. 2 COLLIERY.—Only 17 tons of coal were taken from these banks during 1912 under the permit given to Thomas J. Leahan of Girardville. This coal is classed as Size No. 1, the total royalty paid being \$6.80. The total output from these banks has been $326,703\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

LEASE NO. 13.—KIMBERLEY (part of Draper) COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—As the Mammoth bed stripping on this lease was entirely exhausted during 1911, there was a large falling off in the quantity of coal shipped in 1912, which was $14,300\frac{5}{8}$ tons, as compared with $23,351\frac{1}{2}$ tons in 1911. This coal came from the Mammoth, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain beds in about equal proportions, as shown in the following table:

PRESENT PRODUCTION.

	Mammoth Bed	Skidmore Bed	Seven Foot Bed	Buck Mountain Bed	All Beds
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
No. 4 slope level	38	..	19	26	83
No. 5 slope level .....	..	..	9	8	17
	—	—	—	—	—
All levels	38	..	28	34	100

LEASE NO. 14.—OXFORD WASHERY.—CULM BANKS DEPOSITED UNDER FORMER LEASE OF WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY. *Oxford Coal Company, Lessee.*—As this plant worked only

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74% of full time during 1912 as compared with 94% in 1911, the shipment was much reduced, being 88,834 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons, a decrease as compared with the previous year of 51,111 $\frac{9}{16}$ tons or 37%. These banks have been very thoroughly worked by the present lessee, and are almost exhausted. The total shipments from them have been 953,599 tons.

SURFACE LEASES TO COLLIERIES.—*Thomas Paschall Tract.*—The lease of 5 $\frac{1}{16}$ acres of the surface of this tract, including the right to transport coal from other lands through and over it, to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company, has been enlarged to cover in all 10 $\frac{9}{16}$ acres with an increase in the minimum annual rental to \$600, which was the amount realized from the lease in 1912, as the coal transported through it was only 7548 $\frac{9}{16}$ tons, upon which the royalty was less than the minimum rental.

Nathan Beach and John Blakey Tracts.—The rental of 32 acres of these tracts, on which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have been granted the right to dump rock and ashes from its Gilberton Colliery, this rental being based on the shipment from the colliery, amounted to \$712.15 for 1912.

SURFACE LEASES.—The income for 1912 from rental of farms, lots, reservoir sites, rights of way and other surface rights was \$16,492.01.

The farm leases are:—

FARM LEASES.

Farm.	Acres Leased.	Acres Cultivated.	Name of Tract.	Present Farm Tenant
No. 1.....	100	52	Joseph Evans.	Peter C. Barron.
No. 2.....	119	69	Thomas Davison.	Rebecca Powell.
No. 3.....	111	74	Joseph Evans.	Joseph Honis.
No. 4.....	108	72	Joseph Evans.	Olof B. Lundahl.
No. 5.....	117	55	Joseph Evans.	Carl J. Lundahl.
No. 6.....	113	54	Thomas Davison.	Rebecca Powell.
Total.....	668	376		

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The other surface leases are divided as follows:—

Lot leases	566
Surface leases to collieries	4
Reservoir sites	4
Rights of way for railroads	12
Rights of way for pole lines	4
Rights of way for pipe lines	5
Total	595

TIMBER CUT from the stripping areas on the William Penn, Packer No. 1, Hammond and Continental colliery leases brought in an income of \$2576.91, and fallen and dead timber cut from the Herman Beatty, Peter Beatty, Samuel Beatty, Simeon Beatty, John Donaldson, Alexander Gibson, Charles Cochran, James Chapman, Alexander Rorison and Thomas Davison tracts, an income of \$1039.53 during 1912, a total from this source of \$3616.44.

There was only one small forest fire on the Girard Estate during 1912. This burned over thirty acres of the Edward Lynch tract.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS from the sale of stone, sand, wood, etc., amounted to \$14.00.

SURFACE SALES.—Two sites for cemeteries on the James McNeal tract north of Shenandoah and outside of the coal measures, were sold during 1912. One to The Sons of Jacob Hebrew Congregation of Shenandoah, contained $1\frac{7}{10}$ acres, and the other to the Saint Alexander Newski Orthodox Society of Shenandoah contained $1\frac{8}{10}$ acres. The aggregate consideration was \$352.00.

THE WATER MAINS on the Girard Estate, ten and one-third miles in length, are leased to The Girard Water Company, but are maintained and changed as required, over territory undermined and broken by mining operations, at the expense of the Girard Estate.

THE PUBLIC ROADS in Butler, Mahanoy, West Mahanoy and Kline Townships, Schuylkill County, and in Conyngham Township, Columbia County, were made and repaired in 1912, as in former years, by the large taxpayers in each Township, under the Act of Assembly of June 22nd, 1893, without the levy of a road tax.

The rates of the tax levies for 1912 in each township and borough, for county, borough, school, poor and road purposes, including under the last head the voluntary assessments made by the Taxpayers' Association, and also including for the first time a light tax, are as follows:

TAX LEVIES, 1912.

TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH	COUNTY	BOROUGH	SCHOOL	ROAD	POOR	LIGHT	1912 TOTAL
	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills
Butler	7½	. . .	14	9 $\frac{8}{10}$	. . .	. . .	31 $\frac{1}{10}$
Mahanoy . . .	7½	. . .	11	4 $\frac{1}{10}$	. . .	. . .	22 $\frac{8}{10}$
West Mahanoy	7½	. . .	20	6	. . .	. . .	33 $\frac{8}{10}$
Union	7½	. . .	5	10	. . .	. . .	22 $\frac{8}{10}$
East Union . .	7½	. . .	12	10	. . .	. . .	29 $\frac{8}{10}$
Delano	7½	. .	18	10	. . .	. . .	35 $\frac{8}{10}$
Kline	7½	. . .	25	9	. . .	. . .	41 $\frac{8}{10}$
Shenandoah .	7½	16	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . .	. . .	. . .	46 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gilberton . .	7½	10	20	. . . .	. . .	. . .	37 $\frac{8}{10}$
Girardville . .	7½	10	25	. . . .	. . .	. . .	42 $\frac{8}{10}$
Conyngham .	5	. . .	18	12 $\frac{8}{10}$	15	2	52 $\frac{8}{10}$

The total taxes levied against the Girard Estate for 1912 were \$70,495.20, as compared with \$67,752.83 for 1911, an increase of \$2742.37, or 4%.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES ARCHBALD, JR.,

DECEMBER 31st, 1912.

Engineer Girard Estate.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LOUIS WAGNER, *President*,

SAMUEL BELL, JR.,	HOBART A. HARE,
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,	ALFRED MOORE,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
JOHN K. CUMING,	WILLIAM POTTER,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	EDWARD B. SMITH,
EDWIN S. STUART.	

OFFICERS.

SecretaryGEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK, Philadelphia.
TreasurerLOUIS OTTO HEILAND, Philadelphia.
General ManagerJAMES ARCHBALD, Jr., Pottsville.
SolicitorSAMUEL H. KAERCHER, Pottsville.

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THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

To the President and Board of Directors of The Girard Water Company.

GENTLEMEN: In spite of the very light demand for water during the months of April and May, for which two months the aggregate consumption, owing to the suspension of mining operations, was less than for one month under ordinary conditions, the total quantity of water supplied by The Girard Water Company in 1912, viz: 444,729,136 gallons, was greater by 58,901,620 gallons, or 15 per cent., than in 1907, the year of greatest consumption previously.

The precipitation for 1912 was 57 55/100 inches, which is 3 6/10 inches, or 7 per cent., above the average for the twenty-six years during which observations have been taken on the water shed of The Girard Water Company. This was fairly well distributed, as shown graphically on the following page and as a result the supply of stored water was at no time at an alarmingly low stage, being lowest on August 10th at 102,959,154 gallons. All the reservoirs were full to their capacity of 177,029,903 gallons at the beginning of the year, but began to go down on January 7th. They were full again on March 22nd, but only until May 29th. They now, at the close of the year, contain 154,250,974 gallons with every indication that they will soon be full.

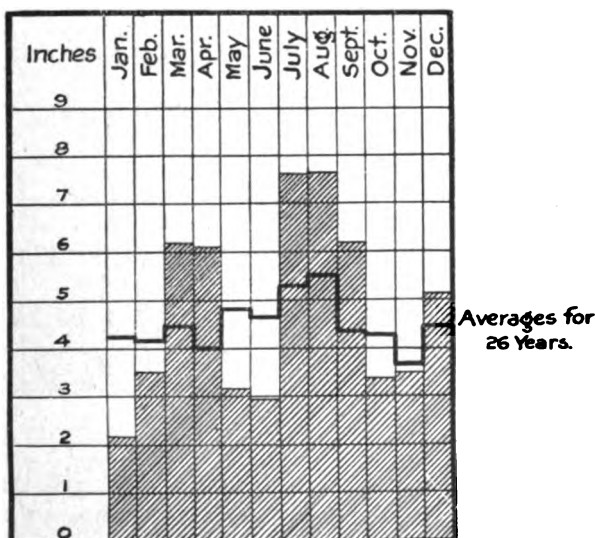
There was no restriction of the supply during 1912 to any of the customers of the Company.

The monthly precipitations of 1912 and the quantities of water stored on the last days of each month were:—

Monthly Precipitation 1912.		Quantity of Water Stored.	
January	2.17 inches.	January 31st	153,758,646 gallons.
February	3.51 "	February 29th	137,655,035 "
March	6.21 "	March 31st	177,029,903 "
April	6.10 "	April 30th	177,029,903 "
May	3.17 "	May 31st	175,033,720 "
June	2.98 "	June 30th	139,616,582 "
July	7.62 "	July 31st	115,731,362 "
August	7.63 "	August 31st	124,651,160 "
September	6.19 "	September 30th	120,802,227 "
October	3.36 "	October 31st	120,703,810 "
November	3.49 "	November 30th	134,342,248 "
December	5.12 "	December 31st	154,250,974 "

These monthly precipitations and their relation to the average precipitations of each month for twenty-six years, are shown graphically by the following chart:—

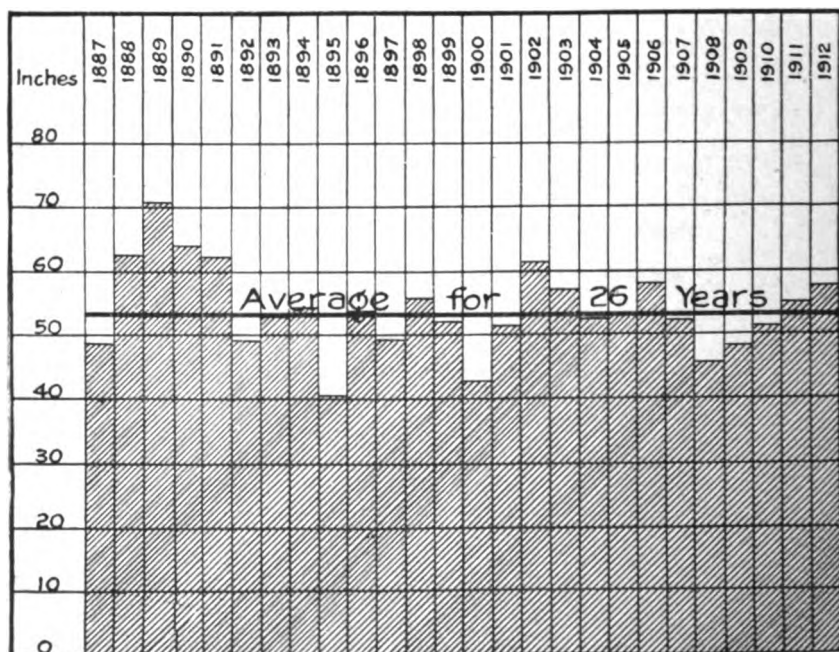
MONTHLY PRECIPITATION, 1912.



It may be noted that the precipitation for six of the months was above the average for each month and for the other six months below the average, the deficiencies being well distributed.

The yearly precipitations for the twenty-six years from 1887 to 1912 inclusive, and the average for this period, are also shown graphically on the chart below.

YEARLY PRECIPITATION.



There has been a uniform increase in precipitation for the four years since 1908, which was a year of severe drouth.

Both the yearly and monthly precipitations for the twenty-six years from 1887 to 1912 inclusive, and the averages for each year and each month, are set forth in detail in the following table:—

TABLE OF MONTHLY PRECIPITATIONS FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS
FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE RESERVOIRS OF THE
GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
January ...	5.03	3.50	3.80	2.94	8.74	8.46	4.09	2.72	3.82	inches
February ...	5.32	3.45	1.66	4.56	4.36	1.46	7.00	5.52	1.54	"
March	1.32	4.35	2.77	5.25	4.08	7.60	4.82	1.13	2.80	"
April	3.13	3.29	7.23	4.40	3.54	1.77	3.58	5.43	4.91	"
May	3.65	7.08	6.93	12.41	1.80	4.95	8.51	12.69	3.33	"
June	6.52	6.50	8.01	4.56	3.70	7.62	2.17	1.79	2.77	"
July	3.51	3.34	9.46	6.36	9.64	4.35	4.87	2.50	2.73	"
August	8.79	8.58	6.03	6.48	9.47	2.56	4.11	1.47	4.69	"
September .	3.41	8.18	6.50	4.51	1.99	3.42	3.10	5.74	2.69	"
October ...	1.16	4.83	4.41	6.24	3.77	0.41	3.87	7.66	3.47	"
November .	1.98	4.90	10.16	1.67	5.12	4.70	3.57	2.99	2.71	"
December .	4.91	4.62	3.31	4.65	6.23	2.02	3.23	4.75	4.65	"
Year	48.73	62.62	70.27	64.03	62.44	49.32	52.92	54.39	40.11	inches
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	
January ...	1.39	2.59	5.43	2.76	2.65	2.48	4.22	4.28	5.78	inches
February ...	6.40	3.46	1.77	6.69	5.63	1.03	6.45	5.86	2.91	"
March	6.00	2.89	4.26	4.85	5.50	5.68	6.39	4.72	5.39	"
April	1.88	3.77	4.21	2.02	0.94	2.52	3.57	4.23	3.42	"
May	2.23	8.27	6.33	3.53	1.29	5.59	1.31	2.28	4.01	"
June	5.14	4.17	2.38	5.40	3.70	1.39	7.76	7.95	5.95	"
July	11.30	5.58	4.84	4.99	6.96	3.21	5.02	6.19	4.26	"
August	1.28	2.64	11.32	7.40	4.77	12.05	2.83	5.15	4.04	"
September .	3.26	2.48	1.14	6.65	1.22	4.20	8.44	3.05	6.50	"
October ...	5.55	1.98	6.18	1.02	3.32	2.81	6.92	6.75	4.42	"
November .	8.05	6.12	5.00	2.63	3.77	2.51	1.60	1.87	2.55	"
December .	1.20	5.92	3.02	4.19	3.03	7.87	7.04	4.83	3.28	"
Year	53.68	49.87	55.88	52.13	42.78	51.34	61.55	57.16	52.51	inches
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Average for Twenty-six Years.	
January ...	6.29	3.74	4.66	3.33	3.79	6.88	4.41	2.17	4.23	inches
February ...	2.12	3.80	2.66	7.70	6.95	4.44	2.33	3.51	4.18	"
March	6.57	7.22	3.31	4.40	4.64	0.79	3.31	6.21	4.47	"
April	2.71	6.21	2.46	3.08	7.56	7.75	4.37	6.10	4.00	"
May	2.50	3.41	1.91	5.78	3.59	5.70	3.36	3.17	4.83	"
June	2.47	8.17	4.99	1.10	3.94	5.86	3.36	2.98	4.63	"
July	5.27	5.20	4.17	6.08	3.36	1.96	5.07	7.62	5.30	"
August	6.79	2.75	3.38	3.47	1.60	3.32	10.12	7.63	5.49	"
September .	4.32	4.55	8.50	2.05	2.52	5.35	3.69	6.19	4.37	"
October ...	5.90	5.96	3.84	4.14	4.48	1.94	7.23	3.36	4.29	"
November .	3.01	1.83	4.41	0.82	1.64	3.80	4.11	3.49	3.66	"
December .	4.99	5.24	7.89	3.71	4.04	3.63	3.72	5.12	4.50	"
Year	52.94	58.08	52.18	45.66	48.11	51.42	55.08	57.55	53.95	inches

The smallest annual precipitation in this period of twenty-six years was 40.11 inches in 1895, the largest, 70.27 inches in 1889.

The smallest monthly precipitation was 0.41 inches in October, 1892, the largest, 12.69 inches in May, 1894.

The average monthly precipitation for the past twenty-six years has been 4.50 inches, and the average annual precipitation 53.95 inches.

The reservoirs have never been full for even six months in any calendar year and of late years have been full for less than three months, as is shown in the following table:—

DURATION OF FULL SUPPLY OF STORED WATER.

Year.	Months.	Year.	Months.
1884	1	1899	5
1885	3½	1900	2½
1886	3½	1901	3
1887	2	1902	4
1888	5	1903	4½
1889	4	1904	2½
1890	0	1905	1
1891	1	1906	5¼
1892	3	1907	3¾
1893	2½	1908	5½
1894	3	1909	3¾
1895	3	1910	2½
1896	4½	1911	2¼
1897	3	1912	2½
1898	2½		

During 1910 and 1911 there was a period of over a year and a quarter, viz, from July 3d, 1910, to October 24th, 1911, when the reservoirs were full for only two days, April 28th and 29th, 1911.

The quantities of water supplied monthly in 1912 were as follows:—

WATER SUPPLIED MONTHLY IN 1912.

Month.	Quantity. Gallons.	Month.	Quantity. Gallons.
January	49,965,400	Forward	215,595,984
February	47,567,484	July	40,434,200
March	39,538,200	August	35,110,800
April	16,841,400	September	38,621,636
May	20,656,100	October	40,199,700
June	41,027,400	November	32,496,800
		December	42,270,016
6 months	215,595,984	12 months	444,729,136

The above table shows that for three months of 1912, viz, January, February and December, the consumption exceeded the highest heretofore, which was 42,229,224 gallons in February, 1907. The very large consumption in January and February, 1912, was due to the extreme and long-continued cold weather. For thirteen consecutive days in January the minimum temperature at the reservoirs ranged from 2° below zero

to 24° below, and for ten consecutive days in February from zero to 15° below zero.

The quantity of water supplied in 1912, viz, 444,729,136 gallons, is very much in excess of that of any previous year, as shown in the following table:—

WATER SUPPLIED ANNUALLY DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE GIRARD

WATER COMPANY.			
Year.	Gallons. Quantity.	Year.	Gallons. Quantity.
		Forward....	2,107,517,400
1884.....	92,848,023	1898.....	217,984,908
1885.....	149,350,286	1899.....	240,222,970
1886.....	123,716,803	1900.....	287,858,147
1887.....	81,318,299	1901.....	305,741,901
1888.....	102,205,751	1902.....	340,470,868
1889.....	103,896,900	1903.....	371,724,123
1890.....	122,503,850	1904.....	382,970,724
1891.....	125,115,998	1905.....	370,986,212
1892.....	170,985,664	1906.....	351,633,848
1893.....	191,642,967	1907.....	385,827,516
1894.....	219,485,513	1908.....	308,200,912
1895.....	225,386,086	1909.....	276,215,812
1896.....	187,436,786	1910.....	371,950,284
1897.....	211,624,474	1911.....	373,295,528
	<hr/>	1912.....	444,729,136
	2,107,517,400		
		Total.....	7,137,330,289

The quantities of water supplied to each individual consumer in 1911 and 1912 and the percentages to each class of consumers, is as follows:

QUANTITIES OF WATER SUPPLIED IN 1911 AND 1912.

	1911.		1912.
To Packer No. 4 Colliery	45,823,228 gallons.		68,846,036 gallons.
" Hammond Colliery	59,700,200 "		59,467,500 "
" Bast Colliery	35,244,600 "		52,968,600 "
" William Penn Colliery	35,265,200 "		38,832,600 "
" Girard Colliery	15,371,200 "		24,773,200 "
" Packer No. 1 (shaft)	20,205,800 "		21,364,100 "
" Packer No. 2 Colliery	16,570,600 "		19,028,100 "
" Oxford Washery	15,764,000 "		14,005,100 "
" Packer No. 1 (slope)	12,000,000 "		12,000,000 "
" Packer No. 3 Colliery	10,198,700 "		11,226,500 "
" Girard Mammoth Colliery	3,697,000 "		4,979,600 "
Total for colliery use	269,841,628 gallons.		327,491,336 gallons.
	73%		74%
To Schuylkill Railway Company	10,773,700 gallons.		10,883,700 gallons.
" Lehigh Valley Railroad Company ..	5,742,300 "		5,711,100 "
" Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.	1,678,300 "		1,613,600 "
Total for railroads	18,194,300 gallons.		18,208,400 gallons.
	5%		4%

To Borough of Girardville	42,244,600 gallons.	52,231,400 gallons.
" William Penn Village	18,000,000 "	18,000,000 "
" Shenandoah Citizens' Water and Gas Company	6,767,500 "	9,272,500 "
" Moran & Cuff, Connerton and Rappahannock	7,040,200 "	7,524,000 "
" Annie V. McDonald, West Lost Creek	5,693,000 "	6,803,400 "
" Lehigh Valley Coal Company Houses at Lost Creek	2,837,200 "	2,898,800 "
" William Parfitt <i>et al.</i> , East Lost Creek	1,604,300 "	1,375,700 "
" William Wilkinson <i>et al.</i> , North Lost Creek	956,000 "	796,900 "
" Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. Houses at Hammond Colliery School District of West Mahanoy Township	113,600 "	100,500 "
" William Hefner, Lost Creek	3,400 " "
Total for domestic use	85,259,800 gallons. 22%	99,029,400 gallons. 22%
Total to all consumers	373,295,528 gallons. 100%	444,729,136 gallons. 100%

This table shows that the increase is due entirely to the demands of the mining operations and of the two boroughs of Girardville and Shenandoah.

The total income from water supplied during 1912 was \$37,-761.41, and was the largest in the history of the Company. For the past six years it has been:—

INCOME FROM WATER SUPPLIED.

1907.....	\$31,934.98	1910.....	\$31,609.93
1908.....	26,076.75	1911.....	31,167.10
1909.....	23,100.88	1912.....	37,761.41

The average price received for all water sold during 1912 was 8 49/100 cents per thousand gallons, as compared with 8 35/100 cents in 1911, an increase of 14/100 of a cent.

The average prices received for all water sold in the last six years have been:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER THOUSAND GALLONS.

1907.....	8.28 cents.	1910.....	8.50 cents.
1908.....	8.50 "	1911.....	8.35 "
1909.....	8.36 "	1912.....	8.49 "

The average prices vary with the proportion in which the total quantity of water sold is covered by the two forms of agreement, one of which provides for a rate of five cents per thousand gallons for the first million gallons in each month, and ten cents per thousand gallons thereafter, the minimum

charge being \$50.00 per month, and the other for a flat rate of ten cents per thousand gallons for all water used.

Five new agreements were made, three of which cover lands purchased to provide sources for an additional water supply, one a supply of water for a school house, and one a right of way for a pole line.

The number of agreements now in force is thirty-seven, made up as follows:—

AGREEMENTS IN FORCE.

Supplying water to collieries	10
“ “ “ towns and villages	8
“ “ “ railroads	3
Reservoir sites and water rights	4
Farm and lot leases	9
Right of way for railroad	1
“ “ “ “ pole line	1
Ice privilege	1
Total	37

The aggregate income accruing for 1912 from the agreements other than those for supplying water was \$1,697.79. The taxes for 1912 on land not used for water purposes amounted to \$2,497.08.

The plans for securing additional sources of water supply, which owed their inception to the inadequacy of the present sources in times of drouth and in the face of a steadily increasing demand, have been forced to an active development by the necessity, which will soon arise, for abandoning the present sources altogether, to allow the mining of the coal under the water sheds.

The execution of these plans has not yet been formally authorized, and nothing has been done under them except the further purchase of 244 64/100 acres of land on the water shed of Dresher's Run, as shown in detail below, and the staking out of a reservoir site thereon, from which the timber is now being removed. Negotiations for the balance of this water shed are progressing favorably.

The land now owned by The Girard Water Company is:—

Land acquired prior to December 31st, 19117,589.69 acres.
 Lands acquired in 1912:—

From Samuel Stauffer	22.95 acres.
“ George Dresher	30.24 “
“ Peter Dresher	12.57 “
“ Joseph Stauffer	98.74 “
“ Charles Stauffer	80.14 “
	<hr/> 244.64 “

Total land, December 31st, 19127,834.33 acres.

In addition to this land the property of The Girard Water Company consists of:—

Four reservoirs, viz:—

Reservoir.	Depth of Water.	Water Area.	Capacity.	Built.
No. 1	8.00 feet.	0.25 acres.	400,000 gallons.	1879
“ 2	23.40 “	8.55 “	29,956,785 “	1880-81
“ 3	28.00 “	18.31 “	73,092,228 “	1884-85
“ 4	27.30 “	21.90 “	73,580,890 “	1893

Total capacity177,029,903 gallons.

2 stone cottages for reservoir watchmen, 4 farm houses and barns and 6½ miles of stone wall enclosing the water shed of Lost Creek.

The pipe lines through which the water is distributed are owned and maintained by the Girard Estate, a rental being paid for their use by The Girard Water Company.

The proving of the beds of coal underlying the lands of The Girard Water Company, which was completed in 1911 as far as the water sheds tributary to the reservoirs were concerned, was continued during 1912 under the water shed of Kehley's Run, upon which are the reservoirs of the Shenandoah Citizens' Water and Gas Company, but which is owned by The Girard Water Company. Some coal was found under this water shed but not in the quantity which was expected, the basin being shallow, short and very narrow. This proving work was finished on October 11th, 1912.

While definite arrangements for mining the coal under the water sheds of Lost Creek and Raven Run have been made,

these arrangements will not be put into effect until other sources of water supply are available, and then with a reservation of the small amount of coal under Reservoirs No. 2 and No. 3, and of enough surface to protect these reservoirs from contamination, so that they can be permanently used for the storage and distribution of the water which will be pumped up from the streams recently acquired in the Catawissa Valley. It is probable that even Reservoir No. 4 can be used for at least three years.

In 1912, as in 1911, there were no forest fires on the water sheds of The Girard Water Company, and practically none on the outlying lands, as only one small fire occurred in July, burning over 40 acres of the Jeremiah Jackson tract. This is due partly to the fact that there was no extended period of dry weather during 1912, and partly to the fire patrols maintained on Sundays and holidays, the stricter administration and observance of the trespass laws and the general watchfulness at all times on the part of the employees of The Girard Water Company and the Girard Estate.

Major Emil C. Wagner, Superintendent of The Girard Water Company since it began business on January 1st, 1884, a period of twenty-nine years, died at midnight on December 16th, 1912. He served the Company faithfully and well and did much to make it of value to the mining tenants of the Girard Estate and to the Borough of Girardville and other villages in the vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES ARCHBALD, JR.,
General Manager.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 31st, 1912.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY

RECORD OF RAIN AND SNOW FALLS

(Expressed in Inches and Hundredths)

DURING THE YEAR 1912

At Lost Creek Dams, on North Mahanoy Mountain, Schuylkill County, Penna. Elevation above Tide, 1605 Feet.

DATE.	SNOW FALL.	MELTED SNOW.	RAIN FALL.	TOTAL PRECIPITATION.	DATE.	SNOW FALL.	MELTED SNOW.	RAIN FALL.	TOTAL PRECIPITATION.
January 2....	25	.02		.02	May 5.....			ts	
" 4....	2.00	.16		.16	" 6.....			ts	
" 7....	.30	.06		.06	" 7.....			1.15	.42
" 8....	2.00	.20		.20	" 8.....			.06	ts
" 9....	rh		.24	.24	" 9.....			ts	.12
" 11....	4.00				" 12....			ts	.40
" 12....		.36		.36	" 13....			t	
" 15....					" 14....			ts	
" 16....	t				" 15....			.70	
" 19....			.50	.50	" 17....			.07	
" 23....	t				" 18....			ts	.04
" 25....	3.00	.21		.21	" 24....			.07	
" 26....	1.50	.10		.10	" 25....			.37	
" 27....	.50	.04		.04	" 26....			ts	.24
" 28....	.50	.04	rh .14	.18	" 27....			ts	6.19
" 29....	.25	.02		.02	" 28....				
" 30....	1.00	.08		.08	" 29....				3.17
" 31....	15.50	1.29	.88	2.17					
February 1....	.25	.01		.01	June 2.....			.71	
" 2....	2.00	.14		.14	" 4.....			.65	
" 3....	4.00	.28		.28	" 6.....			ts	
" 4....	t				" 12....			t	
" 6....	t				" 15....			.25	
" 10....	.50				" 16....			t	
" 12....		.02		.02	" 17....			.41	
" 19....			.02	.02	" 21....			.08	
" 20....		rh ts	.04	.04	" 23....			.35	
" 21....	t	rh ts	1.30	1.30	" 25....			.04	
" 22....	2.00	.21		.21	" 29....			.35	
" 26....	3.00	rh .35	ts .76	1.11				2.98	2.98
" 27....	1.00	.08		.08					
" 28....	t								
" 29....	12.75	1.09	2.42	3.51					
March 1....	.25	.01		.01	July 4.....			1.08	
" 4....	1.00	.09		.09	" 5.....			.60	
" 5....	1.50	.16		.16					
									3.36
									3.36

[illegible]

JAMES ARCHBALD, Jr., General Manager.

THE GIRARD WATER CO.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Assets and Liabilities, December 31st, 1912.

ASSETS.

Real estate, reservoirs, buildings, etc.	\$273,575.36	
Cash	8,737.29	
Water rents, etc., due and uncol- lected	651.90	
		<u>\$282,964.55</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$240,000.00	
Dividends uncollected	546.50	
Ground rent paid in advance	6.00	
		<u>240,552.50</u>
Surplus		<u><u>\$42,412.05</u></u>

Cash Receipts and Payments during the Year 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Water rents	\$37,124.66	
Rent of real estate	1,643.08	
Interest bank account	255.89	
Ice cutting	255.00	
Sale of timber	44.03	
		<u>\$39,322.66</u>
Sale of capital stock, 250 shares @ \$100	25,000.00	
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	9,714.04	
		<u></u>
Amount carried forward	\$74,036.70	

Amount brought forward \$74,036.70

PAYMENTS.—EXPENSES.

Taxes	\$3,855.06	
Rent of pipe lines	15,000.00	
Repairs and improvements to reservoirs	63.10	
Salaries	1,953.33	
Traveling expenses	46.00	
Miscellaneous expenses ..	515.19	
Stationery and printing ..	75.85	
Forestry	344.42	
General maintenance	22.00	
		\$21,874.95
Dividends	11,975.00	
Purchase of land on Whiskey Mill Creek	47.50	
Purchase of land on Dreshers Run ..	30,419.81	
Construction of Reservoir No. 5 ...	969.40	
Erection of Pumping Station, Dresh- ers Run	12.75	
		65,299.41
<i>Cash balance, December 31, 1912</i>		<u>\$8,737.29</u>

LOUIS OTTO HEILAND,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1912.

APPENDIX D

OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE

JANUARY 1, 1913.

PRESIDENT.

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, Ph.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

*WINTHROP D. SHELDON, A.M., LL.D.

FACULTY AND TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

FRED'K PRIME, A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Natural History.

JOHN K. HARLEY, M.E.,
Professor of Bookkeeping, Pen-
manship and Drawing.

C. ADDISON WILLIS, M.E.,
Professor of Mathematics.

ALFRED NEWLIN SEAL, Ph.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and
Physics.

†CHRISTIAN F. KLEBSATTEL, A.M.,
Professor of History and Social Science.

CALIXTO GUITERAS, C.E.,
Professor of Romance Languages.

GEORGE C. FOUST, A.B., A.M.,
Professor of English.

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD,
Major and Inspector, N. G. P.
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

S. L. MILLARD ROSENBERG, B.S., A.M., Ph.D.,
Professor of Romance Languages.

‡D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M.,
Professor of History and Social
Science.

MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS,
Teacher of English.

JAS. L. CANNON, B.S. in E., LL.B.,
Teacher of Commercial Studies.

‡MISS HARRIET E. MATTHEWS,
Teacher of Mathematics and Science.

MARSHALL K. STEELE, A.B.,
Teacher of History.

§DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B.,
Teacher of Mathematics and Science.

LIBRARIAN.

MISS MARY MECUTCHEN.

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

HAROLD BARNES, A.B., A.M.

TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

‡MISS FANNY WEST,
Teacher of Drawing.

THOMAS A'BECKET,
Organist and Pianist.

FREDERICK A. FINKELDEY,
Instructor of Physical Training.

THOMAS WINN,
Precentor.

ERNEST LINDBLAD,
Instructor in Sloyd.

JERRY MARCH,
Professor of Vocal Music.

RALPH L. JOHNSON, M.A.,
Teacher of Special Class.

C. STANLEY MACKEY,
Instructor of Band.

EARL R. BROWN,
Assistant Instructor in Sloyd.

HORACE R. ANDERS,
Assistant Instructor of Band.

* Retired March 3, 1913.

† Retired February 12, 1913.

‡ Appointed February 13, 1913.

§ Resigned January 31, 1913.

§ Appointed February 1, 1913.

† Retired February 28, 1913.

TEACHERS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MISS HESSY R. MILLER,	MISS HELEN A. WILSON,
MISS VIRGINIA B. TUCKER,	MISS CHARLOTTE A. RAGOTZKY,
MISS SUSAN B. PRICE,	MISS KATHERINE L. MORGAN,
MISS LOUISE St. C. WOLF,	MISS ERMINNIE L. JOHNSON,
MISS MARY E. ROBB,	MISS ANNA M. SHENK,
MISS ANNIE DEAN SWIFT,	MISS ALICE B. RAGOTZKY,
MISS JANE PEOPLES,	MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE,
MISS ELIZABETH SHARP,	MISS M. HELEN McHENRY,
MISS MARY PEOPLES,	*MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND.
MRS. EVA ROBERTS STEVENS,	

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

MISS KATHARINE S. PAUL,	MRS. SARA B. WEILER,
MISS SARAH A. CONARD,	MISS CHRISTINE McMICHAEL,
MISS MARY E. TEMPLIN,	MISS MAY SINGER WARD,
MISS ROBERTA H. HOBBS,	MISS RENA W. MURPHEY,
MISS SOPHIE R. WORTHINGTON,	MISS RACHEL W. WALKER,
MISS LAURA C. ESHLEMAN,	MRS. MARY P. WARDLE.
MISS ADA R. TAYLOR,	

RELIEVING TEACHERS.

MISS ETHEL M. DAVIE,
MISS A. ELIZABETH SUPLEE.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

THELLWELL RUSSELL COGGESHALL,
Superintendent.

CHARLES S. WILLIAMSON, B.S., Instructor in Mechanical Drawing.	HENRY SCHREINER, Instructor in Foundry.
GEORGE A. PEDDLE, Instructor in Iron Work.	BENJAMIN BRAIM, Assistant Instructor in Foundry.
JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK, Instructor in Blacksmithing.	JACOB MARTIN, Instructor in Electrical Mechanics.
DANIEL FINK, Instructor in Dep't of Repairs.	GEORGE R. STROHM, Instructor in Carpentry.

†CLYDE I. MARTIN,
Teacher of Intermediate Class.

* Appointed February 1, 1913.

† Appointed February 1, 1913.

STEWARD.

FRANK O. ZESINGER.

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

ERNEST CUNNINGHAM.

MATRON.

MISS ANNA M. SHREVE.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

MISS JOSEPHINE ROSS.

ASSISTANT TO MATRON.

MISS LOUISA LAU.

ASSISTANT TO MATRON.

*MISS GRACE R. OWENS.

SUPERVISING PREFECT.

F. D. SEARS, B.S., C.E.

PREFECTS.

HENRY HANBY HAY,
WILLIAM H. HAGER,
JAMES B. MACDERMOTT,
TOWNSEND R. WOOD,
ALBERT B. HARMER,
CHARLES E. DAVIS,
ISAAC P. WALKER,
THOMAS W. FERGUSON,
WILLIAM L. DAWES,

RICHARD J. GUSTIN,
ARCHIBALD RALSTON,
WILLIAM E. NEILL,
EDWARD B. WILLIAMSON,
†EMLEN F. DINAN,
WILLIAM M. RUSSELL,
MERTON G. WESCOTT,
J. WESLEY POST,
GEORGE T. MOSHER,

DABNEY C. FITZHUGH.

• Assigned to Building No. 7.

† Resigned February 4, 1913.

GOVERNESSES.

MISS SARAH M. CHEW,
MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
MRS. ANNA H. RAINIER,
MISS ADELE C. CASE,
MISS LILLIAN T. SMITH,
MISS SARA H. WHITBY,
MISS MARGARETTA P. BULLOCK,
MISS ELIZABETH C. DARE,
MISS MARY S. CHANCE,
MISS JENNIE M. SUPPLEE,
MISS MARGARET R. WYLLIE,

MRS. ELIZABETH H. WILT,
MISS GERTRUDE L. MANN,
MISS ALEXANDRINA ROSS,
MISS ANNA J. FLETCHER,
MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK,
MISS IRENE MALLAMS,
MISS LAURA KAY,
MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY,
MISS MARY E. CRAWFORD,
MISS M. BELLA LOY,
MISS NETTIE MARKWARD.

VISITING PHYSICIAN

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JOHN R. FORST, M.D.

CHIEF OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT.

JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D.

CHIEF OF DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.

DENTISTS.

A. EDGAR PARK, D.D.S.,
WILLIAM Z. HILL, D.D.S.

CONSULTING SURGEON.

HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

FRANK D. WITHERBEE.

ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

HOWARD D. HUMPHREYS.

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GIRARD COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1912.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1912.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

GENTLEMEN :—The year now closing has been one of steady development in all branches of Girard College work. This is evidenced in substantial progress in the improvements to buildings and physical equipment, in the reorganization and rendering more effective of our educational and household activities, and in the perfecting of our administrative system. Of necessity healthy growth is slow and almost imperceptible, but a survey of the year at Girard College brings the certainty of progress. It is well for an institution to grow by evolutionary rather than revolutionary methods. The chief concern for all educational work should be—is it headed in the right direction, and does it move forward? The movement may of necessity be slow, but if there be movement, and it be in the right direction, progress is sure.

Those working in an institution may well afford to learn a lesson from the study of evolution. It is not necessary to see the completion of a process. If we do honest work we are contributing to a result which may not be realized perhaps until many years after we cease to be actively identified with the institution. Such has been the character of the service in the year just closing. Our work has gone forward quietly and uneventfully, but the Board of Directors, executive staff and all of the large list of employees who have served faithfully in their various capacities, should find their largest satisfaction in the fact that we have been laying foundations in the lives of individual boys who are at present in the care of the institution, and yet other foundations for a larger and

better service to increasing numbers of boys who will succeed those now here.

Ideals as a stimulation to those now serving at Girard College are near at hand. On December 1st, Dr. Adam H. Fetterolf passed away. For twenty-nine years he had served the College with fidelity and when less than three years ago he retired from the Presidency, he had the respect and good will of the Board of Directors, staff, alumni and student body. His life had in truth entered into the lives of thousands of boys to whom he was friend, guide and counsellor. His example speaks of noble manhood, of self-sacrificing service, and though his death cast a gloom over the institution in which he had so long and so recently lived and worked, yet we rejoice that he went to his reward rich in the most useful service permitted to the sons of men.

A further inspiration comes to us from the life of one who was for eighteen years in close association with Dr. Fetterolf as Vice-President. As this report is being written the resignation of Dr. Winthrop D. Sheldon is accepted, he to close his duties at the College on March 3, 1913. My feelings toward Dr. Sheldon are, in many particulars, not unlike those of son to father. He welcomed a new president with the greatest cordiality, and has supported his administration with exemplary fidelity.

Dr. Sheldon is the finest type of the classical scholar, familiar to an earlier generation, but now all too infrequently met with. His every bearing betokens the gentleman. He is kind, considerate, just, firm, wise and withal energetic. Dr. Sheldon graduated from Yale College in 1861, in the class with Governor Simeon E. Baldwin. The esteem in which he has been held by his classmates is evidenced by the fact that for fifty-two years he has served as Secretary of his class.

Dr. Sheldon came to Girard College as Vice-president in 1893, succeeding the venerable and much loved schoolmaster, Henry D. Gregory. Gregory and Sheldon are indeed names to inspire the men who come after them. Our hope is that the Vice-presidency of Girard College may ever be worthy the high ideals of these men who have so honorably discharged its duties.

In writing the report for the year the President will seek to do three things. First, to connect the work of the present as far as possible with the past of the institution; second, to give a review of the activities of the College for the year; and third, to point the way, wherever possible, to a better service in the future. Those having experience with such matters can readily understand that this three-fold aspect of a report presents some difficulties, but I am of the opinion that a report so undertaken offers an interesting subject of investigation, and that when prepared it may prove of value in carrying forward the work of the institution.

BUILDING CHANGES.

We have continued during the past year to make substantial progress on the improvements to the buildings and equipment being used by the College. Extensive alterations and repairs were carried on during the summer, directed chiefly to improvements in lavatories, dormitories and section rooms. As recommended in my last Annual Report, the old white paint which had been put on in successive layers in Buildings Two, Three and Four was burned and scraped off during the summer, and these buildings refinished in a natural woodwork paint. The lavatories in Buildings Two, Three and Four have been supplied with extra fixtures, so that it is possible to deliver to and control in each basin both hot and cold water.

The new dormitories have now been painted throughout, and the changes which were made in the preceding summer are given added effect by the more recent improvements. Our dormitories, with the new carpet strips, with felt slippers provided for each boy, and with improved ventilation and added air space, have given quite a new impression of the rooms as living quarters.

During the summer also, the corridor of the Number Nine Building was supplied with a very satisfactory granolithic floor. The kitchen of the Number Eight Building has been completely remodeled by the substitution of gas ranges for coal ranges, as used before. Improved ventilation and a new tile flooring were also introduced into this department of Number Eight.

The dining room of the Number Seven Building has been very greatly improved by the introduction of marble wainscoting and marble shelves and steel closets, thus making that room more wholesome and giving it a fresh and attractive appearance.

The one feature of the building equipment of Girard College which most impresses careful students of housing and caring for pupils in institutions is the splendid sanitary provisions which are furnished on every side. Every change made is based upon the most approved experience in providing complete sanitary installation.

Paint has a wonderfully freshening effect upon old buildings, and the result secured from repainting during the preceding summer has made Girard College appear almost like a new place. We have during the past year made good progress in putting old buildings in a first-class, up-to-date condition.

The changes which should be made next in order are in Number Seven Building, as suggested below, and in Number Five Building. I would recommend, however, that no extensive alterations be entered upon in the Number Five Building until the new High School Building is made ready for occupancy, at which time the executive officers now on the first floor of the Number Five Building can be transferred, and a new use can be made of this floor, so that the adaptation of the building should come with a full regard of what its future use is to be, and it can then be undertaken as one piece of work.

ADDITION TO NUMBER SEVEN BUILDING.

The most important building change of the year was the new wing constructed to the west of the Number Seven Building, and upon this becoming available it has been possible to introduce certain improvements in the management of the smaller boys of the institution. In brief the changes have been the reduction of the size of the sections in that building, and a consequent closer personal attention to the boys on the part of the Governesses.

This addition has made it possible to carry out more fully than has been done heretofore the ideas of the President of the Board of Directors in 1872, and the then distinguished President of the College, Dr. William H. Allen. In the report of William Welsh, as President of the Board for the year just mentioned, occurs the following statement: "Arrangements for further increase in the number of pupils are under serious consideration, and if the family plan takes the place of the present congregate system, much space will be required. President Allen, in his last report, said: 'It is recommended that all future buildings which may be erected for the use of the pupils be planned for homes, as I propose that the future enlargement of the institution should be on the family plan and be made gradually.'" This statement of Dr. Allen's was quite in accord with an earlier one made by him in his first Annual Report, and referred to by me in a report two years ago. It is all the more remarkable in that it clearly distinguished the classification which has lately been adopted for institutional management, namely, congregate and cottage plans of organization, and it would seem to have visioned clearly the advantages of the cottage as against the congregate plan.

William Welsh, in his report as President of the Board of Directors in 1876, made a statement as follows: "The cluster of buildings now in process of erection is designed for a primary department, in which each section, varying from thirty to thirty-three pupils, will have separate residences and female caretakers, mingling, however, in the schools and on the playground. They will also have separate tables in the refectory. The design is to give these very young boys the advantages of family life, and by its genial influence and constant oversight, to eradicate evil habits and instill good principles. Every boy will have a locked closet in which to keep his personal property, and there will be a workroom in every house, as well as a section room in which the boys may read and prepare their lessons."

The idea seems to have been very clearly fixed in the minds of the President of the Board of Directors and the President of the College that the number of boys in each section should not be more than thirty to thirty-three, and furthermore, that

there should be the family unit in the separate divisions of the building, though with a congregate organization in the dining room and on the playground. When the building was opened, however, forty boys to a section were introduced, which crowded the dormitory capacity on the second floor to such an extent that ten boys were under the necessity of being quartered under the supervision of the seamstress on the third floor. This made a division of responsibility and separated the boys from their proper officer at night. Moreover, it gave each Governess in that building a larger group of boys than she could satisfactorily care for, when we take into account their ages and the need that they had for personal attention.

The addition of the new unit has added two complete section rooms, school rooms, lavatories, shower-bath rooms and dormitories, so that the building now accommodates ten and not eight groups of boys as formerly. By dividing the number of boys assigned to that building, namely, three hundred and twenty, into ten groups, we have a maximum section number of thirty-two, and the Number Seven Building was in 1912 first organized on that basis. The new unit is a splendidly planned and constructed building, which has taken into account the most modern form of institutional architecture.

The bringing of the new unit into use, and the increase in the number of sections, has added materially to the problems of housekeeping in the Number Seven Building, and to meet these problems the matron in charge of that building has been given a special assistant in the person of Miss Grace R. Owens, who has served in a similar capacity at the George School at Newtown, Pa., and at Wyoming Seminary. Miss Owens comes to us with every promise of being highly useful in carrying forward the important work in the Number Seven Building.

It is our belief that the opening of the new wing, with the change in the size of the sections, has offered a splendid opportunity to make some change in the method of handling our boys and utilizing them for small household duties, which are necessary to be carried on in connection with the domestic arrangements of their respective houses.

The new wing of the Number Seven Building has had introduced into it a system of indirect lighting, recommended more

than a year ago by the Ophthalmologist and tried as an experiment in the schoolroom of the Infirmary. The result from the indirect lighting in the new wing would seem to justify the claims of the Ophthalmologist, and I am quite convinced from visiting this room repeatedly and trying the light there, that the indirect system of lighting affords a more restful and less injurious light than is secured by the direct system of lighting. There is also no doubt but that the number of lights for the indirect system should be considerably increased over the number of lights by the direct system, as light is lost through reflection, but the gain from such an installation would seem well worth the extra expense which its use entails.

The real test of the success of such changes as are introduced into the Number Seven Building is the effect that the new methods have upon the boys. I have every confidence from careful observation both before and after the change that our small boys are better cared for and are made much happier than they were under the old conditions. The first years in the College under the former conditions were years often of great unhappiness, when a boy was first separated from his mother and was handled with a large group of other boys receiving necessarily little personal attention. The smaller groups and the more personal supervision which the Governesses are now able to give to their respective sections, with changes in the methods of handling the boys, has fostered a spirit of good feeling and given more enjoyment of life. Many of the boys who were home for the Christmas vacation were anxious for the time of their return to the College.

The reorganization in the Number Seven Building gives a good opportunity to carry into effect the arrangement of complete separation of school classes and house sections. Instead of the semi-annual promotion in sections, with the corresponding promotion in school, and the change of officers each term, we have now adopted in that building a permanent section assignment of each boy as he comes into the College, and he will continue in the section to which he is assigned until he is transferred from the Number Seven Building. This keeps boys of varying ages within a single section group, and enables the Governess to know her boys much more intimately than would

be possible under the former arrangement. It also gives the boy a fixed place of residence, and an abiding interest in his section and his governess.

The new construction in the Number Seven Building has shown a much better distribution of floor space both in section rooms and dormitories than was true of the older division of the building. The new wing has also indicated the possibilities in the use of the basement for lavatory and, shower-bath purposes, and it is our hope that in the not distant future the balance of the Number Seven Building may be remodeled, so that the building will serve better the purposes for which it is being utilized. Certainly there will be great advantages in doing away with the present method of bathing and the lavatory arrangements, which are crude and somewhat antiquated in character, and which are also inaccessible. The introduction of the modern type of lavatories and shower baths in the basements, and a further study of the room space in the other parts of these houses may indicate the feasibility of removing certain partitions, thus enlarging the size of the rooms already existing and giving more light and air than the smaller rooms would afford.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In my report for 1911 recommendations were made for a new High School Building and new residences for the President, the Vice-President and the Supervising Prefect. These recommendations were passed upon favorably by your honorable body, and no small time has been given to a consideration of the location of these buildings, and the preliminary plans for their construction. With fixed conditions as to space, styles of architecture, materials, etc., care needed to be exercised if mistakes were not to be made. The Directors were wise, I am sure, in the securing of the services of a Landscape Architect to confer with the Architect and to advise as to the places of location of the buildings proposed. After a careful study of the factors in the case it was decided to erect the High School Building east of the Chapel, and the residences east of the present Building Number One. The Committee on

Household and the Board of Directors have given much careful thought both to the location of these buildings, and to the plans and specifications for the same. The Architect of the Board and the President of the College have visited several of the newer high-school buildings, and a building has been planned with great care.

The plans for the houses are temporarily halted. The needs of the High School are so pressing; the lack of suitability of the Main Building for school purposes so obvious that there will be general approval of the decision to construct the High School Building first. It will, I trust, be possible to complete and furnish the High School Building so that the school can enter upon its use on the 1st of September in 1914.

Time, with observations on the results from the present method of handling our boys, only confirms and makes stronger the impressions set forth in my two preceding reports. Our older boys need to have more of the treatment accorded to them in the College which they will receive when they go out. They need to live more nearly a normal life; they need to be more trusted, to be put far more on their own responsibility. In other words, we should not forget the advantages of a cottage system of housing for the older boys. This is a system that is working with excellent results at Williamson School, at Glen Mills, and in many other places, and I am sure it can be made to render an invaluable service to the Girard College boy of the future. The building of the new residences and the adaptation of the present Number One Building will make possible a cottage plan of organization for a time before the boys go from the College.

THE COLLEGE GROUNDS.

The location of new buildings and a further study of our school and playground needs brought forward again during the year the question of the treatment of our grounds. Mr. John Nolen, a graduate of the College in 1884 was secured as Landscape Architect, and has been working on the problem of a better adaptation of the grounds of the College to its needs.

As a point of departure, an accurate survey of the grounds

has been made, showing the location of all buildings, roadways, drives, playgrounds, lawns, trees, etc., etc., also the elevations and slopes of the different parts of the ground. Such a survey with a topographical map drawn to scale is a necessity in any intelligent treatment of the grounds, and the surprising fact is that we have gone on so long without such a survey having been made and a map prepared.

The southwest corner of the grounds with its abandoned pond offers a fine opportunity for a new treatment. In this section a considerable space is practically abandoned, chiefly due to the fact that a deep depression renders its use not possible under present conditions. Mr. Nolen's study, it is hoped, will provide for the filling of this section, and its utilization for sports and other activities of the College. South of the greenhouse is a space formerly used for planting-beds, for storage, etc., but which is at present little used, and it is our belief that with some slight adaptation this can be utilized during the forthcoming spring and summer as a place for school gardens. Similarly, there is a goodly sized space in front of the Mechanical School, which might be adapted to the same purposes. True, these plots would not be large enough for all boys of suitable age to be assigned to them at the same time, but certain school classes can be assigned to them at a given time, and these succeeded by others. In this way every boy who goes through the College will be given at some time the experience of caring for a small plot of ground, and will have the joy of digging in the soil, and of watching his own planting come to maturity.

The survey above mentioned makes quite evident that the College has an unnecessarily large proportion of its space given to walks, roadways, etc. Roadways and walks often duplicate each other, and they seem wider than their purposes require. If some of the space now in walks and roadways was in grass, the grounds would be more attractive and restful, and the College would be cooler in summer.

Two other obvious gains may be realized; one is the growing of a large variety of vines on the College buildings and on the inner side of the wall, and the other is from the use of hardy perennial and flowering shrubs, in various groupings

for screening, etc. Planting of this sort is less expensive to care for than are formal gardens, and its use would seem in better taste for the College. I trust that the results of Mr. Nolen's study will be a planting plan in detail, which will serve as a basis for the improvement of the grounds for many years to come.

During the year we have been studying the problem of caring for and improving the trees on the College grounds. Thomas Meehan & Sons were asked to make a study of the trees and to suggest a course of treatment for them. Various trees have been transferred from the position in which they were crowded to other positions where trees are needed; old and decrepit trees have been treated by tree surgeons, and this care shows in an improvement of the conditions of our trees.

As stated in a former report I am confident that the grounds and buildings of Girard College can be made more attractive and beautiful in appearance. The impression that they have never failed to make is that of stateliness and impressiveness, but the impression is also of coldness, which makes them seem more forbidding and less attractive than they might be. The impression which the institution should make upon the boys who are its wards, and those who live within its boundaries, as well as upon the casual visitor, should be of a home-like and attractive place. It would be unfortunate to have any other feeling grow upon the youth who are reared here, and we can well afford to do more than has hitherto been done to make the grounds beautiful, and to give the buildings every grace and setting which a study of out-of-door art can furnish.

SCHOOL CHANGES.

The most important school change during the preceding year was the shortening of the school day by one-half of an hour and the abolition of the Saturday morning school session. Both of these changes have made it possible for the school to do more intensive and effective work. I believe that under the former arrangement our school day was too long and that both teachers and boys were fatigued and incapacitated for the

most successful work by the amount of school attendance and school preparation that was entailed. In other words, we were giving so much emphasis to the quantitative aspect of our work that we were not able to do qualitatively the highest grade of service. The executive staff of the College set itself to the task of readjusting the relationship between the School and House so that the Saturday morning period formerly given to school might be diverted to the house supervision, and similarly that the house should provide for the care of boys one-half hour longer each school morning. This would look on the face of it quite a simple matter, but the change in our daily routine by which it could be brought about necessitated some far-reaching modifications. On the whole, however, the change from the former organization has been effected without serious annoyance or disturbance, and already the institution has settled down to the new routine so completely that we would have as much difficulty in changing back to the former order of things as there was in changing to the present.

The facts which we faced were that study is not the putting in of time, and that education is more than attendance upon school a given number of hours per day. Constantly we have been emphasizing the need of an educational reaction on the part of the Girard College boy, and the shortening of the school day, the doing away with Saturday school attendance, and new methods of teaching have, I believe, given to the boys a zest and intellectual response which they could not have had under the old organization. In recommending to the committee of your honorable Board that the school day be shortened I was acting upon the advice of my distinguished predecessor as well as my own observation. The long school day at Girard College was fixed when the teachers were all, or practically all, resident within the institution, and when the burden of a considerable trip to the place of work was not imposed. Under the present conditions all of our teachers except two are living outside of the institution, some of them at considerable distances, and the hours were such as to impose heavy disabilities on them and render them less efficient for service.

With the abolition of school sessions on Saturday morning it has been possible to transfer to that period of the week cer-

tain activities of the College which formerly came in to interrupt school duties. For example, under the present condition a chorus rehearsal is held on Saturday morning, and important work of the Battalion is also carried forward at the same time. Certain teachers come with members of their classes to make up deficiencies in the week's work and to make preparation for the succeeding week. Other duties and activities of the household are brought into this period which formerly were carried on when school was in session. The full holiday to deserving boys is also of very great value to them. Some of our boys wish to spend additional time with their mothers and some of them to engage in employment outside which affords experience and an opportunity to earn small sums of money.

During the year we have changed the terminology that is applied to the different divisions of our school organization. The old terms, First School, Second School, Third School and Fourth School were archaic, and no doubt had their origins in imitation of the organization of the English public schools, but they had long since ceased to be satisfactory as descriptive titles of the school organization at Girard College.

We were constantly at a disadvantage in the comparison of our work with the work of institutions elsewhere. We are receiving boys from the public schools both of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, and boys so received are graded under the normal public school system of a grade for a year of school attendance. By the adoption of a similar method of classification and gradation it became possible for us to receive and assign boys with more certainty and with less loss to them. Beginning with February 1st, 1912, our terminology was changed to an elementary school and a high school, each under a separate plan of organization. As the matter was worked out the elementary school was sub-divided into a primary school of four years and a grammar school of three years; the high school was given a four-year curriculum. Each of the years here mentioned is divided into two terms with intermediate classes and semi-annual promotions, so that there is the flexibility of gradation and promotions which will have the largest regard for the progress of a boy. A boy, if

he comes to us when six years of age and proceeds regularly through all the grades of the College will have, with normal progress, eleven years in which to complete the school course, or he will graduate at seventeen. Thus, on this arrangement, there is the allowance of one year for retardation. Similarly, if a boy comes to us older than six years, he will have had under conditions at present existing, a school progress that will enable him to begin higher up in the grades than the first, so that he will have less work to complete than would be required if he came at the earliest possible age.

In the making of a curriculum both for the Elementary School and the High School, due regard has been had for the plans of studies existing in the schools of Philadelphia and more broadly, Pennsylvania, and on every count we are the gainers from having the close correspondence of our schools to schools elsewhere. We are receiving teachers who are used to a fixed system of grading, and can adapt themselves more easily to a similar system under our own organization. We have constantly before us the stimulus and the standards of the schools outside and have already received an impetus from the work which they are doing. We have made the transfer to a new system and passed the first year with gain rather than loss, and in the years to come we should gain to a larger degree.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In February last the High School went on a different plan of organization, taking over the upper grade of the Elementary School and being constituted as a four-year high school, instead of a three-year school as formerly. The four-year high school as thus constituted will receive boys at about thirteen to fourteen years of age and train them for two years in the fundamental high-school studies, and provide in the last two years opportunities of specialization either in preparation for commercial life or for industrial activity in a mechanical trade as taught in our Mechanical School.

A tolerably fixed curriculum is provided for the first two years of this high-school course, while the last two years have a considerable amount of optional work which makes it

possible to adapt the school course to the life purposes and the evident capacities of the boys. The curriculum which is presented below will be found tolerably well grounded in the fundamentals of an education, such as English, History, Science and also to a limited extent, Language studies. The specialized studies which are added to this curriculum are with a view to equipping each boy who goes through Girard College with a preparation by which he will be able to go out and earn his own living.

High School Curriculum.

FIRST YEAR.		Periods per Week.	SECOND YEAR.		Periods per Week.
Subject.			Subject.		
English		5	English		4
Algebra		4	Algebra		2½
English History		4	English and European His-		
Physical Geography		4	tory		3
French		4	General Biology		4
General Mechanical Instruc-			French		5
tion		4	Bookkeeping		2½
Study		5	General Mechanical Instruc-		
			tion		4
Total		30	Study		5
			Total		30
THIRD YEAR.		Periods per Week.	FOURTH YEAR.		Periods per Week.
Subject.			Subject.		
English		5	English		5
Geometry		5	American History and Gov-		
Modern European History ...		3	ernment		4
Chemistry, or		5	Mathematics and Surveying..		4
Spanish		5	or Economics		4
Bookkeeping (5), Commer-			Physics, or		5
cial Arithmetic (2), and			Spanish		5
Shorthand and Typewrit-			Commercial Geography (2½),		
ing (5)		12	Commercial Law (2½) and		
or			Shorthand and Typewriting		
Trade Instruction		17½	(5)		10
Total, Commercial		30	or		
Trade		35½	Trade Instruction		17½
			Military Science and Tactics,		
			or Study		2
			Chorus		2
			Total, Commercial		32
			Trade		37½

In carrying out the curriculum the method of promotion and graduation on what was denominated the "combined" average is discontinued, and students are required to maintain a fixed scholarship standing and also to deport themselves so

as to show that they are deserving of the privileges which the College offers.

The transfer of one grade from the Elementary School to the High School is in accordance with the best present educational thought. On every side there is question and criticism of the amount of time spent in our American Grammar schools. It is held that a reorganization of our elementary schools will make it possible to finish the fundamentals of an education more promptly than has been done by the present general arrangements. A further advantage of this plan is that the change of method between elementary school and high school will come earlier, and that interest will be secured and progress of pupils made more certain by introducing them to new subjects of study and new methods of work when they are more adaptable. Particularly was this truth obvious from an observation of the conditions in Girard College, where in the upper year of the old Third School the boys reached a period of static development, and became inert educationally. I believe that with the introduction of these boys at about thirteen to fourteen years of age into new subjects of study and their coming into contact with new life experiences and new thought processes they will be kept intellectually alert and will secure a development which formerly was wanting.

It would seem clear also that there will be great advantage to the High School from having a longer period of time in which it may do sustained and cumulative work, and that the beginning of a higher-grade work under the direction of more expert teachers and specialists is sure to have a better result than could be secured otherwise.

In making this change, however, we should frankly recognize in the beginning that it means more expense. A High School is more costly, from considerations of text-books, materials used for purposes of instruction, and necessitating more rooms and larger expenditures for apparatus. The higher skilled specialists who are to give instruction in the high school also will cost more in salaries than would be necessary to pay for teachers who care for a single room in the elementary school, but I am frank to say that in my opinion the gain will repay amply for the added expenditure.

Not only am I convinced that we have been the gainers from the transfer of one grade to the High School, but I believe that we shall gain further from a continued development in the same direction, and when our new High School Building shall be ready for occupancy I trust that we may transfer another year of work to the High School, so that we may begin even earlier than at present the specialized instruction above suggested.

The curriculum which is presented above is in some sense conditioned and hampered by the limitations of space and the unsatisfactory equipment which is afforded in the Main Building. It will never be possible to have an up-to-date and thoroughly effective high school at Girard College until we shall have provided a modern and well adapted building for housing it.

Another important gain to our High School during the past year has been the doing away with the arrangement for part-time teachers. The former organization furnished us with a limited portion of the service of four different teachers, and our school organization was built around the fact that we had but a little of the time of each of these. We have now transferred two of the four to the staff as regular teachers and two others who felt they could not accept appointment with us at the terms that we offered have severed their connection, and their places have been supplied by appointment of those who are giving their full time.

I am pleased to express my high appreciation for the services of Professor Pierre F. Giroud, who was for sixteen years a professor of French, and whose distinguished scholarship and fine personal qualities are well known to a large number of Girard College alumni. Professor Giroud had important contracts with other institutions in the way of lectureships which precluded him from giving as much time to Girard College as we needed from a French teacher, and he was under necessity of resigning.

The place left vacant by Professor Giroud's resignation was filled by the appointment of Professor S. L. Millard Rosenberg. Professor Rosenberg came to us from Swarthmore College splendidly trained and with good teaching experience. He has during the year edited a Spanish play which has re-

flected great distinction not only upon him personally but upon the institution which he serves.

I am pleased to transmit with my report a very interesting statement from the Vice-president, who has, during the past year, exercised much closer supervision over the High School than it was possible for him to give heretofore. The figures as to ages, the possibilities of graduation and the amount of failures in the High School give grounds for very serious consideration. The absolute limit of eighteen years at which the boys must leave us is in one sense a very heavy disability, but, in another sense, the necessity that we accomplish a given result before a boy is eighteen years of age presents to us an interesting problem with which very few institutions have to cope.

In the first place, we should bear in mind that there are many boys who have not interest in or gifts for the conventional education of the academic sort. They may be equipped to take the form of education which was recommended by Stephen Girard, namely, a training in "facts and things" rather than in "words and signs." We have in Girard College, as there are in institutions elsewhere, many boys who do not respond to book work, and boys of this kind fail in large numbers, and always will fail under such conditions as we have hitherto supplied. There are two ways in which we may regard this situation: one is that the boys are at fault, or that the fixed conditions under which the College operates are at fault. The other, and far the wiser way, is for us to look deeper to see if there is not some defect in our system, and if there is not some way by which we may escape from present undesirable results.

A feeling prompted by the observation just made impelled me to appoint during the year a committee to study the ways in which the education of our Mechanical School could be utilized for relieving the difficulties and failures in our High School, and, to a less degree, in the upper years of the Elementary School. This committee, of which the Vice-President was Chairman, after some weeks of careful study, recommended that there be established a form of intermediate high school, or pre-vocational school, which will give special attention

to training for industrial activity. The plan is that the boys spend two-thirds of the day in the shops or in doing practical work around the College, and one-third of the day in the schoolroom. The time spent in the schoolroom, it is recommended, shall be divided into two periods, one of which shall be in fundamental English studies and the other in shop arithmetic and such other branches of mathematics as may be related to the employment on which the boy is engaged during the balance of the day. A room for this work has been made available in the Number Five Building and a teacher engaged, his services to date from February 1st.

The boys who will go to this special course will be divided into three groups, so that one-third of the number will be engaged on academic studies and two-thirds employed on practical work. It is believed that work of this kind will get a larger interest from the boys and they will be much more successful in meeting the demands of this sort than they were in doing the book work formerly required in the High School Department. The over-age boys to whom graduation is impossible and the boys who have no aptitude for the regular high school work can be trained in this intermediate class for a space of two years to a very good advantage, and they will then go from the College with the feeling of having accomplished something and of having the mark of approval placed upon them for what they have accomplished, rather than to go out marked as failures, and with the feeling that they are being sent out because they cannot meet the requirement which the College makes. In other words, this new course undertakes to suit the requirement to the capabilities of the boy and to have a less degree of failure than has hitherto attended the work of the High School Department.

I have considered for some time whether it might not be a desirable arrangement for the College to give a certificate of accomplishment to those boys who make satisfactory progress in the doing of a lesser thing than is required of a boy who graduates from the High School. While to the latter is given a diploma, it would appear that a boy who has completed the Elementary School and has made progress part of the way through the High School or has completed the course in an

intermediate high-school class might be very properly given a certificate stating exactly how far he has progressed and what he has accomplished.

MECHANICAL INSTRUCTION.

Our Sloyd work and the instruction of the Mechanical School have developed favorably during the year. I have yet to see as fine woodwork being done by boys nine or ten years of age as has been turned out by boys who go to the classes of our Sloyd Department.

The mechanical instruction work has been adapted and made more practical, and the teachers in that school are working with fine spirit and creditable results. The Woodworking Department has been considerably reorganized during the past year, and the instruction in the Department of Electrical Construction has similarly been changed. On February 1st last the Department of Plumbing was discontinued, and the Woodworking Department was extended into one denominated for the care and repair of the buildings of Girard College. Mr. Daniel Fink, who was formerly the head carpenter of the College, was put in charge of this new branch of the work, and the large room formerly occupied by the Plumbing Department was placed at its disposal. Already there has been introduced new woodworking machinery, and the Department is doing much practical work in such matters as the framing of pictures, the building of furniture, the making of repairs, and in similar lines. Though the department has been in operation but a short time, the progress has been sufficient to show the possibilities in the direction indicated, and it is hoped that in connection with the intermediate high school above mentioned there may be important extensions of practical work in this field of effort.

During the past year our Superintendent of the Mechanical School was invited to go for a visit to Tuskegee and other industrial schools of the South, and he brought back a broader view and a new interest. The Superintendent was also during the past year honored by being made the President of the Section of the State Educational Association having to do with

industrial work, and he has continued active in his professional interests in the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education and the Eastern Association of Art and Manual Training Teachers. Both interest and progress are encouraging. I have high hopes that we can further develop our Department of Mechanical Instruction and make it serve the boys to a larger degree than heretofore.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The year in our Elementary Schools has been one of progress in many directions. The Supervisor has become more familiar with the work of the College, and better acquainted with his staff. The teachers, on the other hand, have realized the plans of the Supervisor, and therefore have been better able to co-operate in carrying out the policies which he is inaugurating. The year has been gratifying, and we have much hope for the future development of this branch of our work.

The gradation has been made much more flexible through the change from the former five-year curriculum with two grades for each year to a seven-year curriculum with two grades for each year. This makes promotions more frequent and reduces the possibility of a boy being left in the same grade for two succeeding terms.

The teachers have departed from the more rigid and fixed methods of instruction, and the tendency to absolutism of a marking system in determining the standing and promotion of the pupils. Such changes have given a flexibility to the work and have resulted in a much better educational service to the boys. On every side I note more spontaneity and an intellectual response on the part of the boys which is encouraging. We are having done far more of actual teaching, and less of routine task work than formerly, and this is resulting in an educational self-assertion on the part of the boys which will make them more alert and capable than formerly. The one thing above all others which is needed by the Girard College boys, as I fancy would be needed by any boys reared and educated in an institution, is the development of personal initi-

ative. There are many ways in which this can be developed, even in an institution, and the aim of our School Department has been so to adapt methods as to make an appeal to the boy and call out the power which is in him in the doing of his set school tasks. Too often our boys have been unresponsive and incapable of being helped, so that the observation which I now make on the greater intellectual reactions of the boys themselves and their desire to assert themselves and to do more independent thinking, all betoken progress in our elementary school methods, and we may have confidence that a few years of this sort of work in the Elementary Schools will give us an opportunity of doing a higher-grade work in the High School, and will enable the Collège to turn out a better trained boy.

Among the ways in which the boys have been called out is the organization through the election of captains by the boys themselves for the marching in and out of the buildings at recess and dismissals, and the use of the boys much more largely in the management of the buildings. In the same line, some of the classes have been organized into a sort of self-governing senate, and have held meetings, carrying on exercises throughout. I have observed during the year very creditable presiding and carrying forward of a program in celebration of a holiday by classes as young as the fourth school year. Others of the rooms have been constituted into a form of republic, by means of which the boys have been given a chance for self-assertion, and an opportunity is offered for the stimulation of ideals and the acceptance of these ideals as a policy for their own school organization, or for the College as a whole.

The staff of the Elementary School has been changed to a limited extent only through the introduction of new teachers from an eligible list which was made up as the result of a competitive examination. The Board near the close of the year approved of the suggestion that the salary be raised for our Primary School, thus putting it more nearly on a basis of equality in comparison with the Grammar School. It is believed that such a policy will have many advantages. First, it will enable us to make more inducement for good teachers

to come to us; second, it will make possible the keeping of capable and strong teachers in the Primary School instead of their being promoted to the Grammar School.

Already we are feeling some of the advantages of supervision, such as the teachers of a given grade working in co-operation, and the grades fitting one into the other in a way that was not possible when each teacher was going very largely on her own account. There has developed among the teachers themselves a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness which makes the work more effective and more of a pleasure.

Among the special gains during the past year has been the improvement of the classrooms and the working appliances for the Elementary School. The elevated platforms and high chairs which were formerly in use have been done away with, and the teacher brought down on the level with her class, so that she can work with the class on terms of helpfulness which were quite impossible with the former equipment. The blackboards similarly have been lowered in place and made much more useful to the boys. The seating arrangements of many of the rooms have been changed, and in every room at present the seats are so placed that the light is admitted according to the most approved methods of school lighting.

I believe our methods of discipline have been much improved. While the boys have not ceased to present problems and to give cause for worry, the resentment of punishment has largely disappeared, and there is a give and take spirit and a respect for authority which I believe is wholesome and promising for the future.

The statistics furnished by the Supervising Principal of the interference with school work by the boys who are either wearing dark glasses or are in the Infirmary furnish an interesting subject for study. The number of half-days spent by boys of the elementary school in the infirmary was 18,736. Two hundred and eighty-one boys have spent a total of 3915 half-days wearing dark glasses. These boys spent on an average two weeks each in dark glasses, and some of them wore these glasses for a month. When a boy is in dark glasses he can do very little if any school work, and if he is out of school a fortnight to a month during the term,

he is seriously retarded in his term's work, and may fail of promotion. He also interferes in some measure with the progress of the class. The Supervising Principal raises the question whether it might not be possible to have eye examinations made and glasses prescribed in some way that would save this very large loss of time to so many boys. It is our hope that in the future there may be fewer cases requiring the attention of the Ophthalmologist, but certainly the figures for the past year are a cause for concern.

One of the spécial pieces of work in which our Elementary School has been engaged during the past year is an experiment with what are termed "capable pupils." In a given grade consisting of from three to five classes there will be found a number of boys who have much greater ability than the average, and the aim has been to select the boys of special capacity, putting them in a class by themselves and giving them the opportunity to complete two terms' work in one, so that the whole class, or such a proportion of it as is able successfully to accomplish the result, may be saved a single term's work. This experiment has been tried with four school classes, and the results as reported by the teachers who conducted the experiment, have been quite worth while. For the smaller number of boys who are not able to complete the two terms in one there is no disability. They will go on into the next normal grade as they would have done if special effort had not been made.

Much attention has been given in American education to the deficient boy, the retarded boy, etc. We have been providing during the past two and one-half years for the boy who has not been able to keep up with his class, but it is doubtful whether anywhere sufficient attention has been given to the boy who has been able to go more rapidly than his class, whether we have sufficiently stimulated and developed the brilliant and capable fellows. It often happens that work which is done by a normal class of students can be done by a small proportion of their number in a much less space of time, and what we are seeking to do in this experiment with capable classes is to select the boys who have special ability and give them work which is suited to their ability, thus advancing them more rapidly than the average and developing the high-

est possible skill and power on their part. If a given boy is not working up to his capacity he is not getting his best development out of his work, so that not only are we able by this means to save time for these more gifted boys, but we are able to give them at the same time a better development than they would secure if they were to plod on in the routine fashion of the average class.

This experiment with capable classes is especially interesting from the standpoint of the boy himself. Those who have been in these classes have taken a keen interest in their work, and have worked with a will and enthusiasm which betokens a fine spirit on their part. It is my belief that not only are we rendering a good service to the particular boys who will be helped by the capable classes, but we are helping to raise the standard of the College and to put the stamp of appreciation upon unusual accomplishment. All this is in the direction of cultivating initiative and power on the part of those whom we are educating.

During the past year and a half the course of study in the Elementary School has been undergoing revision. Here as in other branches of our work it has seemed far wiser to proceed by an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary method. The old course has been broken up into different divisions, new text-books have been adopted and the aim has been to fit the course to the best progress of the boys. The teachers, under the direction of the Supervisor, have been working out a new course of study, taking individual subjects as a basis for their work. Much attention has been given during the past year to the subject of Arithmetic, and numerous general tests have been given to learn the best gradation for the different ages and capacities of the pupils. The results in the different grades have been carefully compared, and this will, it is believed, make it possible to construct an Arithmetic course much better suited to the boys than would be one that is made out of the experience of the Supervisor or any external study of the subject. Other subjects will be similarly treated in regular turn, and it is our hope that within a few years a course of study may be worked out carefully and accurately.

During the year the teachers of special subjects in the Ele-

mentary Schools have been gradually changing the character of their work, so that they may become more and more what would seem eminently desirable, viz, supervisors, and not merely teachers. By this means the supervisor will be able to work through other teachers and will multiply his or her usefulness many times over. The College is sufficiently small so that a supervisor can keep in close touch with the work in every branch of its activities and can from time to time teach special exercises in the individual classrooms which may serve as models or demonstrations to the teachers.

Since the school has taken over the morning recess the Supervisor of Physical Education has been very useful in organizing the play activities on the playground and in building up a series of competitive exercises for which recognition is made in the form of medals for various records and achievements. This has worked well, as has indeed the whole arrangement of having the school take charge of the recess duty in the morning. Not only have the officers of the Household been relieved from the necessity of coming back for a very short period of service in the middle of the forenoon, but there have been many advantages through the teachers going to the playgrounds and participating with the boys in the play activities. The teachers' influence will be increased from their being on the playgrounds and coming into contact with the boys on another side of their lives. They will also be better able to understand their boys from seeing them at play. Often-times an entirely different phase of a boy's nature is evidenced when he is at play than is shown when he is at his regular school tasks. We feel a decided gain in the school having assumed the responsibility for the morning recess, and should be quite unwilling to go back to the former arrangement.

The work of the special class has continued during the year to be a very useful and very commendable branch of our College activities. I do not see how we could well get along without the services of our special class teacher. During the year 1912 there were in the special class a total of 69 boys, and of these 32 came from the High School and 37 from the Elementary School. The teacher of this class examined a total of 219 boys who were candidates for admis-

sion, 17 boys who were especially passed upon from the High School in addition to the 32 above mentioned, and 132 boys were examined and reported upon from the Elementary School, thus making a total of 428 boys who were examined and measured as to their physical condition, their normality and mental capabilities. Of the total examined from the Elementary School, 33 were reported as normal, 62 as fair, and 37 as of low mentality.

The special class has engaged in various forms of hand-work, and these have been so useful that they have been added to in several directions. The boys there have caned during the year over a hundred chairs, have woven a score or more baskets of reed and raffia, have woven a considerable quantity of coarse cloth, and have made numerous articles of wood, both at the bench and with knife work at the seat. Plaiting of rope and the making of tape for mats have also been employed as busy-work and have served a useful purpose in keeping the boys occupied and directing their activities to the doing of something useful and of which they can immediately see results.

The work in Sloyd and in the Mechanical School has been brought more closely into relationship with the Elementary Schools, and it is our confident belief that there may be established a unity in all the activities of the College which will develop the boy to a much higher degree of perfection than would be possible with each of the branches or departments operating on its own account.

The progress during the past year in the Department of Elementary Education has been marked by a spirit of work, a cheerful co-operation, and a directness and rational character of method. The bringing of boys up to grade, the improvement in the schoolrooms and the equipment for work, the adaptation of equipment to ends,—all of these have put our schools on a better basis than they were earlier. These were some of the results which it was our hope that close supervision would accomplish. I believe that there are other and greater results which may be accomplished in the future, and that there is the possibility of our having at Girard College a system of model schools to which the attention of educators in

every part of the country will be turned, and that here we may work out experiments and make demonstrations of new and rational developments in the field of education that will not only serve the boys at Girard College but will be reflected in a larger sphere of influence, so that the Estate of Stephen Girard may justify itself in the fullest service to the community.

BATTALION AND BAND.

The reorganization of the Battalion and Band, which was mentioned in the preceding report, has brought fine results during the year. In the first place it was necessary for the College to purchase a complete equipment, including the ordnance for drill purposes. Fortunately, the Board of Directors were able to buy from the War Department the carbines formerly used, and in addition to these there were secured the necessary outfitting of sabres, gallery practice rifles, a sub-target gun, and other necessary material.

The Battalion is an organized rifle club, in affiliation with the National Rifle Association, and there has been built for its use a rifle range in the basement of the Number Eight Building. This has been so set up that it can be readily pushed to one side leaving the basement entirely free for drill purposes, basket ball, or any social functions for which that space may be needed. The range was constructed at the Mechanical School and is of the most approved type of rifle range, giving absolute security against accident. The Battalion equipment was further added to by the securing of new national and battalion colors.

Further, to carry on its work, the Battalion has been equipped with two hundred and forty steel lockers for individual boys. An approved form of combination clothes hanger has been provided and each boy given a locker by himself, and held more to account for the care and condition of his own clothing. The boys are each assigned not only clothing but other items of outfits, and are required to turn in individual signed cards indicating their possession of and responsibility for these articles. When they leave the Battalion they are held for the

property for which they have signed. This arrangement has resulted in their taking better care of the property released to them than formerly.

The Battalion turned out during the year in a complete new dress uniform of a cadet gray, similar in color and general style to the uniforms worn by the West Point Cadets, but manufactured in a distinctive design for our own Battalion. In addition to this there has been secured a service uniform of olive green forestry cloth for the Band, and this has been experimented with during the year. This service uniform is highly satisfactory and it is recommended by the Commandant of the Battalion that the entire corps be similarly outfitted. During the year the old blue uniforms have been in sufficient number and in such condition that they could serve as extra uniforms for rough weather and for ordinary use, but they are now practically unfit for that purpose, and it is the belief of the Commandant, in which belief I share, that there will be economy and efficiency in our having service uniforms as well as dress uniforms. The service uniform would have the rough usage of drill on ordinary occasions and the dress uniform kept for special occasions when the Battalion is on parade or is to have some form of public appearance.

In 1912 the drill of the Battalion was changed to the 1911 Army Drill Regulations. This at first was attended with some difficulty, as the manual is quite different from that formerly used, but the new order of drill has now been mastered, and the work of the Battalion is going smoothly. During 1912 the method of promotion in the Battalion was changed from what had formerly been in existence, known in the army parlance as "lineal," and put upon a merit basis. The basis of promotion in present practice is, knowledge of the drill regulations, to be determined by examination, and approved experience. At first there was a disposition on the part of the boys who felt that under the former system they were entitled to promotion to protest against the new order, and it was necessary to relieve some of the older officers from duty, but the new order has worked itself out during the year, and we are having in the Battalion more efficient service and on the whole a better spirit than before. Here, again, is a place where it has been

possible to put individual responsibility upon boys and to reward them for their accomplishment. We believe that the work of the Battalion during the past year has contributed along with other influences in the institution to the development of personal initiative.

It has been necessary to secure a complete set of new instruments for the Band, and with these the boys have been able to do more satisfactory work than formerly. One of the most gratifying developments of the year has been in the Band. The enthusiasm of the new band leader and the patient and helpful co-operation of his assistant have put this work on a splendid basis, and the improvement of the Band from a very small membership with little interest, to a membership numbering more than a hundred in all departments, and with a waiting list of quite an additional hundred boys anxious to enlist, is some indication of the spirit and condition of the band work. We have had, perhaps, the most complete change of attitude in the Band of any single organization or activity of the College during the period of my presidency. Already we have one of the best junior band organizations of which I know, and I have every confidence that, as the younger boys who are now in the organization get more experience, we shall have a band of which we may justly be proud.

It would appear that our change from the regulations of the United States War Department to an independent basis for our Battalion has worked well. The transfer has been made and good results secured during the first year, and there is every promise that the year on which we now enter and the years to come will be attended by even better results.

LIBRARY.

The Librarian reports that during the year 5634 visits were paid to the Library by officers and teachers and 11,987 by pupils; a decrease from 1911 of 57 visits by the former class and an increase of 2797 by the latter class. 12,055 books were issued, 8719 to officers and teachers and 3336 to pupils; an

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increase from 1911 of 516 books issued to the former class and an increase of 1038 to the latter class. Of those issued, 2763 were periodicals, 5639 were books of fiction and 3653 belonged to other classes. The books circulated classify as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts, Fine	216	220	4	....
Arts, Useful	134	197	63	....
Biography	351	298	....	53
Education	614	748	134	....
Fiction	4413	5639	1226	....
General Works	95	73	....	22
History	322	308	....	14
Literature	596	815	219	....
Periodicals	2835	2763	....	72
Philology	8	17	9	....
Philosophy	104	122	18	....
Religion	79	82	3	....
Science	339	419	80	....
Travel	395	354	....	41
Total	<u>10,501</u>	<u>12,055</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>202</u>
Net Increase			1,554	

It is interesting to note that the greatest increase in the number of books issued was in

Fiction	1,226
Literature	219

The greatest decrease was in

Periodicals	72
Biography	53

The additions to the Library were 571 bound volumes and 127 pamphlets; 20 volumes were discarded, making a total number of 18,620.

The largest number of books was issued in November

The smallest in December

The report of the Librarian thus shows on the whole a gratifying increase in the number of books drawn and the character of reading which the boys have done. During 1912, 3336 books were drawn from the Library by the boys; during 1911 the number of books so drawn was 2298. The percentage of fiction read in 1912 was 66, the percentage of fiction

read during the preceding year was, 70. Our library is mainly a reference and working collection, and the aim is to put in it only books of permanent value. The number of books added each year is limited to what can be turned to good account in doing the work of the College.

Not the least important of the library activities of the College is the section room libraries, which are placed in the living rooms of the boys and from which boys may draw books for reading on Saturdays and Sundays and at other times when they are not engaged on their regular school work. These libraries are under the supervision of the Household. The policy with the section room libraries has been to keep them small in size, having the books well selected and adapted to the age of the boys in the sections where they are placed, and both fresh and up-to-date. Numerous books are added each year to each section room library. The advantage of having these libraries is that the books are brought close to the boys and they are stimulated to read as they would be stimulated to read in their own homes. A total of 17,677 volumes are reported as having been read in the section room libraries during the year.

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES.

Our year's work in the care of the boys out of school has been an advance on the service rendered during the preceding year. The changes above mentioned in buildings and physical appointments have all helped in this particular, but I feel also that we have made decided progress in the service of the Prefects and Governesses. Any policy of discrimination between our school and house organizations would be most unfortunate for either, and it has been our steady aim to make the two Departments on a basis of equality, and to divide the responsibilities in such a way as to give due regard to both, and to furnish every encouragement to each branch of the service. It appears obvious that the service of the Prefect and Governess in Girard College offers even greater opportunity for influencing of character and shaping of lives than is true of the service of the teachers, and I am frank to

say that with all the progress we have made in the past, I feel there is room for a larger service in the future.

Several changes have occurred in our Prefect staff, and whenever possible we have sought to get men of as much education as possible, and men who have had special training for their work, or approved experience in the management of boys. The new school day has necessitated several changes in the routine of the Household Department with additional Saturday duties, but it has been possible for us to adapt ourselves to these conditions with decided advantages to the School and without disability to the Household Department.

Our playgrounds have been improved through filling and resurfacing, and the introduction of swings and other playground apparatus for the smaller boys. Sanitary drinking fountains have also been introduced. Athletic competition on the playgrounds has been well developed not only in the various forms of leagues on separate playgrounds, but between winning teams of different playgrounds. These activities have also been carried forward in the relationship between Girard College and other institutions, though we have not sought to develop extensively the outside competition. It has not seemed desirable to have any considerable amount of athletic relations requiring trips away.

In connection with our athletics strict eligibility rules have been enforced. Any boy who falls below the required average for promotion in any month is barred from representing the College in competition until he has made good his standing in a succeeding month.

I believe there are unrealized possibilities of utilization of our playgrounds, and I am looking forward to changes in the future that will make the playgrounds more attractive and habitable, and that will give added pleasure and training from the activities there carried on.

We should have, I feel, a very large service from the planting of shade trees about the margins of our playgrounds, and the erection of additional shelters and field houses, which would serve as protection and a basis of play activity. Additional apparatus and more organized play will probably necessitate additional supervision, and ultimately we may recommend the

engaging of a trained playground supervisor, who would teach and lead in play activities.

SUMMER WORK.

The arrangements for special summer substitute teachers were carried forward in 1912 as in the two preceding vacations, and the results were even more gratifying than before. Under our present condition of organization and residence, when it is impossible for a considerable number of boys to be sent away for the summer vacation, there is an obvious gain in bringing a vacation to them through the change of officers and change in method of instruction and supervision. During the past summer more than one-half of the boys were away for the longer vacation, but there were in residence at the College approximately seven hundred.

The vacation arrangements were under the general charge of the Supervising Prefect, who has given the College fine service in this branch of work. Numerous college and university students and teachers having prolonged vacations elsewhere made up the staff of summer substitutes, and the net result of the work confirmed the wisdom of this arrangement, and holds out promise for good results in the future.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Appointments.

MR. JAMES L. CANNON, B.S. in E., LL.B., Teacher of Commercial Subjects	January 1st.
MISS IRENE MALLAMS, Governess	January 15th.
MR. J. WESLEY POST, Prefect	February 1st.
LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D., Resident Physician	March 1st.
MISS LAURA KAY, Governess	March 1st.
MISS MAY SINGER WARD, Teacher in Primary School.	March 11th.
MISS M. HELEN McHENRY, Teacher in Grammar School	September 1st.
MISS RENA W. MURPHEY, Teacher in Primary School.	September 1st.
MISS RACHEL W. WALKER, Teacher in Primary School	September 1st.
MRS. MARY P. WARDLE, Teacher in Primary School.	September 1st.
S. L. MILLARD ROSENBERG, B.S., A.M., Ph.D., Profes- sor of Romance Languages	September 1st.

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MISS MARY E. CRAWFORD, Governess	September 5th.
MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY, Governess	September 5th.
MR. AUBREY W. MICHENER, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry and Physics	September 12th
MR. GEORGE T. MOSHER, Prefect	October 1st.
MISS M. BELLA LOY, Governess	October 1st.
MISS NETTIE MARKWARD, Governess	October 1st.
MISS GRACE R. OWENS, Assistant to Matron, Building No. 7	November 11th.

Transfers.

MISS HARRIET E. MATTHEWS, Teacher in Grammar School, to become Teacher of Mathematics and Science in the High School	February 1st.
MR. MARSHALL K. STEELE, Prefect, to become Teacher of History in the High School	February 1st.
MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS, Teacher of Elocution, to become Teacher of English in the High School	February 1st.

Resignations.

EDWARD T. B. WEIDNER, M.D., Resident Physician....	January 1st.
MR. CHAS. R. HANSELL, Teacher of Phenography	January 31st.
MR. ALFRED J. RUDOLPH, Instructor in Plumbing	January 31st.
MISS MARGARET WYLIE, Teacher in Grammar School.	July 31st.
MISS CHARLOTTE E. OVERN, Teacher in Grammar School	July 31st.
MISS ELIZABETH McDUFFEE, Teacher in Grammar School	July 31st.
MISS KATHARINE H. BROPHY, Teacher in Grammar School	July 31st.
* PIERRE FRANCOIS GIROUD, Licencié ès Lettres (Univ. of France), Officier d'Académie, Professor of French	August 31st.
MISS CLARA R. HOBBS, Teacher in Primary School....	August 31st.
MISS JANE DETWILER, Teacher in Primary School	August 31st.
MISS MARY J. DIVEN, Teacher in Primary School	August 31st.
MRS. EMMA NOBLE, Governess	August 31st.
MISS MARY L. KOPLIN, Governess	September 4th.
MR. WM. E. BROWN, Prefect.....	October 31st.
MISS ELIZABETH H. MACFARLAND, Teacher in Gram- mar School	October 31st.
MISS M. JENNIE DOME, Teacher in the Primary School, was obliged to retire on account of ill health	August 31st.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Our settled policy has been to utilize the Christmas Play

as practice in dramatics for the lower division of the Senior Class. I am pleased to express appreciation for the original plays which have been prepared for us by our Prefect oldest in service, and for the careful training of the Senior One Class by that Prefect and other members of the Household Department. The Christmas Play has been assigned to the Household, and has in the past three years been very satisfactorily put on by that Department, assisted by the Mechanical School.

The January Graduating Class has for a couple of years presented a play instead of the usual Class Day exercises. This play has been given on the evening preceding Commencement, and has been much enjoyed by the boys themselves, the College audience, and a large circle of friends. In 1912 the play presented was Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." I have only the highest appreciation for the intelligence and splendid work of the English Department of the High School for the training they have given boys in the presentation of the commencement play in January.

During the year we have had an attractive series of entertainments, and they have brought much pleasure to the boys of the College. By the early selection of speakers and entertainers we have been able to get choice, both of talent and dates, and have carried through what will commend itself as a very desirable list of entertainments during the year.

Our aim is to get entertainments which the boys will appreciate, and to have them at fortnightly intervals on Friday evenings whenever possible. Special entertainments are given in connection with special days. These special entertainments have brought to the College addresses and exercises in connection with the celebration of birthdays of noted men and other holidays, and have added much to the pleasure, and I think also, not a little to the education of the boys of the College. The interest of the boys themselves in these entertainments is evidenced by the desire they have to attend after leaving the College. We are under the necessity of refusing a considerable number of requests for tickets of admission to the entertainments from former College students, our space being not sufficient to accommodate more than the boys themselves and

the officials who are connected with the institution. The list of entertainments for the year follows:

Friday, January 12th:

"FRONTIER REMINISCENCES, SONGS AND STORIES."
Captain Jack Crawford.

Friday, January 26th:

Entertainment.

Lyric Quartette.

Mr. E. E. Lippincott, Impersonator.

Mr. John L. DeMar, Cartoonist.

Mr. Frank W. Ogden, } Musical Specialists.
Miss Edith M. Ogden, }

Friday, February 16th:

Illustrated Lecture—"SCENIC AMERICA."
Mr. Surrick Lincoln,
assisted by Mrs. Lincoln.

Friday, March 1st:

Combined Musical Clubs of the University of Pennsylvania.

Friday, March 15th:

Illustrated Lecture—"HISTORY OF GIRARD COLLEGE."
Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President.

Friday, March 29th:

Illustrated Lecture—"STARS AND FIRE-MISTS."
Mr. John Henry Frome.

Friday, April 12th:

Illustrated Lecture—"OUR INLAND SEAS—THE LIFE AND COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES."
Mr. William McAndrew.

Friday, April 26th:

Lecture—Recital—"PLANTATION DAYS IN SONG AND STORY."
Dr. Paul M. Pearson.

Thursday, October 31st:

Halloween Entertainment.

Friday, November 15th:

Lecture—"RELATION OF HEALTH TO EFFICIENCY."
Dr. Luther H. Gulick.

Friday, November 22d:

Concert—Iroquois Indian Orchestra.

Friday, December 13th:

Miss Jeannette Turner Broomell, Reader and Impersonator
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Clement, Vocal Selections.

Tuesday, December 24th:

Motion Pictures—Mr. William J. Anderson.
Recitations—Mr. John J. Devlin.

ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS.

Speakers

New Year's DayMR. WILLIAM T. ELLIS.
Commencement, January 25thHON. JOHN WANAMAKER.
Lincoln's BirthdayHON. JOHN STEWART,
Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Washington's Birthday	DR. ALBERT E. MCKINLEY,
	Dean of Temple University.
Founder's Day	HON. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
	Mayor of Philadelphia.
Founder's Day (Morning assembly of pupils)	MR. E. ELMER STAUB,
	Class of '99.
Memorial Day	MAJOR MOSES VEALE.
Commencement, June 27th	MR. J. H. JEFFERIS.
Opening of School, September 9th	PROF. JAMES HUGH MOFFATT.
Thanksgiving Day	MR. ROY SMITH WALLACE.

FIELD VISITS.

The arrangement formerly made for field visits by the boys in the High School Department has been continued, and the number of such visits enlarged during the year. The Senior Classes spent three days in Washington in January and were favored with a reception by the President and an opportunity to meet the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other persons of prominence in the Federal Government. They visited Mount Vernon, Arlington, and the various departments of the Government. The Junior Classes in October visited the State Capitol at Harrisburg and were received by the Governor and others in connection with the State Government. After inspection of the Capitol they went on to Gettysburg for a study of the field of the three-days' fight about that city. The Second Year High School Class made a visit similarly to Valley Forge and spent a day tramping over that field and making observations on the natural features and the various monuments which are erected.

The Officers of the Battalion were taken in June for a three-days' visit to the Military Academy at West Point, where they saw the routine life and drill of the cadets. This visit was a source of very great pleasure to the cadet officers of the College and a sort of reward to them for the faithful work which they had done in preparation for the drill on Founder's Day; it gave a standard for our own military instruction which has made the work more effective in the period following the visit.

All of these trips have been carefully planned with historic studies, illustrated lectures, etc., in advance, and with sup-

plementary lectures and discussions as well as written essays following the return.

In addition to the historic trips, trips of the same nature have been taken in the study of local government and the study of industrial processes in connection with the work in Chemistry and Physics. In the latter field of interest the students have been taken to such places as the Pottstown Iron Works, the Pencoyd Iron Works, the Atlantic Refining Company's Works, and the Welsbach light manufacturing plant.

These visits have given a very practical and more vital interest to the teaching of the College, and they have been attended during the past year as when first entered upon by uniformly good behavior on the part of our boys when they are away on a visit and a gratifying appreciation of the privileges which they enjoy. Subsequent to one of the trips the manager of the hotel at which the party stopped wrote as follows: "It is a pleasure to have these boys with us, as their deportment is ideal in every respect, reflecting the splendid training which they receive."

We are studying for still other ways in which trips can be turned to good account, and wherever it is possible to take a group of boys without the trip being merely a pleasure jaunt we are seeking to avail ourselves of that opportunity, and thereby are helping to break down the barriers of a somewhat provincial life which is likely to prove a handicap to the boys who grow up in an institution.

PRIZES.

According to a plan adopted in 1911, prizes were awarded on February 12th in connection with the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday; and at the re-opening of School on September 9th. Two hundred and thirty-three (233) prizes were distributed in February and two hundred and twenty-five (225) in September for excellence and improvement in scholarship and deportment during the preceding terms.

Continuing a well-established custom special prizes were presented by various individuals and groups of the alumni:—

A *gold watch* presented to the pupil of the High School having the highest term averages in scholarship:—

February Award—By the Alumni—to Wade F. Appenzeller.
 September Award—By Mr. Robert J. Johnson, President of
 the Alumni, to Ezra B. Neff.

A *gold medal* presented by a group of the Alumni to that pupil of the High School whose personal influence had been most helpful in the College during the term:—

February Award—To Glenroy Leayman.

September Award—To Francis W. de Languillette.

A *bronze medal* presented by l'Alliance Francaise to the pupil of the High School showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French Language and Literature:—

February Award—To John E. Haas.

September Award—To Max D. Shaffer.

The *money prizes* for the best descriptive essay on the annual trip to Washington submitted by the pupils of the Senior Classes, given by Mr. John Humphreys, were awarded in February:—

1. Henry W. Landenberger	\$10.00
2. Daniel W. Gilbert	5.00
3. Robert R. Parmentier	2.50

Honorable mention:—

Houk L. F. Whitman,
 Wade F. Appenzeller.

A prize of a *gold watch fob* presented by Mr. Arthur Nichols, class of December, '92, to that pupil representing Girard College in any athletic contest during the preceding year, who attains the highest rank in scholarship, was awarded in September to Randol Rice.

Special prizes were also presented by the College to cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department:—

A *sabre* to the captain of the company excelling in competitive drill; and a *silver medal* to the captain of the company ranking second:—

February awards:

1. Aaron T. Black, Company B.
2. Charles J. Erickson, Company A.

September awards:

1. George J. Anderson, Company E.
2. Glenroy Leayman, Company B.

A photograph of the winning company was presented to each member of the company.

A *silver medal* was awarded to the cadet ranking highest in individual drill and a *bronze medal* to the cadet ranking second:—

February awards:

1. Cyrus L. Kenyon.
2. Ezra K. Nason.

September awards:

1. David Shields.
2. Claud R. Swingle.

HEALTH RECORD.

The health record of the College for the year makes a favorable impression. We have had more critical illnesses in the year 1912 than in the preceding year, with a mortality of two, as against a record of no deaths in 1911. There is much satisfaction in the fact that conditions which might have resulted in much illness and higher mortality have been met with promptness and the health of the College kept generally good.

The reports of the Visiting Physician and the staff that is co-operating with him cannot but commend themselves, and I am happy to feel that during the past year we have made further progress in the direction of converting our Health Department into one for the prevention of disease as well as for the treatment of it after it has come upon us.

The work of the Health Department under existing organization justifies fully the wisdom of the Directors in having established the present system. In retrospect we find that shortly after the present Board of Directors was constituted, a Visiting Physician, or as he was termed "Family Physician," was chosen with the arrangement that he was to visit the institution daily. At the same time another physician was chosen, to whom was delegated the work of examination of boys before they were admitted and to act as consultant with the Visiting Physician. In the latter capacity he was to visit the Infirmary twice each week; in the words of their appointment these Doctors were held "equally responsible for the oversight of the hygienic condition of the Institution." A Resident Physician was employed in the Infirmary and this form of organization continued until 1884, when the Visiting

Physician at a fixed salary was discontinued, and in his place there was chosen a Board of six physicians and surgeons of recognized standing. Among those chosen as Surgeons was no less a personage than Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and as Physicians, Dr. John N. DaCosta and Dr. Thomas B. Reed. One or more of these persons was to be called in cases of serious illness, and they were to be paid for the service that was rendered. A later report chronicled the fact that Dr. DaCosta declined the appointment.

Later a serious epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which broke out with the result of several deaths, presented to the Directors the question of efficiency in protecting the institution against contagious diseases, and resulted in the complete reorganization of the medical service. The former board arrangement, with the indefinite responsibility which it brought, was discontinued, and in its place there was chosen a single physician, who was given the title of Visiting Physician. The first Visiting Physician under the new arrangement was Dr. Thomas B. Reed, who had had good success in the treatment of cases of spinal meningitis at the time of the epidemic. Dr. Reed, who had formerly served as a surgeon in the United States Army, was a careful man and a strict disciplinarian who rendered lasting service to Girard College in introducing a careful and systematic routine in the management of the health arrangements of the Institution. In 1891 Dr. Reed was succeeded by the late Dr. William S. Janney, who continued as the Visiting Physician of the Institution until his death in 1910.

Freedom from epidemics, a limited amount of sickness, and a low death rate are to be accounted for on several grounds. First, the improved condition in ventilation, light and heat in the various buildings have afforded a better basis for health. More frequent changes of clothing, with improved laundry service, and more careful attention to the personal needs of boys by their officers have aided. The policy of supplying every boy with a pair of rubbers and the increased use of overcoats, the furnishing of slippers to boys who are compelled to be up at night in the dormitories, and the use of carpet strips on the former bare floors of the dormitories, have no doubt

reduced the number of colds and the complications which result from colds. The Institution, I am sure, has been protected against typhoid and other possible ills by the policy of having its water examined at frequent intervals to guard against contamination. In the same line the examination of samples of our milk frequently, and often for successive days, has kept us from the introduction of typhoid fever from this source. The Visiting Physician has made a point of observing the physical appointments in the Institution outside of the Infirmary, and made various suggestions which look to protecting ourselves against breeding places for disease. I would commend in this connection not only the work of the Visiting Physician but also of the Matron's Department, the Officers of the Household and the Steward's Department, all of which have co-operated most helpfully in keeping the Institution clean and free from possible disease.

Surgery has played an important part in the prevention of sickness, as has the service of our Ophthalmologist, and the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. Slight ailments have been relieved and corrections made for a normal healthy life, which could scarcely have been secured in any other way. Especially is attention drawn to the new Ear, Nose and Throat Department. A very large proportion of cases formerly treated in our Infirmary were earache, sore throat and kindred affections, which with corrective operative work in the removal of enlarged and diseased adenoids and tonsils, have been very greatly reduced. The most careful service of the Dental Department has similarly given a better basis for health, and reduced the number of cases which the Infirmary is called upon to treat.

Of necessity this corrective and operative work gives a large employment for our Infirmary service, both of the physicians and nurses, but it is service in the direction of keeping boys well rather than in caring for them after they become sick. The present trend of our work would seem to be a part of the tendency in medicine in general.

I would particularly commend to the attention of the Board of Directors the suggestion of the Visiting Physician that there be installed in connection with the Infirmary a plant large enough and complete enough for the disinfection of beds,

clothing and other material used by those who may have suffered from a contagious or infectious disease. The danger from disease of this sort is great and the Institution might well be given an equipment which would enable it to deal with all emergencies as they may arise.

A useful activity of the Department of Health during the past year was the exhibition by the Dental Department in connection with the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washington, D. C., and the visit to the Congress of the Visiting Physician and the Dentist-in-Chief. The transparencies and other illustrative material presented by our Dental Department were commented on as one of the interesting features in connection with the exhibits of the Congress. I feel that the service which Girard College rendered by making this exhibition amply repaid the investment of time and money which it was necessary to make in order to have the exhibition prepared, and the exhibition itself has been preserved and installed in connection with the Dental Department, where it serves to illustrate from time to time as occasion arises exactly the sort of work which is being done. The Visiting Physician himself was greatly benefited by his attendance on the Congress, and came back better equipped for his service to the Institution from the fact that he was given an opportunity to attend as a delegate and to participate in the discussions which were a part of the Congress's proceedings.

Not only are our boys generally in good health, and do they make a favorable impression as they are observed in groups or assembled as a whole, but there is a noticeable improvement in the physical condition of boys after they are brought into the Institution. Within a month or six weeks following the admission of boys the result of regular hours for retiring and arising, regularity in time of meals, and wholesome and ample diet, begin to show themselves and within a few months the boys have put on weight and have an entirely different appearance.

Though many boys come to the College with an unfavorable medical history, having lost their fathers, when their fathers were in most cases relatively young men, they develop into sturdy and well-formed men, who go out with the equipment

of good habits and a hearty physique. It is noticeable when large gatherings of Girard Alumni are assembled that they are well-preserved, splendidly developed, and fine-looking men physically. At several of the Alumni gatherings, which it has been my privilege to attend during the past year, I have not only made this observation, but I have heard repeatedly expressions of the appreciation which the graduates feel for the care which was given them in the Institution. Certainly there is no branch of the activities of the College which can be more useful or far-reaching in its effect than that which gives the physical basis for life. I feel that we have been realizing in some measure the possibilities which lie before us in this field of effort, and that we are at present working along right lines.

I cannot speak in too high appreciation, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, of the intelligent and devoted service which we are having in the Infirmary of the College, from the Visiting Physician and the staff co-operating with him, and from the nurses who are in the employ of the Institution. I can only say that if one of my own sons were to undergo a serious operation or to be confined for a prolonged illness, I know of no institution to which I would commit him with greater confidence than I would to the care of the Infirmary of Girard College.

THE SAVING FUND.

The following statement of the Saving Fund accounts managed through the President's office shows a gratifying increase of this form of thrift. The deposits are received by us often in small amounts and the accounts opened in the names of the boys. By arrangement with the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, where these deposits are made, an account is not closed except on an order from the College, and we are stimulating the mothers and the boys to open these accounts and to increase the deposits and keep them intact until the boys are through the College and may be in a position where they need the money. Cases of sickness and special emergency have arisen among our boys where the existence of a bank account was of great benefit. Cultivation of the habits of saving and

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of keeping a bank account are well worth the effort which this activity costs, and I trust that an increasing number of our boys may have these accounts.

The appended statement shows amounts deposited and withdrawn since the fund was established on its present basis in 1896:—

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Balance on Deposit at end of year.
1896	\$234.07	\$5.00	\$229.07
1897	446.79	22.52	653.34
1898	437.04	113.91	976.47
1899	340.12	70.35	1,246.24
1900	452.36	153.20	1,545.40
1901	503.79	164.42	1,884.77
1902	518.81	367.73	2,035.85
1903	606.70	468.67	2,173.88
1904	743.21	482.02	2,435.07
1905	758.20	419.51	2,773.76
1906	764.80	842.31	2,696.25
1907	939.74	246.00	3,389.99
1908	851.72	510.95	3,730.76
1909	970.88	651.36	4,050.28
1910	828.70	945.88	3,933.10
1911	1,334.14	800.55	4,466.69
1912	1,360.27	949.32	4,877.64
Total	\$12,091.34	7,213.70	

DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, DURING 1912.

January	\$456.64
February	87.10
March	84.35
April	185.39
June	50.50
September	263.77
October	196.77
December	35.75
	<u>\$1,360.27</u>

Accounts opened in 1910	77
“ “ “ 1911	115
“ “ “ 1912	124

Number of accounts of \$1.00	89
Over \$1.00 and under \$5.00	151
“ 5.00 “ “ 10.00	104
“ 10.00 “ “ 20.00	91
“ 20.00 “ “ 30.00	33
“ 30.00 “ “ 40.00	18
“ 40.00 “ “ 50.00	7
“ 50.00	9
Total number of accounts	502

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

The removal of the office of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge to the College has been of very great service in bringing the work of the department more closely into relations with the other activities of the Institution. The Superintendent and his assistant have been enabled to connect up with the work of the College in taking boys into the institution and in placing them as they leave, but particularly have they helped the other branches of the College work in establishing close relations between the homes and friends of the boys who are at the College and the College authorities. The ideal which we have adopted for Girard College is that the institution shall not attempt to supplant the home, but that in every possible way it will be brought into relations with the home and make use of the influence of the home in carrying on its work. Under the present practice at the College if a boy begins to fail in his work, to lose interest and to start on a wrong course we open up negotiations with his family and try to make use of the force which the mother or other relatives can bring to bear in having the boy make a new start. In the doing of this work the Superintendent of Admissions has come into very vital and definite relations with the other activities being carried on in the College, and the work which he has done becomes increasingly useful to the Institution.

The preliminary investigations which the Superintendent has been able to make for applicants, and the examinations which have been conducted when they were presented for admission, have served to protect the College against receiving certain

boys who clearly were not of a sort to derive profit from attending upon it or not entitled to its benefits. With such a large waiting list as we have at the present time and with improvement in the service which we render to boys it is increasingly important for us to select boys with great care, so that we will get only those who will profit largely by the service which the College gives. This would seem clearly to be in accord with the wishes of the Founder, when he stated, as he did repeatedly in his will that priority of application should be accepted for priority of admission only when other things were equal, and one piece of work which our Department of Admissions has attempted to do during the past year is to establish the equality or inequality of the "other things" mentioned in the will of the Founder.

Our teacher of the special class has worked out with a good deal of care mental tests after the system of Binet, and these have been rigorously applied, not as determining absolutely admission or non-admission, but as contributing to a decision which we believe in every case where a boy has been rejected has been based upon careful examination and the fullest consideration of the claims of the boy. In order to render this work as effective as possible, this teacher was sent by the Board of Directors during the summer of 1912 to make observations and carry on special studies in connection with the New Jersey Training School, at Vineland. The same branch of the work is also utilized to pass upon the condition of boys who are in the institution and are not doing well. One of the factors which determines the decision often with regard to a boy's continuance in the College or going out is the result of the examination made by the specialist in this activity of our work.

Another branch of the work in which our Superintendent has served with good results and in which there is opportunity for much larger service in the future is the placing out of boys who leave this institution. With a total of approximately two hundred leaving a year, the most of whom go at once to employment, it can be seen that here is a large field for usefulness. The testimony of former College students is that often they were engaged in some unpromising place, and that after

three or four years of life experience, during which they had received only very low wages, they awoke to the fact that there were no futures for them in the particular callings in which they were, and that they must go out, find a new place, and begin all over again. In other words, a large number of Girard College boys leaving at fifteen or sixteen years of age have by accident drifted into what are jobs with no futures.

After the College has spent \$2500.00 or more in the up-bringing and education of a boy, it would seem the part of greatest wisdom that we should spend enough additional to make sure that the boy who has been reared at so great cost should find the fullest and freest opportunities for the development of himself and the turning of his training to good account. It is not at all unlikely that as we specialize and render more efficient this branch of our service it will be necessary to increase the force in the office of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge. Here it would seem to me is an opportunity for good service, and I am disposed to share the view of an alumnus, who said recently in my hearing that he regarded the work of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge second only in usefulness to Girard College to the work of the President of the Institution. It is of course impossible to single out branches of our work and say that they are more important than other branches, but we can at least accept the statement that the work of Admission and Discharge is of great importance.

The report of the Superintendent presents some interesting statistics as to careers of Girard College Alumni. Recently, when in conference with the head of another organization for the care of children, the charge was made that Girard College men had not justified the expenditure which the institution had made upon them in the careers to which they had gone, and the head of the other work rather prided himself on the superiority of the child welfare work he was doing. It was possible for the one to whom this remark was made to point out at once a large number of Girard men who were in positions of trust and responsibility and doing most useful work, and to match or surpass in every instance where a compari-

son could be made the work of the representative of the other organization.

This suggested the desirability of the authorities of the College setting forth more in detail than had been done up to this time, where Girard College men have gone and what they have done. The report of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge for the present year presents a brief list which is, we trust, only the beginning of what the future may set forth. It is our present purpose to keep this list growing, and as from time to time there comes to notice other College men who have decidedly made good to include them in the total. This list of Girard College Alumni will thus become a sort of honor roll of the institution. It is obvious that such a policy will not fail to be a source of inspiration to the Girard men who have gone out and to the young graduates as they go out. In other words, this list will set fairly before all Girard men that they are members of an honorable company, and that they may well take pride in the fact that there has been placed upon them the stamp of an institution which has turned out so many distinguished men. Such an enumeration will also appeal to a wider public which is properly interested in the College and its work.

ALUMNI ACTIVITIES.

A report for 1912 should present many evidences of Alumni activity and interest. The College and Alumni organizations tend to draw closer together, and there is an acquaintance with and sympathy of each for the other which is promising for the future.

The relationship being established between alumni and the boys in the College are in many cases a good illustration of the "Big Brother" movement. Students who have been out of the College some years and who have had life experience have, during the past year, interested themselves in particular boys in the College, and have exercised a helpful influence over them. If there were an increase in the number of former College boys who would thus enter into the lives of individuals at present in the care of the institution, they could further help Girard College to do its work. One of the ways

in which an alumnus can help is by an occasional invitation to a College boy to spend his holidays or the days of his longer vacation with the alumnus who has a home. In certain cases such action has given much pleasure to the alumnus extending the invitation, and has been of great good to the boy in the formative period of his life.

A very distinct evidence of Alumni interest was the presentation on Founder's Day of the Chronological Tablet, setting forth the main facts of Stephen Girard's life.

The idea of the tablet was first brought forward by an enthusiastic and devoted graduate, Walter C. Gold, of the Class of May, 1890. The funds for the tablet were contributed in small amounts by a large number of the Alumni. The tablet itself was executed by another alumnus, Richard Thomas, and the speech of dedication was made by Dr. Henry Kraemer, of the Class of December, 1883. The tablet was placed in the Chapel in the space east of the platform, corresponding to the tablet commemorating the services of Stephen Girard during the yellow-fever scourge, which is on the opposite side. The tablet has been admired as a thing of beauty, and the appropriateness of having this record of the life of the Founder constantly before the boys and for the inspection of visitors is so evident that we need only mention in passing the indebtedness of the institution to the Alumni in this matter. The speech of dedication was one of unusual merit, of which the Board of Directors thought so highly that they asked for the privilege of printing an extensive edition for gratuitous distribution.

The usual Alumni gathering which was held just in advance of the Founder's Day celebration was largely attended, and evidenced the characteristic exuberance of spirit which is habitual with Girard men. The Alumni organization itself has been increased in membership, and the introduction of a plan for life membership for One Hundred Dollars has given an opportunity for several of the older Alumni to aid the organization in a very tangible way. The proceeds of life membership dues have been utilized towards the cancellation of the mortgage on the property of the Alumni Association, at 1502 Poplar Street.

Another important activity of the Alumni during the year was the organization of a Bazaar, which was held on December 10th, 11th and 12th, at Horticultural Hall. The expense of securing the hall and the preliminary arrangements presented a formidable undertaking. Quite a thousand dollars were necessary in order to pay expenses. It is gratifying to report that not only did the Bazaar pay expenses, but it cleared upward of a Thousand Dollars to be turned back to the Alumni organization for further reducing the indebtedness on its property. One feature of the Bazaar was a concert by the Girard College Band. Your honorable Board lent its aid to the Bazaar in every possible way, and the further interest of the Board was shown in the presence of several members at the Bazaar itself.

The Alumni organization has rendered helpful aid to our Department of Admission and Discharge in securing positions for boys who are leaving the College and in finding better positions for those who are already at employment. It is to many boys the time of extreme danger when they first go out of the institution, and the interest of the Alumni in keeping a boy at employment and seeing that he has good opportunities is invaluable to him.

Another good service in the same direction has been the policy of the Alumni to look after those boys who do not graduate, keeping track of them and securing their identification with Alumni interests and activities.

There ought to be a close bond of union of the Girard College Alumni not only with the institution but with each other. The fact that every boy who comes to the College has lost his father has put him under a disability in beginning his life, and in a sense the College becomes a parent to boys thus bereft. It would be unfortunate if there were not implanted in the hearts of the boys a feeling of regard and affection for the institution which thus serves them. In another sense there should be a feeling of kinship or fellowship amongst Girard boys and Girard men. They have all suffered the same disability, and in this particular are brothers, so that they can appreciate each other as no one else could do. I believe that the Girard Alumni are willing to aid each other as aid would

not be extended in any other body of Alumni in the world.

There is much in support of this general statement. Not only the activities above mentioned, but numerous prizes, scholarship aid and the like, all of which are to the same general effect. The President of the College has for two successive years made an appeal to a few of the Alumni for contributions in Ten Dollar amounts, to a fund for helping an alumnus, at present in the Engineering School of the University of Pennsylvania. Not only has adequate response been secured for the purpose mentioned, but men have made their contribution with the most evident pleasure, and have asked for an opportunity to make a larger contribution if more money were needed.

The same generous spirit is evidenced in the establishment of the Girard Band Association, the idea of which was conceived by the leader of the College Band. The dues in the Band Association are One Dollar per year, the proceeds of which are to be used for the purchase of one new instrument each year for that boy leaving the Band who shows the best promise for a continuance of his music. Former members of the Band are eligible for membership in this association, and the appeal to them brought back immediately a very general response, and again not only did the men contribute, but they expressed themselves as considering it a privilege to contribute and asked for an opportunity to make additional contributions if they were needed.

We have sought by the measures above mentioned and many other activities to enlist the interest and support of the Alumni, and to make every possible use of their services. I have lost no opportunity in the distribution of reports, in the writing of personal letters, in the reception of the Alumni at the institution, and in visits to gatherings of Alumni organizations, Class reunions, etc., to give the widest possible information of the College and its work. During the year I have had the privilege of meeting with the Alumni Associations of Western Pennsylvania and Greater New York at their annual meetings. In addition it has been possible for me to attend numerous Class meetings and other Alumni functions in Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

Girard College is not only an intricate and comprehensive educational organization ; it is also a complicated and extensive business system, and a household which must provide for the care and physical necessities of boys during the time that they are out of school. In any department of the activities of the College, the work is on a large scale and presents a wide range. For example, in our business system, there was expended for maintenance during year 1912, \$650,656.04, less the amount received for waste material, \$3,058.54, or a net expenditure of \$646,997.50. In addition to this there has been expended during the past three years a total of \$437,140.12 for the extension and betterment of our working plant. Large expenditures in the same direction are contemplated for the future.

When I came to Girard College as President it was my wish to learn as quickly as possible of the operations of the Institution in all branches of its work, and to that end I sought contact with all the departments of the College's activities. The number of details which came to the President's office during the first few months of my incumbency was almost overwhelming. By the method thus adopted it would have been scarcely possible for the President of the College to have discharged all the duties which were pressed upon him had he continued steadily at his desk from seven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. After a tolerably complete acquaintance with the work of the institution in its several departments, we began gradually to classify and arrange the work with a view to shifting the responsibility for certain pieces of work to the heads of departments, so that it would be possible to study problems in the large and for the President to hold himself in reserve for the special and unexpected duties which are constantly presenting themselves. As a result of frequent conferences with the Executive Staff and the drawing of the lines of division between departmental work, there has been evolved gradually an administrative system, an outline of which is presented on the next page.

Plan of Organization.

PRESIDENT	SECRETARY TO PRES'T	{ Postal Clerk, 1 Stenographer, 1 Clerk, 1
	INSTRUCTION AND LIBRARY (Vice-President)	{ High School { Professors, 8 Teachers, 5 Assistant, 1 Mech. Instr. { Supt. Mech. School, 1 Teachers, 8 Prof. Mil. Sci. and Tac. { Band Instructors, 2 Attendant, 1 Librarian, 1
		{ Clerk, 1 Grammar School— teachers, 20 Primary School— teachers, 13 Superv. Prin. Elem. Schools { Relieving teachers, 2 Teacher of Special Class, 1 Teachers of Special Sub- jects, 2 Teachers of Vocal Music, etc., 3 Teachers of Sloyd, 2
		{ Prefects, 11 Relieving Prefects, 6 Household and Play- GROUND (Supervising Prefect) { Governesses, 22
	DOMESTIC (Matron and Ass't Matron)	{ Matron's Ass'ts., 2 Housekeepers, 2 { Cooks, 12 Ass't. H'k'per, 1 { Kitchen Ass'ts. etc., 14 Head Waitress { Waitresses and reliev- ing girls, 41 U'tility men, 3 Cleaners and Caretakers, 63 Seamstresses, 31 Clerks, 4
		{ Assistant Engineer, 1 Night Engineer, 1 Engineers at Power House, 2 Chief Engineer { Lineman and trimmer, 2 Firemen, 9 Steamfitters, 2 Plumber, 1 Utility man, 1
	STEWARD AND ASS'T STEWARD	{ Carpenters, 3 Bricklayer, 1 Tinsmith, 1 Painter, 1 Laborer, 1 Head Carpenter { Gardeners, 8 Bakers, 3 Chief Baker { Shoemakers, 7 Supt. Shoe Shop { Assistant, 1 Foreman of Laundry { Laundresses, 42 Delivery man, 1
		Coachmen, 2 Watchmen, 2 Gatemen, 3 Utility men, 2
	HEALTH (Visiting Physician)	{ Nurses, 5 Cook, 1 Waitresses, 2 Housemaids, 6 Res't Phys. { Head Nurse { Prefect, 1 Seamstress, 1
		Opthalmologist, 1 Chief of Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, 1 Chief of Dental Dept. { Dentists, 2 Clerk, 1 Consulting Surgeon, 1
	SUPT. ADM'SSION AND DISCHARGE AND ASS'T.	

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES.

President's Office	5
Instruction and Library	74
Household	40
Domestic	172
Steward	109
Health	26
Admission and Discharge	2
Total	428

The Vice-President acts as the head of the educational work of the College, supervises the schools, prepares courses of study and the like. He alternates with the President in the conduct of the daily chapel service and the Sunday chapel service, and in case of the absence of the President of the College he becomes the ranking executive officer of the institution.

The Supervising Prefect is the chief of the Household Department, which has charge of the boys during the time that they are not in attendance upon school. With a staff of Prefects and Governesses he has supervision over all the household and playground activities.

The Matron is the head of the domestic arrangements of the institution, and, with a large staff, has supervision over the preparation and serving of food, the cleaning of buildings, the care of clothing and in general the details which would be looked after by the mother of a family.

The Business Department of the College is an important activity which is under the supervision of the Steward. His duties are to act as the business agent; he makes the purchases and carries forward the business activities of the institution. All other departments wishing expenditures of money make requisitions upon the Steward, and he, under the system at present in effect, invites bids and makes purchases.

The Health Department, as I have observed, is an extensive one, with a complete hospital equipment and a staff of specialists in different fields of medical practice. It is becoming more and more the practice of our Health Department to treat boys for the prevention of disease and to keep them out of the Infirmary as much as possible.

It is the duty of the Department of Admission and Discharge to investigate into the qualifications of the applicants for admission, and to look after the transfer of boys from the College to the activities of their future lives. This depart-

ment corresponds with boys who are at employment and secures reports from employers. The Department of Admission and Discharge has also come to render a very useful service in establishing a closer relation between the families of the boys in charge of the institution and the College itself. The boys that come to Girard College thus are not cut off from the influence and helpfulness of family life.

It is interesting to draw attention to the fact that when the first provisional chart for departmental work at the College was made two years ago, there were a total of 445 employees. Although several new employees have been added to certain departments since that time reductions have been made in other directions and the present total is 428. This would seem excessively large, and I trust that ultimately with the utilization of the boys for certain forms of work within the institution, it will be possible for us still further to reduce the number of paid employees.

I have had frequent conferences with the heads of departments, and have invited recommendations as to changes of policies, etc. Consistently I have also sought to deal with the work of each department through its head and not with the individual employees. While I have not cut myself off from the detail work, I have sought to do the work through the respective executive departments into which our organization must of necessity be divided. I have said to certain employees in minor positions who were insistent on my consideration of their matters that there were two ways by which this is possible. One is by report through the head of department and the other by appeal from the action taken or a decision made by the head of the department.

We have now a tolerably effective administrative organization. The departments are doing their work with respect each for the other and with an efficiency that would be scarcely possible when there exists a looseness and irresponsibility without the definite fixing of duties. Particularly has the development of a departmental system been helpful in the harmonious relations that have been established between the different branches of the work. The danger of a system of loose organization was that certain duties which lay between the depart-

ments, and not clearly defined, should become matters of controversy, and that there should develop overreachings and complaints on the part of the different employees, which might lead to bad feeling and very regrettable personal differences.

The advantages of a close departmental organization are obvious. The dangers from it are almost equally obvious, and the problem is how to realize the advantages and to avoid the dangers. One question of supreme importance at Girard College is the relations which the chief executive and the staff shall sustain to the employees who serve the institution. Certainly the relations should not be in any particular that of autocrats who dictate in a high-handed way the orders and policies which are to be carried out. Instead, the relationship should be that of guides and inspirers to good work. There is a great need for ideals and standards of efficiency in our work, and it has been our aim to get these from a discussion with the staff, and the making of suggestions which will result in the spontaneous development of policies from the staff itself. Oftentimes a hint or question will be more valuable than a published order, for such a hint may, at a later time, come to fruition in the mind of the one to whom it was given, and he will then take it up and carry it out enthusiastically. The advantage of such a method is that those who are to carry out the ideals are themselves in sympathy with the ideals they are to carry out, and there will be an enthusiasm and a certainty of result which could not be secured if policies were declared by executive orders.

We have had during the past two and one-half years much of discussion as to the ideal for the administration of a college. The autocratic control of a faculty, or staff, or of a president or an official board would, it appears to me, be unfortunate. The ideal which we have tried to put into practice is that the administration of the institution is a co-operative enterprise in which the staff, executive and Board of Directors should co-operate, and our aim has been to develop a spirit of co-operation, helpfulness and sympathy. The controlling thought which should be the inspiration for all our efforts at Girard College is the best interests of the boys who are committed to the care of the institution. From the first I have pre-

sumed that there could be no conflict between departments, or personal differences among the employees where all are interested in the same end, namely, the welfare of these boys.

The first mistake of many administrative systems is an attempt to control in an arbitrary and high-handed way, and to reduce the work of an institution to the domination either of an executive staff, a president, or a board of control. The controlling thought which should underlie our work in Girard College, it seems to me, is that the institution is not a factory or bank, that it is not directed to the accomplishment of mere material or physical ends, but that it is for the working of a spiritual result, and that as the result is to be spiritual, a regard for the spiritual agencies and factors should be kept ever uppermost in our methods.

Another great danger which comes from close departmental organizations is from the wearing of "ruts" in the methods and the reducing of a delicate intellectual and spiritual process to the machinery of red tape. The establishment of a routine, the moving in a fixed line, is deadening to a degree, and nothing could be more fatal for the largest results than that we should over-systematize and render mechanical the life processes which are necessary in order to produce life. In other words, live boys cannot be made by dead machinery, and if the graduates we turn out are not to be "wooden" products, we must have a freedom from mechanical and fixed methods which will inspire our boys in their spiritual and intellectual growth.

Our aim has been to realize the advantages of an executive organization, to give responsibilities to the staff, to hold them for results, and to do all this without establishing too mechanically and formally the order and procedure of institutional management. In the conduct of this College as in the working with mind everywhere, the rule which should animate us is "the letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive." May we ever seek through the enlivening of the spiritual processes the stimulation and growth of the best mind and soul of the youths who are committed to our care.

INFORMATION OF THE COLLEGE.

During the past year we have had repeated visits from old residents of Philadelphia, many of whom had never visited the College before. A large delegation representing the City History Society favored us with a pilgrimage during the spring, and the Educational Committee of the New Century Club and various other organized bodies, as well as many private visitors, have turned their attention to the College. It has been the constant effort of the President to extend a hospitable invitation to these visiting delegations and on every and all occasions to disseminate correct information of Girard College and its work. During the year we have prepared a small handbook, giving in summarized form the essential facts as to the history of Girard College, its plan of organization, its resources, its religious instruction and other ideals. This was printed in a large edition and has been given away in quantities to visitors at the Lodge and at the President's office, and widely distributed through the mails. It is hoped that the College may be better understood in our own city, in the state of Pennsylvania and the country at large.

The very name "College" is itself misleading, and we are frequently under the necessity of explaining away the fact that Girard College is not a college in the usual acceptance of the term. Nor is it an orphanage, as that name is used in the description of institutions. The relations established between the homes of the boys and the institution and the dependence upon the home in the conduct of our work all give to Girard College a unique place, which it would be perhaps best to describe by the statement that it is more nearly an endowed private school than any other form of institution.

In no particular is the College more largely misunderstood than in the matter of its religious influence. Somehow the idea has become prevalent that the College is atheistic in its teachings, or, if not, that it is certainly non-religious. No small part of our time has been given to setting forth the facts of the case as to the religious spirit and teachings of the institution. The surprise of a newly elected president of Girard College may well be imagined when he was greeted by a saintly woman of his acquaintance, with

expressions of pleasure that he was to come to the institution, "for," said she, "if the boys of the College are not to have the Bible, I am at least glad that they are to have one who believes in the Bible." When a group of students from the College recently made a visit to the National Capital, one of the widely circulated newspapers of the Capital City in mentioning their presence, commented on the fact that the name of the Deity was never permitted to be spoken within the gates of the College. In 1912, when the President of Girard College was in attendance on a Council of Churches, comment was made by the editor of a religious weekly that the regulations at Girard College must have been modified to have one who was recognized as a Christian in office here as president. During the past summer, while some hundreds of miles from the City of Philadelphia, the President of the College attended a church service on a Sunday morning, and when later he was introduced as being the President of the College, the person to whom he was introduced remarked that it seemed strange to see the President of Girard College at a religious service. Recently there appeared in one of the popular and widely circulated monthlies an article on "Philadelphia Millionaires," in which there is the statement that all forms of religious worship are forbidden forever in Girard College.

These are but a few of the many illustrations which might be cited to show the very prevalent belief that Girard College is or has been atheistic. A pronounced atheist a few years ago came to the College and having secured entrance within its enclosure gave an expression of exultation in the statement: "At last I have reached a place where the Bible is not permitted to come." Recently the College was in receipt of an inquiry from one who declared himself an atheist thinker and who said he wished to send his sons to the College that they might be trained in his belief.

In striking contrast to these prevalent beliefs are the practices and influence of the institution. No day passes at Girard College without Scripture reading and prayer. The recognition of Divine bounty in supplying the necessities of life is invariably made at each meal. The Sabbath is always recognized by two Chapel services, attendance upon which is com-

pulsory. Indeed, there are probably few institutions which have so much, or so binding religious exercises as a part of their daily life as does the College. Not only are these services thus observed, but they are services of dignity and impressiveness, and no one who attends either the weekday Chapel or Sunday service fails to be moved with the respect and the response of the boys as they meet in the place of worship.

The impress of the Chapel with its music, its responsive service, its prayers, and its addresses are a lasting influence upon the minds and hearts of the boys who go out from the institution. Many of them seek opportunities to come back for the Chapel service here, and they carry with them as they go out the habit and impress of religious worship, and I know it to be quite the rule for our boys as they leave to go into churches and become actively identified with religious work.

The summary of statistics presented by the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge indicates that there are seventeen of the living graduates of Girard College now in the Christian ministry. In order to learn as to the influences which had led these men to go into the ministry, letters were addressed to several of them, asking for their remembrance as to the religious influences of the institution and what prompted the choice which they made for their life work. The replies received were both full and generous in appreciation of the religious teaching and influence of the College. During 1912 one of these Girard graduates in the ministry has gone to the foreign field as a missionary. Others of the graduates are in Young Men's Christian Association work and other branches of Christian activity, and judged by the results of its teachings as shown in the lives of its graduates there is much to justify the religious influence of the College.

There is also a widespread misapprehension concerning the financial conditions under which Girard College operates. On many sides exists a belief that the College is so richly endowed that the managers of the institution are not able to spend the income. This statement has come repeatedly and from many quarters. While the endowment of the College is large and its income handsome, the possibilities of service are so

many and extensive, the need for improvements is so pressing, that far from being troubled by a surplus which cannot be spent, the tendency is at times to become a bit restive that the College cannot move more rapidly in the doing of the many desirable things which present themselves. With six hundred boys on the waiting list, with the multitude of opportunities in modern education on every side, with the possibilities of extending field visits, with the chance of an improved and enriched vacation, with the need of additional buildings and the modernizing of those that were erected, many of them, a half century or more ago,—all these present themselves in such a way as to indicate that for many years to come those who are responsible for the management of the Girard Estate and Girard College need not be concerned because of the surplus of income above the needs of the College.

As the Girard Will is studied other ways will no doubt be found in which the surplus of the future may be used. For example, the statement is set forth by the Founder that the wards of the institution should be taught navigation. Manifestly the teaching of navigation is of limited possibility under the conditions in the institution as it at present exists, and it will no doubt occur to many that some of the surplus of the remote future may perforce be put to a wise use through the securing of a school-ship or a cruiser of some sort and the taking of boys for a given period of their lives in the College, say one year or one-half year, for a cruise abroad, during which time their teachers might be taken on shipboard and they be taught navigation and have a school on board ship. Such a cruise could be made a part of the regular school course, where the work could be carried on without interruption, and the foreign travel which would be a feature of the cruise would lend an important aid to the largest and fullest development of the boys.

The fact that the College has a high wall about it has led many visitors to feel that the institution is one of restraint; that boys are kept here against their wills, that the College is a place of training for incorrigibles. Such is farthest from our aim and purposes. We are without the equipment or the method to handle boys of this class. It is easy for the boys

of the institution to abscond if they so wish. The dormitories are left open at night; boys are free from restraint, they have access to the approaches to the wall, and even are given the freedom of the city under conditions where they may wander away if they so wish. In very truth we could say of the institution: "Stone walls do not a prison make."

TRAINING BOYS TO WORK.

In my report for 1911 a section was devoted to the subject, "The Right to Work." I am strongly of the opinion that the ideal set forth in that statement is desirable for Girard College. This is a very old truth which seems to take its rise from the Garden of Eden, for our first parents, when they were put in the Garden, were given a commission "to dress and tend it;" and when Scripture records that they were turned out of the Garden, man had the command given him that "by the sweat of his brow should he eat bread." The Savior of the world had as a preparation for his brief ministry, a long period of training in a carpenter shop. There is a joy which should come from work, and this joy can only come from one being trained to work, and doing his work well. The efficiency which will give this joy will result only from training to do work, and practice in the doing of it.

Now, it is quite obvious that the Girard College boys have not been and are not now being trained to do work, and more than this, I fear that sometimes they are given a false sentiment concerning work.

As long ago as 1895 the President of the College in a report to one of the official committees made the following statement: "A short time ago one of our lads went out to do office work as stenographer and typewriter, and among his duties was the dusting of the office and office furniture each morning. The boy felt that this was compromising his dignity and wrote to his employer protesting against doing such work. It was not so much the boy's fault as the fault of his education. He was always accustomed to having these things done for him by the College domestics, and his thoughts were above them."

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Continuing, the same report says: "Another case has been brought to my attention of three boys, the sons of one mother, all former pupils, who refuse to do any work in or around the house, and would not accept of odd jobs when offered by neighbors, but were quite willing to be idle and let their mother work and wait on them besides." I have heard statements which are expressive of the same sentiment by the boys in the College in my time, namely, that the domestics are paid to wait on them and serve them, and there is the danger that the boys whose destiny it will be to work, shall get the idea that certain necessary work is in some sense menial and will degrade them if they engage in doing it.

There is another danger from the cultivation of the sentiment above mentioned, namely, that boys will believe one kind of work is more honorable than another, which results in their selection of what has sometimes been termed "white-collar jobs." In these positions they may keep clean hands, but have very limited opportunity for advancement, while if they were willing to go into a rougher and coarser form of work the opportunities for them in life might be increased manifold.

This whole question was brought to a head by the report from the August visiting committee of the Board of Directors in 1905. The committee mentioned recommended that employment should be supplied for the boys of the College, and that they be taught more ideas of self-help than they were being taught at that time. The matter was referred to the President of the College, and he submitted under date of December 29, 1905, a detailed report in which he summarized numerous and oft-repeated suggestions for the employment of the boys in doing the work of the institution, for the employment of them during vacation, when they might be taken to a country establishment, and in various other ways. These reports of the President as thus summarized went back to the early years of his presidency. For example, under date of September 12, 1888, in a report to the Board of Directors, President Fetterolf said: "I am becoming more and more impressed with the fact that the Girard College boys are permitted to grow up too helpless and too much in ignorance of the ordi-

nary occupations with which all boys should be familiar. They are so circumscribed in their life with us and come so little into contact with the world as it is, that when they go out into active life, they are, to say the least, very unsophisticated." In 1890, the President further reported: "Our boys should be taught more self-help. Their life here is in a measure unnatural, being so different from that of the family, where children learn to do many things that come to them in their daily home life. We can't expect under any circumstances to accomplish all that can be done for the child in the family, but we can do more than has yet been done for them. The more they were taught to do for themselves the more useful and self-reliant will they be when they enter on active life." In 1891 the President reported to much the same effect, and cited West Point and Annapolis Academies as illustrating institutions where young men are taught to care for their own rooms, make their own beds and do other tasks that are not performed by the boys in Girard College.

The most striking statement of this series was under date of January 4, 1895, in a report to the Committee on Admission, Discipline and Discharge. In this report the President of the College said: "A boy who can mend his own clothing, sweep his own room and make his own bed is so much the better prepared to make his way in life, yet, while in the College hundreds of garments are repaired each day, the boys are not taught to do the mending; and while acres of floor surfaces are to be swept daily, the boys are never taught to use the broom; and while hundreds of beds are made up each day of the week, the boys are not given any practice in making beds. The young gentlemen of the United States Military Academy are required to do work of this kind, and I can see no reason why the Girard College boy should not also be made to do it."

There is much more to the same general effect in other reports of President Fetterolf to the various committees and the Board of Directors. Under date of February 9, 1906, in compliance with the action of the committee, there was introduced a schedule arranged for boys of different ages to participate in the work of the College. The suggestion was made for the

sewing on of buttons, for the darning of stockings, the making of beds, the sweeping of rooms, and various other branches of the College work. The schedule as then worked out and presented seemed to be most admirable. It was urged only as a beginning, and as was said by the President, would interfere but little with the school work, and would perhaps involve some additional outlay for supervisory officers. While there might be an increase of expense on the supervisory side to carry this schedule out, there ought to be a very considerable decrease in payments for labor, and on the whole it would seem to me that the carrying-out of the schedule of President Fetterolf would be decidedly to the advantage of the College. In following the matter still further. I find under date of February 15, 1906, the following action of the Board of Directors: "Resolved, 1st, that the boys of the first and second grades of the first or Primary Form (320 boys) shall be taught by the governess in charge to darn stockings; 2d, that the boys of the third grade of the First Form (160 boys) shall be taught by their governesses to sew a seam; 3d, that the boys of the next grade, which is the first grade of the Second Form (160 boys) shall be taught by their governesses to sew on buttons; 4th, that the boys of the next three grades (320 boys) shall be taught to sweep and make beds, these boys to be kept out of school from 8 to 12, twenty at a time, one-half of them to be sweeping while the other half are making beds. Resolved, that an additional prefect be employed, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the boys while sweeping and making beds."

It will be clearly seen that the success of any policy of the sort above indicated depends for its success upon the sympathy of those who are carrying it out. The College has operated so long on another plan that an acquired momentum has been secured which it will be difficult to overcome.

There is also the need of providing a motive for work. Work in Girard College should be made in some measure a part of the life of the institution. A boy should be taught to work for himself and to have some reward for his labor. In other words, he should make his *own* bed, darn his *own* stockings, sew on his *own* buttons, etc. Such a result could

be secured through the housing of the boys by the cottage system, but it is hardly possible by our present congregate system of care, and with the large number of boys who are assigned to a single dormitory. Of course the same individual method of work could be carried out to a much larger degree if the institution had an establishment under rural conditions where there could be given more forms of work to be done.

There is also the possibility of using a system of ratings for the house activities and services of boys, and of adding further privileges for boys who discharge these duties satisfactorily. We at present give a mark for studies, also for conduct, both in school and out of school. Might not there be added a rating which would express the socialized activities and the work contribution of a boy in the life of the institution?

Some institutions have made use of a money compensation for boys who do certain branches of work outside of the ordinary routine life. In other words, the kind of work which would be necessary to hire done by outside labor, when it has been performed by the boys of the institution during their own play time or during holiday period, etc., receives a money reward. This gives a stimulus and furnishes a motive for work. We have about the College a good deal of work for which we pay wages which might very well be done by boys perhaps at a less expense to us than it now costs. I have often felt when we were employing a lot of questionable looking men to shovel snow from the College grounds and the walks around the College that this is a form of work which might be done by our older able-bodied boys, and it would give them a training in work and a new attitude toward work, as well as furnish them an opportunity to earn a little money. This opportunity, I am sure, many of them would embrace with great alacrity. They have little chance to get money and they need it for the gratification of legitimate pleasures in connection with their own lives.

Gathering up the various recommendations looking to the utilization of our boys for work about the institution, I would suggest the following: 1. That a considerable number of them be used in connection with the Department for the Care

and Repair of Buildings about the College. At present we are using them for work in carpentry and shop practice as a branch of carpentry, but I can see no reason why the activities at present being carried on cannot be extended to painting and masonry, concrete work and various other forms of practical operations. The Head of our Department for the Care and Repair of Buildings was the former Head Carpenter of the institution. He knows the needs of the College in every department and is splendidly equipped to take up this branch of the work and carry it forward. I am looking for good results in connection with this field of effort. 2. The thing which has been done to a slight degree in connection with the Department just mentioned has been done also in an experimental way with the Gardener's Department, and I believe that a few of our boys can be put for a part of each day to work in the greenhouses and about the grounds under the general supervision of the Gardener, and that by means of shifts and divisions in the Intermediate High School Class there can be given the opportunity for an education and the teaching of an employment. The thing which is suggested for the Gardener is equally applicable to the Laundry, the Bakery, and perhaps other divisions of our activities.

It is also our purpose to go at once into the use of the boys for some household activities in the care of the rooms, beds, etc., and I can see no reason why some of the housekeeping work now being done by paid employees may not be done by boys. This would necessitate some readjustments between our so-called Household Department and the Matron's Department. In other words, the work of these two departments will of necessity come together and overlap. There are four factors which ought to co-operate in the care of clothing, buildings, etc. They are the governess, the seamstress, the housemaid and the boy. We ought to recognize that the governess is the ranking officer in this series, and that it is her duty to look after and keep in condition the rooms which are occupied by the boys under her care.

The Number Seven Building offers the best opportunity to begin this work, and already the administrative machinery and the changes have been approved which can put it into

effect in that building. The results are unmistakable from this arrangement. There will be the reduction of the paid employees, the lessening of the cost for the care of buildings and pupils, an increased service to the boys, a new view on life and the activities of life by the boys themselves and, I believe, a new spirit in the relationships sustained between the different branches of the service and the employees of the College and the boys themselves.

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY.

As one takes a survey of the year at Girard College two dangers present themselves. The first is in the thought that we are doing well; and the second, that obstacles and difficulties lie in the way of our doing better or differently, and that we had better rest content and "let well enough alone." When the managing editor of a great newspaper put upon the desk of the owner and proprietor a copy of an issue which he thought the acme of newspaper production, he was greeted with the statement "That and better will do!" So, as we close what has been a good year, I trust that we may find much of encouragement in the past and have a resolution to make the new year better than the one which is just closing.

We should never lose sight of the limitations of the institutional form of life. As set forth by Rabbi Hirsh in the White House Conference on Dependent Children, "childhood is too sacred a possession and too mighty a potentiality" to be handled on the "ready-made" plan. Family life is the normal condition under which children should be raised, and the institution can well afford to call upon the influences of the family to help in its work and to approximate as nearly as possible the conditions and the activities of family life. I am sure that we in Girard College believe in what Mr. Joseph Lee calls the "integrity of the family," and that it is in truth a "vital issue."

But society is full of exceptions to the normal. Many and acute are the exigencies of life. That a father of a family should die is a misfortune; that a young child should be left dependent is a calamity, but such are the conditions presented

in thousands of cases. There are various ways in which such conditions can be dealt with. One is by the disruption of the family altogether and the incorporation of the lives of children into a new family by means of adoption. The mother is thereby called upon to give up what is almost as dear to her as life itself, and the child to lose the richness of affection which comes only from the love of a mother for her offspring. Then there is the boarding out of the child, or the placing of him in an institution for his early years; and finally and best of all, there is the possibility of extending our aid to the mother so that her home may be kept together. A great disability upon the child would be his being reared in an orphanage from his earliest years, and having at no part of his child life the recollection of a home and family conditions. We much prefer the boys who have been reared in homes to the age of admission.

Under the terms of the Girard Will boys cannot be registered for admission into Girard College until they are six years of age, and as the Will operates, many of them are not admitted until they are nearly ten. The average age of the admission of our boys is above eight years, so that the boys who have continued with their mothers to that time come to us with the remembrance and the influence of home.

It is a well-known fact that as boys grow older the expense of care for them increases, both for food and clothing, and there are increasing difficulties to a mother who is struggling to hold her home together, keep her boys off the street, and give them proper care and education. Such an institution as Girard College provides a means of relieving what often becomes too heavy a burden, and that too without losing her boy. The boys who come to the College come from their mothers and, if the mothers are worthy, every effort is made to keep close the family tie. The mothers are permitted to visit the boys in the institution, the boys are permitted to go home to visit the mothers; monthly reports are sent; and in case of serious illness the mother is immediately called to be with her boy. Often for a considerable space of time mothers have been accommodated in our Infirmary so that they might continue constantly with or near their sons. All

of this serves to aid rather than to interfere with the family tie and obligation. The College in this sense becomes in effect a boarding school, in which the boys are most carefully looked after and every reasonable service rendered which it is possible for money to secure.

We may well raise the question in taking a survey of our work whether the College does not attempt to do too much for its boys; whether more struggle and effort on the part of the boys themselves would not result in their better development and a larger service of the institution. Particularly is the statement here made applicable to the question of character forming, and the question which we should constantly ask ourselves is whether character can be formed through compulsion. In reformatories offenders are made to lead outwardly correct lives, but if this is through force, when they are free from the effects of force they generally lapse into former derelictions. We all recognize that the habits of right living come as a result of individual choices and voluntary acts, and the conclusion to which we seem to be forced in the study of our own system is that we have too much compulsion and too little of free choice. The philosopher, William James, breathed a sigh of relief when he passed from one of the model summer assemblies where there were no temptations to go wrong, and went back to the world with its invitations to evil on every side. A compulsory goodness is of questionable value, and I trust we may so shape and modify our equipment and our system as to give to our boys more opportunity for free choice.

Gathering up the suggestions which are presented in the various parts of this report, the attention of your Board is directed to the following recommendations:—

1. That the High School Building mentioned in my preceding report should be pushed to an early completion which, with the necessary modifications of our heating system, furnishing and equipment, will cost a considerable sum of money. We cannot hope, however, to have a thoroughly effective and up-to-date educational organization in the College until better quarters are made available.

2. I commend to the consideration of your Board a sec-

ond time the new residences proposed for the President, the Vice-president and the Supervising Prefect, which will make possible the introduction of a different plan of organization and administration for the older boys through the adaptation of the present Number One Building as a series of cottages.

3. I commend again to your consideration the desirability of the College having a country establishment where all the boys who are in our care may be given better opportunities for vacation and some experience in country life, and where a smaller number of boys may be taught practical agriculture as a feature of our work.

4. I recommend the remodeling of the present Number Seven Building, with new shower baths and lavatories, and the adaptation of the space on the second and third floors to enlarged and better section rooms and dormitories.

5. I am pleased to commend further a suggestion made in my first annual report for a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the grounds of Girard College. Such a plan need not entail the immediate expenditure of any large sum of money, but can be made the basis of gradual changes extending over many years. Such an approved plan would be a working program for the care of our grounds.

6. I commend a further extension at once of the principle of self-help and participation of the students in the work of the institution. Much additional in the same direction will be possible if the changes and extensions above suggested are approved.

With expressions of thanks for the uniform courtesies and kindly consideration of your Honorable Board, and high appreciation of the opportunities for service which are afforded to me as the chief executive of Girard College, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK,

President.

VISITING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

December 31, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—As we review the work of the Department of Health for the year, probably the most interesting fact we note is the very decided decrease in the number of diseases that may be regarded as preventable. Especially gratifying is such a condition of affairs inasmuch as it is apparent that the tendency in medicine to-day is towards the wiping out of the breeding places of germs and germ carriers. Our efforts in Girard College for some time have been very strongly directed towards this end. The progress made in preventive medicine in the last two decades has been one of the most remarkable developments of scientific effort to promote the well-being of the public health. I feel that I dare say all of those who are responsible for the care of, and sanitary arrangements for, the pupils in the College have contributed to the very cheering fact that we have not had a single case of scarlet fever, diphtheria or measles during the year 1912. Other contagious or infectious diseases on our records include two cases of typhoid fever, one of infantile paralysis, one of whooping cough, 105 of mumps and 54 of chicken pox. One or two cases of chicken pox and mumps were taken into the College at the regular admission of applicants in December, 1911, and February, 1912. The boys affected naturally came in contact with many others at this time and 54 cases of chicken pox and 105 cases of mumps resulted from this source of infection. All were rather mild in type and no serious consequences followed.

The number of cases of pneumonia treated this year were twenty-two. This is an increase of six over the number treated last year. This disease furnished the cause of death in the two cases I have to report.

Franklin P. Adams was admitted to the Infirmary a few days after the first of the year and within a very short time

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developed a pneumonia of the left lung. In a few days the right lung also became affected. On the eighth day there developed an endocarditis with an acute nephritis. This young lad had been admitted to the College less than a month when he was taken ill. He seemed rather frail with very little resistance, so that this serious complication of diseases proved fatal on the eighteenth day of his illness. His pneumonia at this time had almost entirely cleared up and his death was due to endocarditis.

On the 11th of November, Harvey M. Wambold was admitted to the Infirmary with a very high temperature. In a few hours a pneumonia was detected at the base of the left lung. The whole of the left lung was involved in a very short time. This lad was desperately ill from the day of his admission but, with the exception of his heart, which early in his illness needed stimulation, he seemed to be progressing reasonably well. At the time of the crisis of his disease the heart failed suddenly and the end came rapidly on the eighth day of his illness.

No case of typhoid fever is known to have developed in Girard College for more than two years. At stated intervals the water supply is carefully examined for any possible infection by intestinal bacilli. The milk supply is pasteurized and is submitted at frequent intervals to a bacteriological examination to determine its purity and freedom from contamination of various sorts. We have every reason to suppose, therefore, that there is more than ordinary protection furnished inside the College from the usual sources of typhoid infection. During the summer and fall of this year there were almost constantly reported cases of typhoid fever in towns within a radius of 100 miles of Philadelphia. Many of our boys visited these towns during their summer holiday and we feel fortunate in having had only two cases of post-vacation typhoid contracted in these stricken places. Unfortunately, there is a woeful lack of interest shown in rural communities where typhoid fever is prevalent towards the elimination of this entirely preventable disease.

As has been suggested in an earlier report it would be possible to get from the State Health Officer of Pennsylvania

and nearby states where pupils of the College propose going for their summer holiday a record setting forth clearly the health conditions in their various states not only regarding typhoid fever but other contagious or infectious disease. With such a record in hand we would be forewarned against many possible sources of infection. By keeping a pupil away from a district known to be infected he would most likely lose his summer holiday, which would be a very serious matter to him. All of the pupils who go away from the College for the summer holiday go to the country or small towns where they are likely to be exposed, not only to an active typhoid infection but to a possible "typhoid carrier," one who has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever but still carries in his intestinal canal the virulent bacillus typhosus which is eliminated in the various excretions of the body. As a protection against such possible infection I would respectfully suggest for the favorable consideration of the Board of Directors the plan of inoculating with an anti-typhoid serum all of our boys, or at least all those who are likely to go into infected districts during their summer holiday. It is quite true that public opinion on typhoid inoculation has not reached the level of the attitude toward anti-smallpox vaccination. But one need only examine the annual report of Secretary Stimson, of the War Department, regarding the results of anti-typhoid inoculation in the army to have demonstrated very clearly that inoculation is not only valuable and desirable but essential as well to individuals and to communities. A degree of immunity is furnished equal to anti-smallpox vaccination and for an equal duration of time, about five years. The reaction in about eighty per cent. of cases inoculated amounts to practically nothing. In the small percentage of cases in which a distinct reaction is observed, it amounts usually to a slight headache, some pain about the point of inoculation and a moderate rise of temperature. As a rule all symptoms subside in twenty-four hours.

While on his summer holiday at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Charles Stokes Lazarus was stricken with epidemic poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). At the time of his attack he had been away from the College about five days. The question at once

arose as to the source of his infection. We have never had a case of infantile paralysis in the College and the home surroundings of the boy were pleasant and comfortable and apparently free from what might be considered a possible source of infection. I regret to say that we have found nothing to account for this attack after a most careful consideration of what have been regarded as possible causes. After a serious illness he recovered with a complete paralysis of both lower extremities and a partial paralysis of the upper extremities. He has at this time recovered the complete use of the upper limbs and almost entirely the use of the left lower limb. The right lower limb, however, is still paralyzed. With the progress he has made we feel certain that he will be able to walk fairly well with the aid of a right-knee brace. During the rather protracted illness of this lad we kept constantly in touch with the progress of his illness by frequent visits to his home by the Resident Physician of the College, and every possible advantage looking to his recovery was afforded. He was brought back to the College as soon as it was possible for him to be moved.

Through the courtesy of the Board of Directors of the College I had the pleasure of attending the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at Washington, D. C., in September. This meeting was one of the most significant events in the history of public health activities. It was the first of the great World's Congresses of Hygiene and Demography to be held outside of Europe, and brought together about two thousand of the leading sanitarians of the world. One of the most important meetings of the Congress was devoted to the discussion of infantile paralysis, as it is popularly known. Following the very interesting discussions by Flexner, Landsteiner, Petterson and others, came probably the most important announcement of the Congress by Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, that the common stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, was an active transmitter or carrier of the disease. Should it be conclusively proved that the theory of the stable fly as a carrier of infantile paralysis is correct, the control of this fearful disease will come within the range of possibility and the war of extermination

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on the mosquito and the common house-fly will be carried on against the stable fly and its breeding places. The further report of Dr. Rosenau along the line which his preliminary announcement suggests will be awaited with great interest.

Of vital interest to those of us who are responsible for the maintained health of the Girard College boy was the suggestion of Dr. Knopf, of New York, regarding fresh-air classes for normal children. Such a plan should not be deferred until a child is diseased before instituting the remedial measures which should be of advantage equally as a method of prevention. While fresh-air classes in Girard College might not be entirely feasible some modification of the open-air class could be secured. It is a matter of record, according to Dr. Knopf, that about three per cent. of all school children are tuberculosis carriers. The advantage of fresh air and sunlight in the treatment of nervous and anemic children are well known; of even greater value are these important weapons in the war of extermination against germs, germ breeders and germ carriers.

The major operations for the year include four for appendicitis, one for acute obstruction of the bowel and a trephine operation for the removal of a blood clot on the brain. Three of the operations for appendicitis were undertaken before the appendix ruptured. Their recovery was rapid and uneventful. In the fourth case there was a rupture of the appendix and a considerable amount of free pus in the abdominal cavity. The appendix was removed, the wound drained and recovery was slow but without special incident.

The case of obstruction of the bowel was a particularly interesting one. The patient had been under observation in the Infirmary for a number of days with an occasional pain referred to the region of his appendix, with also some diarrhœa but no other symptoms. After a walk of a considerable distance he was seized with severe abdominal pain, vomiting and great distension of the abdomen. An operation was quickly undertaken and a band of adhesion was found completely shutting off the lumen of the bowel. This was relieved but no further search was made for other possible adhesions, the patient's condition at this stage of the operation being most critical. The wound was closed and for a number of days the

lad remained desperately ill. The opening through the bowel was finally re-established, the recovery was complete and without further incident.

Of rare interest was the case of blood clot on the brain. The patient was carried into the Infirmary with the symptoms of concussion of the brain and the history of having fallen on the playground. Within eight hours of his admission evidences of paralysis developed with a gradually deepening state of unconsciousness. A more careful inquiry into the accident brought the information that he had fallen while skating and had been accidentally kicked on the head by a boy closely following him. A small bruise was found on the scalp on a line with the top of the left ear. On consultation it was deemed wise, on account of the progressive paralysis and coma, to trephine the skull at the seat of the injury. This was done and a clot of blood was found and removed, weighing about one ounce. The injured vessel, still bleeding, was controlled by carefully packing into the wound narrow strips of gauze. This packing was removed in two days and there was no further hemorrhage. It is most gratifying to report that after a week there was complete return of the patient to normal condition, not only in all the muscles involved but of all his mental faculties. There is no evidence at this time that he has suffered any inconvenience from his injury.

In securing for a boy a relatively normal vision and thereby providing him an opportunity for rapid advancement in his classes, the Department for the care of the eye in the College probably reaches its highest expression of efficiency. There are, however, a number of diseases, too well known to mention, that are regarded as due to "eye strain." With the care and attention given to cases of abnormal vision such diseases rarely come under our observation. Similarly, and in a much larger way, it is reasonably presumed that a body relieved of the depressing effects of an abnormal vision would offer far more resistance to the attacks of any form of disease. I regard very highly the careful, painstaking work being done in this special department.

Probably no special work in the Department of Dentistry looking to the prevention of disease in our boys is more impor-

tant than the care and attention given to the first or temporary teeth. Less than five per cent. of all boys admitted to Girard College have had any attention paid to their teeth. Probably more than fifty per cent. of those admitted have decayed or putrescent teeth. I have no knowledge of any investigations being made with the thought that decayed teeth may be possible carriers of disease. It would seem reasonable to believe that a mouth harboring products of decomposed food and putrescent teeth would furnish a very fertile soil for the growth of an endless variety of germs. It is a matter of observation that the general health of a boy whose mouth has been put into a sanitary condition has improved quickly and decidedly.

The Department organized a little more than a year ago for the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat has brought the brilliant results we had hoped for this special service. We still have cases of sore throat, chiefly because it has been impossible to attend to all cases needing operation in the short time the department has been organized. Our plan has been to attend at once to boys just admitted and needing operation, the older boys being kept under observation and an operation advised at the first indication of inflammatory conditions arising.

The accompanying list of diseases treated, with a record of the operations performed, will give a very comprehensive idea of the work done in the Infirmary for the year. For the whole year the daily average number of patients in the Infirmary was thirty-five, or about two and one-third per cent. of a total of 1500 boys. The highest percentage attained was in March, when it reached three and eight-tenths per cent.; and the lowest was in August, when it was only seven-tenths of one per cent.

The list includes 252 "observation" cases, and many of simple headache and minor digestive disturbances. The average College boy is not given to complaining and experience has shown that it is wise to take cognizance of his most trifling ills and keep him under observation for at least twenty-four hours. While this plan increases largely the number of cases "treated," it has the advantage of giving a lad about to be seriously ill

the benefit of early rest in bed, careful nursing, control of diet and noting of important developments in his case.

In my report of a year ago I suggested the advantage and urged the importance of a plant in the Infirmary for the proper disinfection of beds and clothing used by patients who have suffered from a contagious or infectious disease. We have been mercifully spared from any serious epidemic during the year, so that the need of such an appliance has not been immediately apparent. With the trend of opinion favoring the danger of infection from contact rather than through aerial contagion the necessity of a thorough sterilizing apparatus is of the utmost importance. I beg again respectfully to urge the installation of a disinfecting plant before we are confronted with a situation that may be difficult to handle successfully without proper appliances.

I beg to acknowledge in conclusion a deep sense of gratitude to the Board of Directors and yourself for the hearty co-operation in the work of the Department of Health. To those who are more intimately associated in the care of the sick I wish to express my heartiest appreciation for their unselfish devotion in the splendid service rendered in keeping up to the highest standard the work of our Infirmary.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.,

Visiting Physician.

INFIRMARY REPORT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—The following cases were treated in the Wards
of the Infirmary during the year 1912:—

Abscess :—		<i>Brought forward</i> 727	
Alveolar	2	Indigestion	443
Simple	34	Impetigo contagiosa	4
Adenitis	12	Laryngitis	34
Anæmia	1	Migraine	221
Appendicitis	5	Myalgia	25
Bronchitis	438	Myringitis	12
Burns	1	Neuralgia	4
Chorea	2	Nostalgia	3
Conjunctivitis, acute and catarrhal	110	Observation	252
Constipation	10	Otitis media :—	
Corneal ulcer	1	Acute	23
Coryza	8	Chronic	27
Chilblains	1	Nephritis	1
Dacryocystitis	1	Oxyuris vermicularis	1
Dislocation	2	Paraphimosis	1
Enteritis, catarrhal	17	Parotitis	105
Epilepsy	5	Pharyngitis	39
Epistaxis	1	Pneumonia	20
Erythema simplex	12	Psoriasis	2
Fever :—		Purpura hemorrhagica	1
Enteric	2	Rhus poisoning	16
Rheumatic	4	Sprains	13
Simple continued	26	Stomatitis	3
Foreign body in eye	2	Syncope	1
Fractures	22	Toothache	11
Furunculosis	2	Tonsillitis :—	
Gastro-enteritis	1	Acute	296
Heat exhaustion	1	Follicular	99
Herpes zoster	1	Torticollis	2
Hemorrhage, pulmonary	1	Tuberculosis	1
Hordeolum	2	Urticaria	7
		Vaccinia	15
<i>Carried forward</i> 727		<i>Carried forward</i> 2409	

<i>Brought forward</i>	2409	<i>Brought forward</i>	2625
Varicella	54	Circumcision	21
Vertigo	11	Dermoid cyst	3
Whooping cough	1	Deviated septum	12
Wounds:—		Hernia	1
Contused	97	Ingrown nail	5
Infected	20	Nasal spur	8
Lacerated	29	Obstruction of bowel	1
Operations:—		Tonsils and adenoids	125
Appendicitis	4	Trephine skull	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	2625	<i>Total</i>	2,802

Number of cases treated in the wards of the Infirmary	2,802
Number of new cases treated in the Dispensary	3,191
Number of treatments given in Nose, Throat and Ear Department	1,343

Franklin P. Meagher has been a patient at the White Haven Sanatorium since December 13th, 1912, suffering with pulmonary hemorrhage, probably of tubercular origin. Reports from the sanatorium concerning his condition are favorable.

DEATHS.

Name	Date	Cause
Franklin P. Adams	Jan. 21, 1912.....	Pneumonia
Harvey M. Wambold	Nov. 20, 1912.....	Pneumonia

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

Approved:

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.,
Visiting Physician.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST'S REPORT.

December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—In reviewing the recent work of the Eye Department, the most important matter seems to be the result of the examination of the boys just admitted. According to my records a total number of three hundred and one (301) were examined, including boys admitted since December 1st, 1911. All have had the preliminary and ground-work examinations made and recorded. All who were deemed to need it have been refracted. The result of this work has been as follows: Of the whole number thirty per centum (30%) were ordered glasses. These have been classified on the following basis:

Urgently in need of glasses.....	20%
Benefited by using glasses	10%
Total	30%

It is interesting to compare this with the figures given last year after the examinations of all the boys who had been in the College during the preceding eighteen (18) months. That total number examined was sixteen hundred and thirteen (1613), and of this number, glasses were ordered as follows:

Urgently in need of glasses	23%
Benefited by using glasses	17%
Total	40%

This encouraging difference is of course principally due to the fact that the new boys have not yet had time to develop eye strain. As they use their eyes more for study, the percentage needing glasses is bound to increase. It can be confidently asserted, however, that this percentage will not approach anywhere near to that of the group examined during 1910 and 1911.

There are many factors which serve to justify this conclusion. The principal ones are the improvement in the artificial

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lighting and the studied attempt to obtain the best of the daylight by the seating arrangements in the section rooms and schoolrooms. Equally important is the work done by the Nose and Throat Department, the Dental Department and the Eye Department itself. All the efforts made by these departments to restore a boy to normal physical conditions are bound to reduce the tendency towards eye strain, and consequently relieve him of the need for glasses. The many improvements in the hygienic surroundings already effected, under way or in contemplation, have had, and will have their influence. The Department of Health is carefully studying all suggested improvements in these matters with the view of recommending their adoption when they prove practical, and in these measures the Eye Department is concerned, because their effect will be beneficial. The modernizing of the school curriculum must also be considered a very important factor. There is no question but that the latter-day ideas on the education of children have included in their scope the very important matter of the strain on the eyes of the scholar.

In this connection, I feel it again incumbent upon me to call attention to the matter of an indirect lighting system. Through your courtesy we were given, in the Infirmary school-room, that form of lighting on trial. From personal knowledge, I know it has been successful and I believe it would be desirable to have it adopted all over the College. To have it in sufficient quantity would probably be more expensive than the direct lighting system, but its value would justify this extra expense. The practicability of making this change in the old buildings at present is perhaps doubtful, but if there are under way or under consideration any new buildings, I feel that I cannot too strongly urge that no other system of artificial lighting will be considered or adopted. Direct light at some points in the room is bound to be reflected from the white paper of the books or other reflecting surfaces with a great deal of intensity, and also directly into the eye. This tires the retina and increases unnecessarily the amount of work the eye has to do, with all the consequent damage of overstrain. By the indirect system this is reduced to the minimum.

Again, in order to avoid the effect of light reflected directly

into the eye, the character of the paper used in school books, and, as far as possible, all other books should be carefully supervised. All glazed paper should be avoided. This matter has no doubt been considered by our school department, and has probably been adopted by the publishers of text-books. It is mentioned now in order to emphasize the necessity of avoiding this source of injury to the eyes.

There is practically little or no constitutional or inflammatory eye disease among our boys. The percentage is relatively small among children generally, but our percentage is practically *nil*. As most of these diseases in children are due either to inherited tendencies or poor hygiene, our escape from them can be ascribed to the fact that the well-regulated life of the boy in Girard College increases his resistance against inherited tendencies, and the general precautions taken for his health prevent the onset of those diseases caused by poor hygiene.

It is encouraging to note that both the officers and the boys have become accustomed to using this department. The former freely refer boys who seem to require treatment, and the latter seem to seek it on the least appearance of eye trouble. This is as it should be, and the result can only be beneficial to the boy.

Yourself, the rest of the officers and the entire Department of Health have been, as always, willing and of great assistance to this department, and it is wished here to make acknowledgment of this co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. FORST, M.D.,
Ophthalmologist.

REPORT OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
DEPARTMENT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—On December 1st, 1911, the Board of Directors did me the honor to elect me to the position of Chief of the Department of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of Girard College.

For several years prior to that it had been my privilege at various times to operate on cases of the grosser lesions affecting the ear, nose and throat. The new position, however, covers a much larger field, since it entailed not only the correction by operative measures of the various malformations and growths incident to the periods of life at which the boy of Girard College has arrived, but also a general supervision of the health of the boys so far as it is affected by the condition of the ear, nose and throat.

The only way to familiarize myself with the boys' condition was by personal inspection. Therefore a systematic examination of the aural, nasal and pharyngeal condition of each boy was instituted. Since there are about 1500 boys in Girard College, this entailed a considerable amount of work. I am pleased to report that this work has been completed. We now have a detailed record of the aural, nasal and pharyngeal condition of each boy. Soon after I assumed the position, the Board of Directors, with characteristic generosity, when the welfare of the boy is concerned, permitted me to fit up a clinic room with all the modern improvements for use in this character of work. Without this aid the work we have done would have been extremely arduous if not impossible of accomplishment.

Permit me to present you a *résumé* of the examinations:

By far the larger number of cases demanding treatment consisted of the various forms of pathologic conditions affecting the tonsils and adenoid tissue at the vault of the pharynx,

popularly known as "adenoids." For the sake of convenience and for various other reasons these were divided into two classes: (1) Those in which the pathologic condition was so pronounced as to admit of no doubt as to the necessity for operation. (2) Those in which the pathologic condition, though undoubted, was not pronounced, or for various reasons it was deemed expedient to wait. These were held under observation.

Of the first class or those demanding early operation there were 152 cases. Of the second class or those held for observation there were 124 cases. It is extremely likely that of these latter the greater number will come to operation, since repeated attacks of tonsillitis or infectious sore throat will put a different aspect on the case.

The next larger group of cases we found were interference with free nasal respiration by the presence of deformities of the septum of the nose, technically known as deviations and spurs. These were also divided into two classes. (1) Those in which the obstruction was so pronounced as to make it obligatory to correct in order that the general health of the boy might be improved. Of these there were twenty-five cases and early operation was advised. Of the second class, those having a moderate degree of obstruction, it seemed wise to hold under observation. It is meant by this that these boys will have a course of systematic treatment and the intra-nasal conditions may be so improved as to render operation unnecessary. If they do not improve, operation will follow. There were twenty-one boys of this class.

Scarcely of less importance than the preceding was the large group of boys with the various catarrhal and inflammatory conditions of the ear, nose and throat. Included in this class are the suppurative discharges from the ear, so inimical, if not carefully treated, to the function of hearing; the catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat, including polypi and degenerations so productive of other and more serious conditions of the respiratory tract. Of these there were eighty-nine cases.

These boys are directed to report at regular intervals at the clinic room where systematic treatment will be employed.

To summarize: There were 411 of the boys of the College

recommended for some form of ear, nose and throat treatment, as follows:

Tonsil and adenoid operations advised,	152 cases.
Hypertrophy of tonsils held under observation,	124 cases.
Deformities of septum, operation advised,	25 cases.
Deformities of septum, held for observation,	21 cases.
Catarrhal and inflammatory condition of ear, nose and throat, recommended for treatment,	89 cases.

During the past year 125 operations for the removal of tonsils have been done under general anæsthesia.

In the clinic room under local anæsthesia there were thirty-five operations. These included sub-mucous resection of the septum for deviation and spurs, the removal of polypi, cauterization of hypertrophies, both of the turbinates and tonsils, etc.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that this operative work has been accomplished without a mishap of any importance and the results have been all that could be desired.

We are gradually completing all the necessary operative work and have a complete record of all cases in the College needing attention, so that the work in the future will consist of a careful observation of the more or less chronic cases, acute cases which are bound to rise from time to time, and the sifting-out of all pathologic cases in the incoming classes. By these means we feel sure that a complete oversight will be kept of the ear, nose and throat of the Girard College boy.

What may be expected of the future Girard College boy as a result of this new department? Four hundred and eleven boys of the College have been found as representing marked types of aural, nasal or pharyngeal diseases. We have used and will continue to use our best efforts to place these boys in normal condition. That we will succeed in every case is not likely, but we will in the larger number. We hope to place the boy with hypertrophied adenoid tissue and tonsils in such a position that he will not spend a portion of each winter in the Infirmary with a follicular tonsillitis, thereby losing time from his academic work, weakening his general condition and perhaps infecting some other boy. We hope to give the boy with nasal obstruction space to breathe through his nose,

thereby supplying an abundance of free oxygenated air for his lungs. This cannot fail to benefit his general health.

We will try by treatment to cure the malodorous ear discharge and the inflammatory and catarrhal, nasal and throat troubles. The boy will be benefited in general health by the cessation of a suppurating discharge from his ear, to say nothing of the benefit to his hearing. It is reasonable to expect an improvement in a boy's general condition if a nasal or throat catarrh is remedied.

It is not to be hoped that sore throats will be eradicated *in toto* from the Infirmary. So long as we have biting and damp northeast winds, sudden changes in temperature and boys devoted to out-door sports we will have sore throats.

It is confidently expected that the boy whose tonsils have been removed will not and cannot have that type of sore throat known as follicular tonsillitis; the form which is peculiarly depressing and very likely a menace to others. Already it has been my privilege to attest to this statement. During the course of examination of the boys many came to my notice who had been operated on one or more years ago. These boys were closely questioned, and of perhaps one hundred, not more than three or four have been in the Infirmary for sore throat since the operation.

It is surely not too much to assume that the future Girard College boy will be better both physically and mentally if the portals of the respiratory and digestive tracts are placed in a normal condition, and it is this that we are endeavoring to accomplish.

In closing this report I beg to express to the Board of Directors and yourself my sincere thanks for your unfailing assistance; and I also desire to extend to the Visiting Physician, the Resident Physician and the nurses and other attendants, my sincere appreciation of their invaluable assistance, without which this work could not be accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D.,

Chief.

DENTIST'S REPORT.

December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in presenting you the following review from the Dental Department of Girard College for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

During the past year, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two (1152) boys were examined. Of this number, only two hundred and sixty-eight (268) could be dismissed with no further operative treatment than the cleaning of their teeth. For the remaining eight hundred and eighty-four (884) of these boys, together with the two hundred and seventeen (217) boys examined but not dismissed in 1911, or one thousand one hundred and one (1101) boys, the following operations were performed: Four thousand eight hundred and nineteen (4819) fillings were inserted, viz., one thousand one hundred and fifty (1150) amalgam, two thousand six hundred and seventy-four (2674) phosphate of zinc, and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) gutta-percha fillings; one hundred and seventy (170) teeth devitalized; one hundred and eighty-seven (187) putrescent teeth and abscesses treated; eight hundred and fifty-seven (857) root-canals filled; six (6) crowns and four (4) bridges inserted; thirty-five (35) permanent teeth extracted; one (1) permanent tooth replanted, and seventy-four (74) cases of malocclusion under treatment. The above result required eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-four (11,494) operations, exclusive of examinations. After a complete examination of the boys in the College, all have been dismissed except two hundred and forty-six (246) boys, who are to be carried into the ensuing year for further operative treatment.

Of the boys held for operative treatment during the year, three thousand one hundred and sixty-three (3163) teeth were treated and filled. It was found necessary to extract thirty-five (35) permanent teeth. No operation is performed in

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the Dental Department of Girard College which is given so much careful thought and study as the extraction of a permanent tooth. Where there has been any question as to the advisability of removing a permanent tooth, an X-ray study has been made. In every case thus far our diagnosis has been confirmed. It will be necessary to extract permanent teeth as long as the boys enter Girard College with these teeth in such a diseased condition that the pulp becomes infected; in this case, the death of the tooth will follow before the complete building of the roots has taken place.

This is further evidenced by our recent examination of the one hundred and twenty-two (122) boys who entered the College in September of this year. Only eight (8) of these boys had received previous dental attention, and six (6) boys under nine years of age had their first permanent molars in such a diseased condition that the surrounding tissues had become infected due to the death of the dental pulp, the formative element, before the roots of the teeth are fully developed.

We would call particular attention to the methods of treating putrescent teeth. In this condition, the pulp chamber and root-canals are filled with irritating gases and pathogenic organisms resulting from the decomposition of the pulp tissue, which, if they gain access to the surrounding tissues through the apical foramen, set up an inflammation which usually results in an alveolar abscess. Therefore, in opening these teeth, preparatory to treating them, the greatest care must be observed.

The method in general use to-day is to open these teeth and seal in some drug which will render the contents of the tooth aseptic. At a subsequent sitting, this filling and treatment must be removed, and if the desired result has not been obtained, this treatment must be repeated, very often two or three times, until the tooth is in an aseptic condition. This manner of procedure consumes a great deal of time.

The method used in the Dental Department of Girard College is to open these teeth carefully, applying formalin, and by frequent applications of heated air, the formaldehyd gas is liberated, which joins with the irritating gases and poisonous liquids, rendering them non-irritating and non-poisonous. By

several applications of this kind and by removing the decomposed pulp tissue as it is sterilized until near the end of the root, and then by modifying the strength of the drug, the entire tooth is brought into an aseptic condition chemically. At the same time, by the use of drills and broaches, the root-canals are enlarged and all septic material removed from the mouths of the tubuli communicating with the root-canals. If the technique of this operation has been carefully and thoroughly performed, the tooth can be filled at once. By this method, in almost all cases, we can fill such teeth at one sitting, saving a great many subsequent appointments and loss of the boys' time from school.

On first consideration, and by some very good authorities on the subject, this method has been pronounced somewhat radical; but, after twelve years' experience, including the experience of the past year, in which more putrescent teeth have been treated in this department than would perhaps come into a single dental practice in a lifetime, I do not hesitate to declare this method both rational and conservative. The work done in Girard College during the past year would be convincing, as, of one hundred and fifty-seven (157) putrescent teeth treated in this manner, only one gave trouble and required medical treatment. An alveolar abscess followed the treatment of a putrescent tooth. In this case, the inflammation had either proceeded so far that it was impossible to abort an abscess or the technique of the operation was not thoroughly adhered to. With the enormous task of caring for and establishing a healthy condition, as soon as possible, in the mouths of approximately fifteen hundred boys, the necessity for prompt, positive and rational methods is quite obvious. In the treatment of the above described pathological conditions and the result obtained, we feel that a great deal of trouble and suffering has been saved by this method.

Comparisons are often useful to obtain definite knowledge of the results secured. From January 1st, 1907, to January 1st, 1913, there were one hundred and six (106) alveolar abscesses which required treatment in the medical Infirmary. One hundred and three (103) of these occurred before September, 1911, the time of the formal opening of the present

Dental Department. Two cases of alveolar abscess were referred from this department to the Infirmary for treatment; one in October, 1911, and one in November, 1912. Both of these teeth had received previous dental attention, according to the method in general use in the profession and accepted as efficient.

It affords us great pleasure to note the interest the boys have shown in the care of their own teeth by applying to us for treatment. Of course, there are a few who take advantage and seek to miss their schooling by coming to the Dentist's for no cause whatever, but even this goes to prove that the boys generally do not look on this department in any way but as one which is conducted for their welfare alone. We vouchsafe the assertion that the mouths of the boys in Girard College would be found to be in a more hygienic condition, due to their vigilance as well as that of their governesses and officers, than would an equal number found either in institutions or public schools. Statistics show that ninety-five per centum of the children in the public schools have their mouths in an unhealthy and unsanitary condition. A reasonable conclusion, therefore, is that a great deal of disease and lack of mental and physical development are due to deleterious effects, resulting from neglect and improper treatment of diseased conditions and malocclusion of the teeth.

During the year an exhibit was prepared and sent to the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography at Washington, D. C. The exhibit was composed of three illuminated frames, containing one hundred and thirty lantern slides. The middle frame was made up of forty slides of Stephen Girard and the College, among which were views of the Nose and Throat Room and Dental Clinic Rooms. The two end frames contained lantern slides analyzing twenty-two cases of malocclusion, with their accompanying X-ray studies, and specimen record cards from the files of the Nose and Throat and Dental Departments.

This exhibit was prepared and sent to Washington to be used for educational purposes. It was intended to point out, particularly, the value of the temporary teeth and the part they play in assisting the development and later eruption of the

permanent teeth, as well as their effect on the growth of the bones of the face and the tissues of the nose and throat. If the temporary teeth are prematurely lost, the permanent teeth erupt unassisted and unprotected into various conditions of irregularities and malocclusion.

This exhibit was well received and caused many favorable comments. In fact, it was the only exhibit of its kind at the Congress, and it clearly demonstrated how far in advance the Board of Directors of Girard College was in reorganizing the Dental Department. From the interest shown and the inquiries made regarding Girard College, we hope that some other institution, appreciating the unselfish motive of the foremost institution of its kind in the world, may be stimulated to found similar dental dispensaries for the care of children committed to their charge.

This exhibit has been placed in the Dental Department, and we consider it a valuable addition to our equipment. It affords us an opportunity of calling the attention of the many visitors, coming to the College, to the character of the work being done for Girard College boys, and perhaps interest them in the care of children's teeth, as we can point out some of the disastrous results following the neglect of the teeth and their associated pathological conditions.

A great deal has been written and said relative to the development of the teeth on the body generally. Adenoids and tonsils have been blamed for a great many cases of lack of development and cases have been shown after treatment, exhibiting wonderful changes incident thereto. A few years ago the etiology of malocclusion of the teeth and the lack of normal development of the bones of the face was entirely founded on the presence of pathological conditions of adenoids and tonsils, and it was believed that by their removal and proper medical treatment and the establishment of the normal relations of the dental arches, a normal and healthy condition of the respiratory tract would be obtained, and the whole body economy would improve and assume a state of normal development. These are only factors which promote or retard normal development as would any other condition which interferes with digestion and normal metabolic processes. The Dental

Department of Girard College would be of little value without the recently established department of Rhinology. An effort to establish normal development through treatment of the teeth alone with the tissues of the nose and throat in a diseased condition and out of harmony would end in failure, as would be the services of a rhinologist without careful and thorough dental assistance. It is also reasonable to suppose that many cases of eye strain develop from the lack of normal development of the bones of the face.

Each special department in the Infirmary is more or less interwoven and interdependent, and must recognize the careful, watchful and "indefatigable care" of the Visiting Physician. All departments are working in harmony to make a "strong body stronger, and a good body better," and with the single purpose of establishing and keeping the boy up to the highest possible physical efficiency, that he may better assimilate his moral and intellectual training.

I beg leave to thank the Board of Directors and yourself, and to say with keen personal pride, that I consider it an honor to be associated with such an institution, and in full appreciation of the obligation placed upon me in having charge of the Department of Dental Surgery of Girard College, the above report is

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.,

Dentist-in-Chief.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

January 14th, 1913.

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, PH.D., *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that the expenditures for "Subsistence" supplies for the year ended November 30th, 1913, amount to \$144,780.88, accounted for as follows:—

Almonds and other nuts.	910	pounds	.....	\$132.36
Apple and peach butter..	1,674	"	.....	169.56
Apricots	150	"	.....	22.50
Bacon	2,304	"	.....	343.05
Baking powder and soda	215	"	.....	75.81
Barley	75	"	.....	3.18
Beans, dried	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels	.....	317.12
Beans, baked	237	doz. gallons	.	1,411.30
Beef, chucks	121,881	pounds	.....	8,734.67
Beef, corned	56,584	"	.....	4,214.21
Beef, dried	534	"	.....	116.63
Beef, roast (pin bone) .	1,317	}	"	.....
Beef roast	36,354			
Beef, sirloin	16,468	"	.....	2,773.32
Beef, rump steak	10,835	"	.....	1,495.88
Beef, round	321	"	.....	43.07
Brandy, wine, whiskey .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons	.....	73.90
Buckwheat	1,296	pounds	.....	39.91
Butter	44,614	"	.....	15,089.42
Cereals	409	cases	.....	1,101.37
Cheese	994 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds	.....	179.70
Cherries, canned	472	dozens	.....	1,158.06
Chicken	14,346 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds	.....	2,844.41
Chocolate and cocoa ...	122	"	.....	42.18
Cider	204	gallons	.....	33.12
<i>Forward</i>				\$45,392.58

<i>Brought forward</i>				\$45,392.58
Coffee, green	19,732	pounds	.....	3,306.16
Coffee, roasted	10	"	.....	2.60
Coal, egg and stove	204,715	tons	.....	1,257.59
Corn, canned	860	dozens	.....	696.60
Cornmeal	1,380	pounds	.....	31.29
Cornstarch	640	"	.....	30.74
Crackers and cakes	13,351½	"	.....	1,080.12
Crisco	252	"	.....	31.65
Currants	89	"	.....	7.87
Eggs	12,859	dozens	.....	3,594.20
Farina	48	pounds	.....	3.07
Fish				1,783.99
Flour	1,859½	barrels	.....	9,059.43
Gelatine	13½	gross	.....	244.84
Gherkins and chow-chow	33½	doz. bottles	..	108.04
Hams	55,079	pounds	.....	8,667.59
Hominy	480	"	.....	9.28
Ice	343,464	tons	.....	1,143.98
Ice cream	6,492	quarts	.....	1,773.34
Lamb—Hindquarters ..	1,043			
Roast	305			
Chops	5,049	pounds	.....	3,200.27
Shoulders and necks	6,466			
Lard	10,029	pounds	.....	1,179.57
Liver, beef	155	}	"	158.81
Liver, calf	725			
Macaroni	600	"	.....	51.01
Marketing as follows:—				
Apples				\$986.67
Bananas				514.30
Berries				920.85
Cherries				25.80
Citron				97.60
Cranberries				105.43
Grapes				627.43
				<hr/> 3,278.08
<i>Forward</i>				\$3,278.08 \$82,814.62

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,278.08	\$82,814.62
Lemons		170.01	
Melons		238.27	
Oranges		1,253.56	
Peaches		401.75	
Pears		311.02	
Plums		156.26	
Potatoes, sweet		335.53	
Potatoes, white		5,812.72	
Vegetables, etc.		6,401.12	18,358.32
Milk	306,353	quarts	16,255.32
Mince meat	1,397	pounds	180.19
Molasses and syrup	1,822	gallons	481.40
Mutton, chops	4,850	} pounds	4,631.78
Mutton, legs	39,020		
Oatmeal and avena	41	barrels	223.99
Olive oil	19	doz. quarts ..	167.90
Oysters and clams	574	gallons	} 1,266.23
.....	57,526	.....
Peaches, canned	488	dozens	890.50
Peaches, dried	150	pounds	17.47
Pears, canned	778	dozen	1,527.86
Peas, canned	1,126	"	1,475.05
Peas, dried	341 $\frac{1}{2}$	bushels	94.32
Pickles	15	barrels	245.25
Pork, chops	921	} pounds	638.04
Pork, shoulders	5,188		
Pork, tenderloin	10		
Preserves	6,698	"	1,218.16
Prunes	2,900	"	246.11
Raisins	1,104	"	93.36
Rennet	13	doz. bottles ..	12.22
Rice	3,878	pounds	188.57
Salt	87	sacks	85.17
Sauce, Worcestershire ..	3	doz. bottles ..	6.75
Sauer Kraut	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	barrels	128.60
Sausage	7,085	pounds	1,253.98
<i>Forward</i>			\$132,501.16

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$132,501.16
Scrapple	1,452 pounds	95.05
Spices and dried herbs .	464 "	93.72
Sugar, "B"	42,193 "	2,038.45
Sugar, granulated	38,951 "	2,085.04
Sugar, pulverized	2,835 "	154.84
Tapioca	220 "	13.08
Tea	2,125 "	434.99
Tomatoes, canned	266 doz. gallons	912.10
Tongues, beef	25½ dozens	313.28
Tripe	56 pounds	4.48
Turkeys	8,478½ "	2,018.22
Vanilla and other ex- tracts	61 quarts	106.63
Veal, roast	1,458 } pounds	543.35
Veal, cutlet	1,567 }	
Vinegar, cider	955 gallons	219.43
Vinegar, malt	10 doz. quarts	23.50
Yeast	2,086 pounds	417.20
Sundry subsistence		802.14
Crockery, kitchen and glassware		678.30
Kitchen utensils		970.82
Napkins and rings		323.30
Oilcloth		31.80
Total		<u>\$144,780.88</u>

This total includes the cost of maintenance of the officers' and employees' tables. As compared with the year 1911 there is an increase of \$9,817.63. The average number of boys maintained during the year was 1504, the per capita cost of subsistence supplies being \$96.26.

IMPROVEMENTS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

The most important improvement to our buildings during the year 1912 was the completion of the new wing to Building No. 7, which was opened early in September for the use of two sections of thirty-two boys each.

The new portion of the building provides complete facilities

for the housing and instruction of the boys using it. In the basement are located the shower baths, sixty-four individual porcelain lavatories, and modern toilet facilities. The first floor is occupied by two school rooms, two section or living rooms, and an office for the Instruction Department. Great care was given to the selection of the equipment of these rooms, and they are furnished with a view to the comfort of the pupils, and to provide every facility for good work. The school rooms are equipped with the Moulthrop Movable Desk Chairs. In the section rooms, the boys are seated at tables, which are just large enough to accommodate four. The effect is therefore much more attractive and homelike than where larger tables are used.

Two dormitories, rooms for two governesses, and a linen room are on the second floor. The dormitories, which connect with the rooms of the officers in charge, have convenient toilet facilities, and are furnished with white enameled iron bedsteads with woven wire springs, and the other necessary bedding.

On the third floor are located quarters for twenty-one domestics, who are comfortably provided with good, sanitary toilet and bathing equipment, and with plain, but well-furnished rooms.

In addition to the ordinary minor repairs there were other changes made. The following is a summarized statement of some of the more important of these:—

BUILDING NO. 2.—The old white paint on the woodwork was burnt off and the entire interior repainted, the woodwork being finished in natural tint. Walls of basement corridor, lavatories and athletic rooms covered with white tiles. New shower-bath room and toilet installed in room 208. Hot and cold water supplied to lavatories, etc.

BUILDINGS NOS. 3 and 4.—The old white paint on woodwork burnt off and the entire interior repainted. Walls of basement corridor tiled. Hot water supplied to lavatories. New ceilings in four dormitories.

MAIN BUILDING.—Marble work in north and south vesti-

bules cleaned. Walls, ceilings, etc., of both vestibules washed and painted.

BUILDING No. 6 (Infirmary).—Operating and sterilizing rooms completely tiled, and new sanitary doors, jambs, and window sashes installed. Alcove on third floor altered into a bed chamber. Exterior—solariums painted.

BUILDING No. 7.—The boys' dining room has been very much improved by replacing the old wooden wainscoting with white marble, and installing two white enameled sinks at the south end. New metal ceilings placed in nine dormitories.

BUILDING No. 8.—Interior, walls, ceilings, etc., cleaned and repainted. New maple floors laid in four section rooms, house-keeper's storeroom, annex to Matron's office and in halls and dormitories on fourth floor. Old coal ranges in kitchen replaced by new gas ranges, broilers and steam warming closet. New floor of red vitreous tiles (9 inches x 9 inches) laid in kitchen. New drainage line in south end of building. Each dormitory on second and third floors equipped with toilet facilities. New electric light fixtures furnished for a number of rooms and hallways. New metal ceilings in two dormitories.

BUILDING No. 9.—Interior walls, ceilings, etc., cleaned and repainted. Two rooms on second and third floors at southwest corner of building, altered into bath and toilet rooms for officers and employees. Each dormitory equipped with new and suitable toilet facilities. A new terrazzo flooring laid in the first-floor corridor and on stairs leading to basement. Metal ceilings in nine dormitories.

BUILDING No. 10.—New metal ceilings in four school rooms.

LAUNDRY.—Our laundry has been entirely remodeled, and equipped with the latest types of machinery for doing the work economically and well. We are now prepared to handle this part of our service promptly, efficiently and economically.

In connection with our repairs, etc., it is interesting to note the establishment, early in the year, of a Department of Repairs and Care of Buildings. Necessary wood-working machinery has been purchased and will be installed on the second floor of the Mechanical School Building, in the room

formerly occupied by the Plumbing Department. Mr. Daniel Fink, Instructor in Woodwork, and formerly our Head Carpenter, has been given charge of this enterprise, and boys from the Mechanical School will be assigned to him for practical work in and about our buildings and in constructing useful and necessary articles of furniture. Mr. Fink is well equipped for just this kind of service, and he states that the past year has been more satisfactory to him than any since his connection with this school, and it is due to the practical work the boys are engaged in, and the interest taken by them in the finished product. He also says "It is a pleasure to note the increased interest and enthusiasm displayed by the boys in each succeeding piece of work."

The following is a list of the most important jobs done by this department:—

- Construction of addition to the Printing Department.
- Construction of Rifle Range in Armory.
- 77 Benches for Cadets and Band.
- 17 Closets for lavatories.
- 20 Closets for school rooms.
- 100 Packing Boxes for outfits.
- 200 Blacking Boxes.
- 4 Closets for Building No. 7.
- 1 Table for Building No. 7.
- 1 Bat box for Playground.

Early in the year 1912 we began to have bacteriological examinations made of our water and milk supplies, at stated periods. The former is examined quarterly and the latter monthly (three samples being sent at intervals of two days). We are thus enabled to have intelligent information concerning the quality and condition of these most important necessities. These analyses have been very gratifying on the whole, but at the same time we are confronted with the fact that we are in constant danger of infection through our milk supply.

In order to minimize this danger, I would heartily recommend that consideration be given to the advisability of our making a contract with one dairy farm only. This farm should be located conveniently near Philadelphia so as to insure

prompt and regular deliveries. We would thereby be assured of a much safer and better service, as we could have periodical veterinary inspections made of the dairy, and bacteriological analyses made of the milk, in addition to having a direct supervision of the methods employed in handling the supply.

One of the most satisfactory changes made during the year was in the method of purchasing clothing for our boys. Previous to last spring, contracts were let just prior to the season in which the clothing was required, and we therefore found more and more difficulty in securing suitable fabrics. It was then determined to change the system, and now the cloth is purchased by us, with the assistance of Mr. E. W. France, of the Philadelphia Textile School. These purchases are made long enough ahead of our requirements to insure a wide range of worsteds and woollens for selection. Contracts are then made for its manufacture into clothing, and the cloth is forwarded to the contractor, and certificates of inspection, yardage, etc., forwarded to us by the examiner.

Our experience thus far has proved the wisdom of this system, as the standard of quality of our boys clothing is very much higher than heretofore, and without any great increase of cost.

Another change worthy of mention, is in the method of purchase of most of our textile supplies. They were formerly bought on the basis of comparison with a standard sample, but now scientifically prepared specifications are forwarded with the invitations for bids, and these with a standard sample for reference, form the basis for intelligent competition.

The receipts from the sale of waste material, etc., during the year 1912 were as follows:—

Fat and bones	\$1,463.80
Barrels and boxes	704.76
Garbage	460.00
Rags	111.87
Old books	128.31
Scrap iron, etc.	189.80
Total	<u>\$3,058.54</u>

In closing I desire to express my appreciation of, and gratitude for the many evidences of the spirit of unity, co-operation and good will, which exists among us. Only under such conditions can high ideals be maintained, and efficient work be done.

I believe that many of the good results of the past year are due to this spirit, and to the earnest desire on the part of all to give the best possible service, in the care and training of the boys of Girard College.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK O. ZESINGER,
Steward.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—The experience of the past year has made possible a more thorough organization of the work of this department, so that during this period, the admissions have been conducted on the basis of more complete knowledge than it has been possible to obtain hitherto. This has been accomplished despite the fact that repairs to the section rooms made in 1911 so delayed the fall admissions of that year that there was scant time to make the investigations for the admissions in February, 1912. With few exceptions, however, all those who were on the list for admission in September, 1912, were visited and sufficient information obtained to make possible a decision regarding their fitness to enter on the day they were presented for examination. A total of 184 applications was investigated during the year.

There were 219 boys admitted during the year. The homes of 123, or fifty-six per cent. of this number, are outside of Philadelphia, and are scattered over thirty-five counties of the state, a fact which indicates some of the difficulties attendant upon the investigations which were made. Some of the homes are in remote and widely scattered districts, but since it has been proved that some of the least desirable applicants have come from just such distant and often isolated communities it has seemed a profitable expenditure of time and money to obtain local information in all such cases. Of the boys coming from Philadelphia, nine, or four per cent. of the total number admitted were born in the old city, and eighty-nine (89) or forty per cent. in other parts of the city.

In two instances, which are counted in the following table as having been presented for admission, the boys were not actually brought to the College for examination, the facts in both instances making it clearly apparent that the boys were

totally unfit to associate with those in the College. The table as presented below shows a somewhat marked variation in the percentages of applications declined at each separate admission during the past two years, but the average percentage declined for each year is practically the same.

STATISTICS OF ADMISSION—1911 AND 1912.

	Feb. 1911	Dec. 1911	Feb. 1912	Sept. 1912
Presented for admission	109	105	108	153
Admitted	102	89	92	127
Application declined	7	12	11	11
Withheld—(eneuresis, scalp disease, possible development, etc.)	0	2	5	12
Withheld—to be admitted by action of Directors as soon as a vacancy occurred	0	2	0	3
	<u>109</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>153</u>
Percentage declined on basis of number presented for examination	6.4%	11.4%	10.1%	7.1%

Further facts regarding the families of those admitted during the year are shown in the following tables:—

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

Father.		Mother.	
Pennsylvania	155	Pennsylvania	150
Other parts U. S.	20	Other parts U. S.	22
American born	<u>175</u>		<u>172</u>
Germany	15	Germany	17
England	11	England	4
Ireland	6	Ireland	11
Italy	5	Italy	4
Russia	3	Russia	3
Wales	2	Wales	2
Switzerland	1	Switzerland	1
Sweden	1	Sweden	1
		Scotland	2
		Canada	2
Foreign born	<u>44</u>		<u>47</u>
Total	<u>219</u>	Total	<u>219</u>

In the classification, according to the different tests applied at admission, some interesting facts are revealed. While there were twenty-eight boys, or thirteen per cent., whose physical

condition was not up to the standard, there were ninety boys, or forty-one per cent., who were mentally retarded to the extent of being below grade in their school work. This included, of course, all degrees of retardation ranging from a slight backwardness to a mental condition which made it impossible to admit the boys at all. The facts developed by a searching investigation of the personal history of those whose retardation was greatest, bore out the tests for mental fitness made here in the College in the majority of cases, but where evidence confirming the appearances of permanent retardation was not secured from such outside sources, the applicant was given the benefit of the doubt and his admission granted.

Physical Development.		Optical Test.	
Full	28	Good	'65
Good	113	Normal	153
Fair	50	Leucoma	1
Slight	26		
Poor	2	Total	219
Total	219		
Anthropometric Measurements.		Psychological Tests.	
Above standard	105	Good	50
" in height	39	Normal	67
Below standard	51	Fair	92
" in height	24	Poor	10
Total	219	Total	219
School Classification.		Age Entered.	
Above grade	12	6 years .. 3 8 years ..	64
On "	117	6½ " .. 2 8½ " ..	45
Below " (retarded)....	90	7 " .. 2 9 " ..	30
		7½ " .. 28 9½ " ..	45
Total	219	Total	219

During the year 1912, 362 applications for admission were registered, this being sixty-three more than in the year 1911. On December 31st, 1912, there were 633 names on the list of those awaiting admission, whereas on the same date in 1911, there were but 610.

DISCHARGES.

Besides the investigations of those who were admitted, there

[934]

was conducted an inquiry at the homes of many of the boys who left the College during the year, especially those leaving before graduation. Included in these were a number living at some distance from Philadelphia, whom it was possible to visit while conducting investigations for admission in the community in which they lived. Considerably more time could be profitably devoted to this work than it has been possible to give thus far, owing to the pressure of other duties. The addition of a stenographer to the office force of this department would release the time of my assistant so that more careful supervision could be made of those leaving the College and greater care exercised in placing them at employment.

The following is a record of discharges for the year:—

College indentures cancelled to enable boys to accept employment	111
Returned to mothers and friends	35
Left at eighteen years of age	30
Expelled	2
Died	2
Total	180

Finding suitable employment for those living in or near Philadelphia requires considerable time and effort, and wholly satisfactory openings have not been available in every placement made. Appeals for employment from former students have also been answered as far as possible and the Employment Committee of the Alumni Association has co-operated heartily in helping to care for such applicants.

Positions obtained for boys upon leaving College, during the year	114
Positions obtained for Alumni	27
Total	141

The information gathered regarding the graduates and students leaving the College during the past five years is more complete than was obtained last year. This has been possible because of insistent efforts to arouse the interest and co-operation of these former students. The number of whom it was impossible to gain any trace is considerably smaller, and the number who apparently received the inquiry but failed to answer has been greatly reduced.

In the year 1907, of those taking the extended Mechanical School Course, there were graduated six pupils; in 1908, thirteen pupils; in 1909, eight pupils; in 1910, eight pupils; in 1911, seventeen pupils, and in 1912, five pupils; fifty-seven in all.

The occupations of these fifty-seven graduates are, at this time, as follows:—

Automobile repairer	1	
Cabinet maker ...	1	
Car shops	1	
Compositor	1	
Draftsman	4	
Electro-plater	1	
Electrician	1	
Hat maker	1	
Machinist	1	
Moulder	1	Manual, etc. 21
Pattern maker ...	1	
Plumber	1	
Surveyor	1	
Switchboard in-		
staller	1	
Telephone appara-		
tus inspector ...	1	
Thresher	1	
U. S. Navy	2	
Accountant	1	
Chemist	1	
Clerk	25	
Collector	1	
Postal service	1	
Salesman	2	Clerical, etc. 36
Shipper	1	
Stenographer	2	
Student (agricul-		
ture)	1	
Student (law) ...	1	
	57	57

There were honorably discharged from the College during the years

1907	119
1908	186
1909	175
1910	199
1911	186

— 865

These were reported upon, either personally or by their friends, as follows:—

Employed	680
Unemployed (no work obtainable)	23
“ (because of sickness)	11
“ (because of unfavorable conduct)	5
Died	15
Not heard from by friends	5
In other institutions	6
Inquiry returned because of change of address	74
Inquiry evidently received but not answered	46

— 865

The various occupations of those reported to be employed are as follows:—

Agent (insurance)	1	<i>Brought forward</i>	19
“ (ticket)	2	Butcher's helper	1
“ (freight)	1	Buyer	2
Baker's helper	1	Cabinet worker	1
Barber	1	Carpenter	10
Bell boy	2	Car shops	3
Blacksmith	1	Cashier	1
Boiler maker	3	Chauffeur	3
Bookbinder	2	Chemist	4
Box factory	2	“ assistant	3
Brakeman	2	Cigar maker	1
Brush factory	1	Cloth factory	3

Carried forward 19 *Carried forward* 51

<i>Brought forward</i>	51	<i>Brought forward</i>	383
Cloth examiner	1	Laborer	16
Clerk	203	Last factory	1
Collector	3	Laundry	3
Colliery	5	Leather factory	2
Compositor	2	Letter carrier	2
Confectioner	1	Machine operator	6
Core maker	1	Machinist	28
Cutter (cloth)	1	“ helper	6
“ (leather)	1	Manager (advertising) ..	1
Dairy worker	1	“ (mercantile) ...	1
Draftsman	11	“ (office)	1
Driver	13	“ (store)	1
Druggist	3	Meat curer	1
Electrician	8	Messenger	3
“ helper	5	Meter works	2
Electrotypewriter	2	Moulder	3
Elevator boy	3	Office boy	4
“ builder	1	Packer	1
Engineer (civil)	4	Painter	7
“ (mining)	1	Paper factory	3
Engraver's helper	1	Paper hanger	1
Errand and store boy	15	Pattern maker	1
Farmer	15	Paymaster	1
File maker	1	Plasterer	2
Fireman (locomotive) ...	1	Plumber	7
“ (stationary) ...	1	“ helper	5
Foundry helper	3	Printer	9
Hatter	2	“ helper	7
Hosiery mill	1	Proof reader	1
Hospital attendant	2	Rivet heater	1
Inspector	4	Roofer	2
In business for themselves:		Rubber factory	3
Confectioner	1	Salesman (store)	7
Express	1	“ (traveling) ...	9
Illustrator	1	Shipper	12
Iron and sheet metal		Shoe factory	3
worker	13	Steam fitter	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	383	<i>Carried forward</i>	547

<i>Brought forward</i>	547	<i>Brought forward</i>	626
Steel worker	2	University of Penna. . .	1
Steeple jack	1	Williamson School	1
Stenographer	43	Superintendent (assistant)	2
Stock keeper	14	Surveyor	4
Stone worker	1	Teacher	2
Student:		Thresher	1
Business college	1	Timekeeper	1
Law	1	Train caller	2
Ohio University	1	United States Army	3
N. E. M. T. High		" " Navy	14
School	1	Wagon boy	6
Normal	1	Weaver	5
Penn Charter	1	Wire factory	1
Public	8	Woodworker	7
State College	4	Woolen mill	4
<i>Carried forward</i>	626	Total	680

The foregoing figures are interesting only in indicating the direction in which these recent students are heading in their life work. Five years is too short a period for many of them to have arrived at any position which would indicate the degree of success which they may ultimately attain.

In order to be able to tell just how the training given at Girard College prepares its students to compete with other young men with whom they are thrown in the business and professional world, an extended study should be made of the careers of the whole Alumni, dating from the first classes. Enough detailed information could be obtained from the twenty-seven hundred Alumni whose names and recent addresses are known, to make such a study of considerable value.

An attempt to gather such facts will be made during the coming year, but in the meantime the following figures based on data obtained several years ago, are of considerable interest and significance. The positions enumerated are, in each instance, only such as have required initiative and ability to reach. Clerkships or journeymen mechanics have not been counted in this grouping, but aside from the professions rep-

resented, only such as are owners of their business, employers of labor, or those holding important positions involving the oversight and direction of the work of others. It is especially gratifying to find that despite the lack of certain courses which at graduation would enable Girard students to matriculate at once in colleges and universities, there are so many who have pushed on and secured professional training. In almost every profession or business followed, it is known that some of our former students have been eminently successful.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF ALUMNI.

Accountant—certified public, bank examiner, etc.	22
Adjuster of claims—insurance	1
Agent—purchasing, railroad passenger, contracting, freight, etc.	9
Architect	6
Artist—lithographic, portrait, newspaper and magazine il- lustrator	6
Ball Player	5
Banking—	
Trust Officer	2
Cashier	11
Teller	5
Blacksmith	2
Broker—stocks, bonds, insurance, etc.	2
Buyer	2
Cashier	7
Chemist	6
Clerical—chief clerk, office manager, etc.	12
Conductor—railroad	6
Coroner	1
Contractor—builder, electrical, etc.	8
Conveyancer	1
Dairyman	1
Dentist	6
Designer	2
Draftsman	16
<i>Carried forward</i>	139

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<i>Brought forward</i>	139
Druggist	3
Editor	7
Electrician	3
Employment Exchange	1
Engineer—	
Civil	12
Mining	2
Mechanical	1
Locomotive and Steamship	6
Engraver	12
Express	1
Foreman	16
Grocer	1
Harness Maker	1
Inspector	5
Laundry	2
Lawyer	38
Librarian	1
Manager	57
Manufacturer	25
Marine Service—officer	1
Mason—stone	1
Merchant	29
Minister	17
Musician	3
Optician	2
Paper Hanger and Decorator	17
Paymaster	1
Photographer	2
Physician	28
Plumber	7
Prefect	8
President or Vice-President—banking, mercantile and busi- ness firms	6
Printer	2
Police Official	6
<i>Carried forward</i>	463

<i>Brought forward</i>	463
Public Official	10
Real Estate Dealer—brokers, operators, dealers	18
Restaurant	4
Salesman—traveling	38
Sign Painter	1
Superintendent	20
Teacher	20
Treasurer	7
Undertaker	3
Upholsterer	2
United States Service—army officers	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1

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Respectfully submitted,

FRANK D. WITHERBEE,
Superintendent Admission and Discharge.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

Whose College Indentures were Cancelled during the Year 1912.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Abbott, John Jos.	Founder's helper.	J. W. Williams Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anderson, George.	Stenographer	McCurdy May Auto Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Appenzeller, Wade.	Stenographer	International Harvester Co.	216 N. 23rd St.
Althouse, Ralph.	Clerk	American Assurance Co.	13th & Spring Garden Sts.
Andrews, Aaron R.	Clerk	Janeway & Carpenter	23 N. 10th St.
Baer, Charles F.	Clerk	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	24th & Callowhill St.
Bardsley, Robert.	Errand boy	Maxwell & Berlet	16th & Walnut Sts.
Bassinger, Albert.	Machinist's Helper	Charles Bond Company	520 Arch St.
Billingham, Arthur F.	Clerk	Sargeant Lock Company	Witherspoon Bldg.
Black, Aaron T.	Clerk	Wright, Tyndale & Van Roden	1212 Chestnut St.
Blair, George E.	Attending school		
Blumrick, Howard J.	Clerk	George V. Cresson Co.	17th & Allegheny Ave.
Breese, Ward Douglass.	Attending school		
Brunstetter, Franklin.	Farmer	Elmer Reich	Shamokin, Pa., R. F. D.
Bryan, William R.	Messenger	Cramp's Shipyard	Richmond St.
Buecheler, William.	Founder's helper.	Adams Foundry Co.	9th & Girard Ave.
Bunge, Vilont.	Clerk	Phila. Watch Case Co.	Riverside, N. J.
Campi, Louis.	Clerk	Wm. Horstman & Co.	5th & Cherry Sts.
Carey, John Earle.	Machine tender.	Sharpless Separator Co.	West Chester, Pa.
Costello, Edward.	Cabinet Maker's helper	Harry Rust Furniture Co.	724 Ludlow St.
Croasdale, Stanley.	Bank clerk		New York.
Cubler, Albert C.	Clerk	Phila. Electric Co.	10th & Chestnut Sts.
Davis, Clarence E.	Messenger	Phila. Rapid Transit Co.	810 Dauphin St.
Deily, Namand Arthur.	Founder's helper.	Charles Spangler	Allentown, Pa.
Dennin, Joseph.	Office boy	C. Berkeley Taylor	Land Title Bldg.
Dill, James Walker.	Clerk	William H. Horstman & Co.	5th & Cherry Sts.
Donovan, James.	Store boy	James Bell Company	Hancock & New Market Sts.
Dougherty, Joseph.	Clerk	Penna. Railroad	Broad St. Station.
Dransfield, William J.	Farmer		White Haven, Pa.
Duncan, William R.	Clerk	Rob't Wetherill Co.	Chester, Pa.
Dunn, Hugh Ellis.	Office boy	Wm. Simpson Sons	Bourse Bldg.
Eagle, William L.	Core Maker	Stanley Flagg Company	Stowe, Pa.
Eaton, Albert Boyce.	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co.	503 Market St.
Erickson, Charles.	Clerk	Penna. Warehousing Co.	113 S. 3rd St.
Evans, Milton.	Clerk		Rendham, Pa.
Fabian, Henry.	Office boy	William Simpson Sons	Bourse Bldg.
Fay, Michael.	Errand boy	Chilton Company	49th & Market Sts.
Forrest, Leland.	Store boy	Shiffman & Goldsmith	Washington, D. C.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Fisher, Daniel H.....	Clerk	International Harvester Machinery Co.	Phila.
Frey, Carroll H.....	Filing clerk	Penn Mutual Company.	925 Chestnut St.
Frisch, Charles.....	Mill hand	Rambo & Regar Mill.....	Norristown, Pa.
Gray, Risdem.....	Clerk	Southern Pacific Railroad Company.....	632 Chestnut St.
Giberson, Wm. Henry..	Office boy	Phila. & Wilmington Traction Co.....	Wilmington, Del.
Gilbert, Daniel Walton..	Clerk	R. M. Hollingshead Co..	Camden, N. J.
Giordano, Antonio.....	Electrician's helper	Cleverly Electrical Works	19 N. 17th St., Phila.
Haas, John E.....	Stenographer	Stuart Brothers.....	410 Market St., Phila.
Haenel, Walter A. R....	Cabinet worker..	Victor Talking Machine Company	Camden, N. J.
Haire, August F.....	Shipping clerk ..	Kohn & Adler Co.	720 Market St.
Hall, George Allen.....	Farmer	Oscar Burnett.....	Monroetown, Pa.
Herring, Charles R.....	Clerk	President's Office.....	Girard College.
Hoffman, William.....	Carpenter's apprentice	George P. Payne.....	Juniper & Pine Sta.
Hollander, Albert.....	Founder's helper.	Ferguson Electrottype Co.	15 N. 7th St.
Horton, Francis R.....	Core maker	Williamsport Radiator Co.	Williamsport, Pa.
Hosfield, John D.....	Farmer	Landis Le Fevre.....	Walnut Bottom, Pa.
Hoy, Ray Fermdeda....	Messenger	Penna. Railroad	Harrisburg, Pa.
Irwin, John F.....	Office boy	Williamson & Cassidy...	526 Market St.
Johnson, Raymond.	Wagon boy	McVaught Ice Company.	Ambler, Pa.
Joyce, Michael.....	Mill hand	Schoenhut Toy Factory.	Kensington.
Kelly, Michael.....	Door tender	Colliery No. 10.....	Coaldale, Pa.
Killinger, Ralph.....	Store boy	Car Shops.....	Altoona, Pa.
King, James.....	Printer's helper..	Thompson Printing Co.	312 Cherry St.
Klang, Joseph Charles..	Box Factory	Brown & Bailey Paper Box Co.....	410 Franklin St.
Klumpff, Herbert C....	Clerk	William Simpson Sons..	Bourse Bldg.
Kranich, John M.....	Farmer	John Neiderman.....	Hockessin, Del.
Knufman, Charles.....	Errand boy	Frank Schenint.....	2631 Germantown Ave.
Landenberger,			
Henry W.	Draftsman	Eynon-Evans Company..	15th & Clearfield Sta.
Larson, John D.....	Clerk	Southern Pacific Co....	632 Chestnut St.
Latham, Sylvester.....	Selling clerk	A. B. Hart.....	5025 Baltimore Ave.
Law, William G.....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co..	503 Market St.
Lawrence, Robert R. R..	Woolen Mill	Carbon Mfg. Company..	Port Carbon, Pa.
Layou, John A.....	Farmer		Ceases Mills, Pa.
Lazarus, George P.....	Attending school		
Leayman, Glenroy.....	Clerk	Joseph Foster & Sons..	3rd & Clearfield Sta.
Leslie, David P.....	To mother		
Lightner, Alonzo E....	Attending school		
List, Herbert C.....	Electrical helper .	P. R. T.....	Kensington & Cumberland St.
Llewellyn, Abram.....	Surveyor	Lehigh Valley Coal Co..	Centralia, Pa.
Loeser, Henry David..	Attending school		
Lyman, Lawrence.....	Store boy	John Wanamaker.....	Market St., Phila.
Marchetti, Lester..	Machinist helper.	Harry Krantz.....	160 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Matthias, Charles.....	Clerk	Welsbach & Company..	Gloucester, N. J.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
May, William H.....	Clerk	Steward's Office.....	Girard College.
Messenger, Wm. F. E.....	Farmer	Harry Neiger.....	Girard, Pa.
Meyers, Wm. Jackson.....	Founder's helper.	Ferguson Electrotpe Foundry	15 N. 7th St.
Miller, William Holt....	Clerk	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.....	Phila.
Morris, Robert A.....	Errand boy	Maxwell & Berlet.....	16th & Walnut Sts.
Mowery, Clarence.....	Clerk	Levi M. Shoop Co.....	150 S. Market St., Shamokin.
Mullen, Michael	Stenographer	H. Cowen & Son.....	28 S. Front St., Phila.
Mulhern, John A.....	Clerk	Girard College.....	Phila.
Myers, Albert J.....	Store boy	Woodward & Lothray..	Washington, D. C.
McFarland, Albert S....	Office boy	Keystone Supply Co....	929 N. 9th St.
McGrew, Albert.....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Nye, Charles R.....	Cash boy	Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart	Reading, Pa.
Parmentier, Robt....	Clerk	Penna. Railroad.....	233 S. 4th St.
Pascoe, Nelson.....	Office boy	Smith Cline & French..	Phila.
Pearce, George C.	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Penza, William J.....	Cigar packer	Cressman Cigar Co.....	5th & Pine Sts.
Poole, Charles F.....	Clerk	Penna. Railroad.....	Broad St. Station.
Price, Harold J.....	Plumber's helper.	R. H. Allegar.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Quay, Everett S.....	Stenographer	Penna. Railroad.....	Broad St. Station.
Rau, Samuel.....	Shirt Factory ...	Steppacher Company...	146 N. 13th St.
Reginold, John J.....	Clerk	Standard Steel Works..	Morris Bldg.
Register, Earl O.....	Electrical work..	Phila. Electric Co....	Gray's Ferry Road.
Ristine, Charles W.....	Electrician's helper	Jefferson Hospital.....	10th & Walnut Sts.
Roller, David Thomas..	Store boy	Charles Bond Co.....	520 Arch St., Phila.
Russell, Allen M.....	Stenographer	Treen Box Co.....	Tioga & Memphis Sts.
Savage, Joseph.....	Wagon boy	Adams Express Co.....	18th & Market Sts.
Schenk, Robert J.....	Clerk	Burchnell & Co.....	608 Chestnut St.
Schmidt, Ernest D.....	Hat factory	Stetson & Co.....	4th & Montgomery Ave.
Schmitt, George.....	Office boy	Baldwin Locomotive Works	Phila.
Schnauffer, Robert E..	Stencil Dep't ...	Curtis Publishing Co...	6th & Walnut Sts.
Schwartz, Wm. August..	Errand boy	Peterman Brothers.....	1814 Russell St.
Shaner, Aaron C.....	Farmer	George Brownback.....	Spring City, Pa.
Shaffer, Doerstler	Attending school		
Shank, George Myers..	Clerk	R. G. Dun & Co.....	Betz Bldg.
Sherwin, Joseph Reese..	Clerk	Stevenson Brothers....	110 Race St.
Shinn, Charles Fidell..	Clerk	Powell Clouds & Co....	602 Arch St.
Sickel, William F.....	Founder's helper.	Adams Iron Foundry...	9th & Girard Ave.
Smith, Edward Y.....	Sugar factory ...	Spreckels Sugar Refinery	Reed & Meadow Sts.
Smith, Ellwood H.....	Attending school		
Smith, John Hoffman..	Clerk	Steward's Office.....	Girard College.
Smoyer, John H.....	Machinist's helper	A. P. Bowman.....	Phoenixville, Pa.
Stoneback, John K.....	Errand boy	Underwood Typewriter Co.	725 Chestnut St.
Swinehart, George	Learning telegraphy	A. D. Huff.....	Pottstown, Pa.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Thomas, R. M.	Store boy	J. D. Williams & Co...	Scranton, Pa.
Townsend, Eugene	Clerk	Phila. Watch Case Co. .	Riverside, N. J.
Underkoffler, H.	Breaker boy	Coal Mine.....	Tower City, Pa.
Vaughn, A. C.	Clerk	International Harvester Company	216 N. 23rd St.
Vaughn, Leon R.	Office boy	H. W. Whitman.....	111 Walnut St.
Walch, Victor H.	Clerk	Ajax Metal Co.....	56 Richmond St.
Wall, Frank E.	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Webb, Raymond R.	Clerk	John Wanamaker.....	Market St., Phila.
Weible, John	Office boy	Oliver Steel Co.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Whitman, Logan F.	Compositor	Allen, Lane & Scott Co.	1211 Clover St.
Wismer, Ralph D.	Office boy	Alfred Moore Wire Co.	3rd & Race Sts.
Weidner, John	Office boy	C. C. Knight Co.....	16th & Hamilton Sts.
Weigle, William C.	Office boy	Underwood Typewriter Company	725 Chestnut St.
Weiler, Earl	Twister	Quakertown Silk Mill..	Quakertown, Pa.
Widlund, Gustave	Yarn Mill	Wolstenholme & Clark..	25th & Allegheny Ave.
Winther, Charles R.	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Wise, Joseph John	Store boy	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.

Clerical, etc.	54
Mechanical, etc.	36
Errand, office, wagon boy, etc.	35
Student	7
Farmer	8
To mother	1

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STAR SCHOLARS FOR 1912.

Star Scholars are those pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose averages for recitations have been 8.50 or above for the year, on a scale from zero to ten (10.00).

BRENT, ALLEN JOSEPH
CHAFEY, JOHN GARRETT
COLLER, EARL DARRICK
CONNER, WILLIAM
CRAWFORD, JOHN CARLISLE
DOUGLASS, PAUL VAUGHN
GRAHAM, RALPH SHUBERT
GRAY, RUSSELL LEROY
JACOB, JOHN
LITTLE, EDWARD
MCCAFFREY, GEORGE DANIEL
MCGLENSEY, WILLIAM
MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE

MOYER, RAYMOND JENNINGS
NASH, NORMAN HASKIN
NEFF, EZRA BEER
PARMENTIER, CHARLES WILER
RESSLER, RALPH CLARENCE
RULEY, LESLIE MADDOCK
SAVAGE, JEREMIAH JOHN
SHAFFER, MAX DELOYD
SWINGLE, CLAUD ROSWELL
ULLRICH, WALTER DEHAVEN
VAN DOREN, FRANCIS ADDISON
WITZEL, HENRY FREDERICK

CLASSES OF HONOR.

The Third, or highest, Class of honor comprises all pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose conduct for the year is represented by 9.60 or more, on a scale from zero to ten; the Second, all whose conduct is marked 9.30 or over and under 9.60; and the First, all whose conduct is marked 9.00 or over and under 9.30.

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

ADAMS, WINFIELD SCOTT	FISHER, OSCAR
AUWETTER, JOHN	FOSS, FRANK MORTON
BABIS, ALEXANDER FRANK	FOSS, THOMAS STERLING
BADGER, GEORGE FAY	FRICTSCH, THEOBALD J.
BARNES, GUY S.	FRUTCHEY, THOMAS EUGENE
BATDORF, CHARLES WESLEY	GEIREL, LOUIS JACOB
BATH, KENNETH	GILHAM, GEO. LEWIS
BEARDSLEY, WILLIAM HENRY	GORE, PHILIP SIDNEY
BENNETT, JOSHUA	GRAHAM, RALPH SHUBERT
BISHOP, WILMER	GRANGER, CHARLES THOMAS
BRADLEY, CLARENCE ROBERT	GRAU, FRANK CHARLES
BRADLEY, HORACE GREELEY	HAGY, EARL RUSSEL
BRANDENBURG, JULES	HALDEMAN, LEON OSMOND
BRAUN, EDWARD HERMAN	HAMMEL, THEODORE CHARLES
BRAUTIGAM, GEORGE WM.	HANLEY, JOHN
BREHM, HAROLD ARTHUR	HARDICK, ALVIN JAMES
BRETH, ROY CECIL	HEM, EDWARD MATTHIAS
BROWN, JAMES GETHEREL	HILLER, JOHN SELLERS KITE
BLEECHER, WILLIAM MOORE	HISTAND, GEORGE
BLOSSOM, WILBUR WALKER	HOUCK, GEORGE L.
BUECHELER, CARL FREDERICK	HOUGH, RALPH RAYMOND
BURNS, CHARLES THOMAS	HOUSE, BOYD FRANKLIN
BOLTON, NORRIS HAROLD	HOOVER, JOHN
BOYES, ANDREW MAIRE CANDLISH	JACOB, JOHN
BOYES, RICHARD HENRY	JONES, CECIL MITCHELL
CHAFEY, JOHN GARRETT	JONES, CHARLES PALMER
CLARKE, ROBERT BULLOCH	JONES, JOSIAH
COLLER, CARL SORRICK	JUDD, JAMES FREDERICK
CONNER, WILLIAM	KOELLE, WILLIAM
DAVENPORT, ANDREW JOSEPH	KERSCHNER, RAYMOND ROBERT
DELANGUILLETE, FRANCIS WILSON	KEYSER, JOHN THOMAS
DOWDELL, JAMES	KITE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS
ELLIS, HARRY THOMAS	KLINE, HENRY EDWARD
ENGLE, EDWARD WILLIAM	KNAPP, WILLIAM CARL
EVANS, FRANCIS	KOPP, ELLIS LEROY
EVERMAN, CHARLES EDWARD	KOPPENHEFFER, FRANK WELSH
FAY, JOSEPH	LAIRD, CLARENCE
FEIST, WILLIAM FRANKLIN	LANDHERR, WILLIAM JOSEPH

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

LARSON, JOHN DAVID	REED, HARRY GEORGE
LAYAOU, WILLIAM JOSEPH	RODGERS, EDWARD ANDREW
LENTZ, STANLEY NORMAN	RULEY, HARRY FORD
LESLIE, JOHN CLIFFORD	RUNG, JOHN RONALD
LINCOLN, RUSSEL PHIPPS	SAHLER, WELLINGTON GROSS
LINGSCH, FREDERICK ALFRED	SCHAAL, THEODORE FREDERICK
MACFALLS, HARRY JAMES	SCHALLES, FRANK
McCAFFREY, GEORGE DANIEL	SCHALLES, FRED
McCONNELL, SAMUEL FAULKNER	SHAFER, MAX DE LONG
McGLENSEY, WILLIAM	SHANDLE, GEORGE HENRY
MARSHALL, HARRY FLEMING	SHUPP, FREDERICK GEORGE
MEAGHER, FRANKLIN FRANCIS	SINGLEY, JOHN
MEGONEGAL, EDWIN RUSSELL	SMITH, GARDNER
MONTGOMERY, THAYER JAMES	SMITH, RALPH LINUS
MATELLA, FRANK	SOHN, RAYMOND FRANCIS
MATTHIAS, LeROY RUSSELL	SPENCER, ARTHUR
METZGER, HENRY	STANLEY, WESTLEY
MITCHELL, WESLEY	STANTON, HAROLD BAKER
MOTT, WILLIAM JOHN	STOCK, WILLIAM FREDERICK
MOYER, RAYMOND JENNINGS	STOUT, EARL LeROY
MENDENHALL, WALTER SEAL	STRAUSE, GEORGE SAMUEL
MERTZ, MARK SHOWERS	STROMAN, JAMES HENRY
MOSLEY, REUBEN VICTOR	SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM SASSMAN
MOORE, BOWMAN HILT	SWINGLE, CARL RAYMOND
MURRAY, ROBERT BRUCE	SWINGLE, CLAUD ROSWELL
NARR, WILLIAM	THIEL, HERMAN NICHOLAS
NEFF, EZRA BEER	THALACKER, FREDERICK
NUNGESSER, PETER ELMER	TAYLOR, HARRY STEWARD
NUSS, WILLIAM MORRIS	VAN CAMP, JOHN H.
O'TOOLE, GEORGE FRANCIS	VAN DOREN, FRANCIS ADDISON
OWENS, JOHN FRANKLIN	VERNER, WILLIAM
PARMENTIER, CHARLES WILER	WARD, BOYD KNAPP
PARK, JAMES HERMAN	WALLACE, CHARLES
PAVLIK, RICHARD FRANK	WALCK, FREDERICK HARVEY
PERRY, WARREN HENRY	WALTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
PHILLIPS, GEORGE	WALKUP, LEOPOLD CUSHING
PLEIBEL, WILLIAM THEODORE	WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY
POLLITT, EDWARD HAROLD	WEINERT, ARTHUR OSCAR
PORRECA, HUMBERT	WETZEL, GUSTAVE ADOLPH
POWELL, EDWARD	WEYHENMEYER, LELAND STANFORD
POWELL, GEORGE DEWEY	WILLIAMS, ALBERT WHEELOCK
RABOLD, CHARLES LEE	WRIGHT, RICHARD WILLIAM
RABOLD, CLARENCE HERMAN	WITTMAN, RUSSELL STANLEY
RABOLD, ROY WILLIAM	WYLIE, HENRY JOHN
REDFERN, GEORGE EDWARD	

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR

ACHENBACK, FREDERICK
APPLEBY, WILLARD SNIVELY
BAER, LYALL PREBLE
BAIRD, OREN EARL
BARR, CAREY MARKWARD
BARDSLEY, JAMES HENRY
BARRES, FRANKLIN EMERSON
BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN
BATEMAN, WALTER ISRAEL
BERNSTEIN, MAX ISADORE
BERRIMAN, HARRY EDWARD
BERRY, JOHN RICHIE
BLAIR, ISAAC RYAN
BOLTON, JOHN HASLET
BONAVOLGIA, ARMANDO
BRANDENBURG, OTTO
BRANNAN, CLIFFORD
BRAY, JOSEPH MOORE
BUECHELER, GEORGE ERNEST
BRENT, ALLEN JOSEPH
CALLAHAN, WALTER MILLER
CAREY, EDWARD DANIEL
CARL, EUGENE DEWEY
CARL, GEORGE HUBERT
CARRIGAN, JOSEPH LEON
CARSON, WALTER FREEMAN
CARTER, PAUL LUKENS
CONNELL, CHARLES WARNER
COURTNEY, JAMES WILLIAM
CRAWFORD, JOHN CARLISLE
CROSSON, JAMES
DAVIS, HAROLD ALFORD
DAVIS, LAWRENCE MARTIN
DAVIS, LYLE
DEHAAS, JAMES FLOYD
DRISCOLL, TIMOTHY
DUER, HARRY T.
DUNGAN, HAROLD LEROY
DUNKLE, JAMES
DUPES, CARL EDWARD
DURHAM, WALTER KREMER
DYNES, ISAAC
ENGLE, CHARLES
EPSTEIN, JOHN
EVANS, THOMAS WILLIAM

EVANS, WILLIAM CLARK
FABIAN, LOUIS
FOLWELL, JOSEPH
FISCHER, EGBERT
FOSS, THOMAS
GALLAGHER, EUGENE LOU
GARDNER, EARL HORTON
GARVINE, CLIFFORD EARL
GILL, HERBERT FRANK HENDERSON
GILLESPIE, ROBERT ALEXANDER
GLATTHORN, HAROLD RAYMOND
GOLIGHTLY, ARTHUR LEWIS
GUCKENBUEHLER, JOHN ARTHUR
GUENTHER, LAWRENCE GEORGE
GUHR, ARCHIE WILLIAM
HAGERMAN, ELLWOOD CARVER
HALL, WILLIAM GARDNER
HANNUM, MORRIS PAULDING
HARTENSTINE, CLARENCE HEBER
HARTFORD, HARRY VINCENT
HEIN, LOUIS HARRY
HEITZMANN, JOSEPH HENRY
HERZEL, FREDERICK ELMER
HOOK, CHARLES HENRY
HOUSE, WENDELL LESTER
HOWE, FRANK ARTHUR
HUGHES, JOSEPH BERKELBACK
IRWIN, LOUIS SYLVESTER
JENKINS, JOHN EARL
JONES, FRANK KRIDER
KENYON, CYRUS LINFORD
KLOTZ, RALPH TRUMAN
KNIPE, SEPTIMUS LEON
KOPPENHEFFER, ROY ADDISON
KUNI, HENRY WILLIAM
KUPPINGER, JOHN GEORGE
LANDENBERGER, JOHN GEORGE
LANE, EUGENE BERNARD
LEAHAN, WILLIAM
LEWIS, JAMES GILLAND
LUDDEKE, WILLIAM
MATTHEWS, JAMES EUGENE
MAY, LUTHER DAVID
MCLUNG, WILLIAM HENRY
MCCURDY, ROBERT DEWEY

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SECOND CLASS OF HONOR.

McGraw, Joseph Shire	Schaffer, Morgan Franklin
McNally, Nelson Enochs	Schenk, Joseph James
Meder, Arthur Alfred	Schlemmer, Lorentz Jacob
Megonegal, Spencer Wilbur	AUGUST
Miller, Earl Cyrus	Senderling, Ellwood William
Miller, George Charles	Shaffer, Earl De Long
Moore, Walter Richardson	Shaw, Harold Underhill
Moyer, Henry Gardner	Sheakley, Howard Lee
Mulrenan, Joseph	Shields, John Harold
Myer, Martin B.	Smith, Alexander
Myer, Samuel Melvin	Snoke, Elmer Walborn
Narr, John August	Spires, Harold Beck
Nason, Ezra Kenneth	Stradling, Albert Henry
Nason, Philip Livingstone	Stranford, John Nehemiah
Otto, George Benjamin	Sutton, William Joseph
Pedrick, Leland Samuel	Turner, Ernest Harper
Phillips, Earl	Turner, William Dunbar
Pleible, George Frederick	Van Deventer, Theodore
Porreca, Victor Emanuel	Vare, John Elmer
Potts, Harry Earl	Walkup, Bruce Earl
Powell, George Ransom	Walsh, Joseph Leo
Quinn, Robert	Walsh, Philip
Rader, Edgar Francis	Walter, William Charles
Ralston, Archibald	Walters, Charles Ernest
Regeczy, Gerson	Walton, Thomas Moore
Reinbold, Isaac	Watkins, Delbert
Rice, William James	Welton, Eldon Erastus
Richardson, Paul	Wemmer, Mattison Peoples
Rickert, Julius Henry	Weyman, Henry
Rigling, Samuel	Wilson, John
Rodgers, James S.	Winder, John Phillips
Rowen, Milton Wells	Witzel, Henry Frederick
Ruley, Leslie Maddock	Witzel, Harold Keyser
Rung, Robert Dorsey	Wolf, Clarence William
Rung, William Russell	Young, Robert Hamilton

FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

AFFLERBACK, GEORGE WASHINGTON	GEIBEL, FREDERICK CARL
ALBERT, PAUL	GINDER, JOHN KENNETH
ALEXANDER, HOWARD BERTON	BURKHOLDER
ANDERSON, JOHN	GROSH, RALPH DAVID
ATCHISON, ANDREW	GUEST, JOHN DANIEL
BAILEY, ROBERT WIGTON	HAFNER, ELMER HENRY
BAIRD, WILLIAM HANDLEY	HALL, HENRY
BAKER, GEORGE	HALL, HOWARD RAYMOND
BARNES, EDWARD ROYAL	HARGREAVES, RUSSELL WILLIS
BARNWELL, JOHN DOWDELL	HARRINGTON, EDWARD WILBUR
BATEMAN, JOSEPH SHEELER	HARSH, SAMUEL LEROY
BENNETT, HARRISON	HENDERSON, LOUIS EDWARD
BLEW, CLARE JOHN	HEFFER, ELMER
BOUGHNER, ABRAHAM LEWIS	HICKS, BEACH CRARY
BOYLE, RAYMOND CHARLES	HOLLOCK, FREDERICK
BROWN, HARRIS	HOY, ALBERT ST. CLAIR
BUCHANAN, RAYMOND JAGO	HUGHES, WILLIAM HENRY
BUNN, JACOB PERCIVAL	INGBER, NATHAN
BURKERT, JOHN ALFONSO	JEFFRIES, ROBERT
BURKINS, JOHN JOSEPH	JESTER, JOHN RICHARDSON
BURNS, JOSEPH	JONES, CHARLES PAUL
CAPPELLI, JOSEPH JOHN	JONES, RICHARD ALBERT
CARLSON, HOWARD WARRINGTON	KEEN, ARTHUR HOMES
CHANDLER, ROBERT DEWEY	KELLEY, WILLIAM HENRY
CHARLTON, JOSEPH MCKEE	KUEHBAUCH, ALBERT EMANUEL
CLOSS, GEORGE MAITLAND	KUPPINGER, JACOB FREDERICK
COHICK, HARRY WARREN	KEEFE, HOWARD PRESTON
COWDRICK, CHESTER VILLENO	KEEFER, RUSSELL IRVIN
CRAMER, BENJAMIN EDWARD	KANE, ROBERT
CUBBLER, EARL WILSON	KELLY, WILLIAM LINCOLN
DENNIN, JOHN	KRETSCHMAR, CHARLES HENRY
DAVENPORT, ARTHUR DECATUR	KUSTERER, WILLIAM
DONAGHY, THOMAS LEIGHTON	LARSON, ELMER FRITZ
DONAT, JOSEPH KENTON	LAZARUS, EUGENE REYNOLDS
DUNN, ROBERT MICHAEL	LEAVESLEY, GEORGE WILSON
EVANS, JOHN JAY	LENGEL, ERNEST GEORGE
FAGELY, RUSSELL LEE	LESLIE, JAMES MCCONNELL
FANZ, FREDERICK	LUNDY, OSCAR NATHAN
FAWLEY, JAMES NELSON	MACCARTNEY, PAUL HENRY
FOEHL, ELMER EUGENE	MACGREGOR, WILLIAM MILLER
FLEET, JACOB	MCGONIGLE, WILLIAM
FRITSCH, WILLIAM FREDERICK	MCMANUS, WILLIAM SYDNEY
FOCHT, WILLIAM EMUEL	MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE
FULMER, GEORGE HENRY	MARPLE, THOMAS
GRAY, RUSSELL LEROY	MAUST, SAMUEL L.

FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

MAYER, DANIEL DEWEY	RORAR, ROBERT BURNS
MILLER, HERMAN	SAVAGE, JEREMIAH JOHN
MOODIE, CHARLES LAWRENCE	SCHICK, WILLIAM GEORGE
MOODIE, HENRY AUGUSTUS	SEDENGER, CHARLES
MORGAN, LEE	SHEAKLEY, NEIL MARVIN
MORRIS, JOHN WHYETT	SHETTER, WILLIAM GEORGE
MORRIS, PAUL	SIGEL, JACOB
MULRENAN, WILLIAM	SITLER, ROBERT SIMMONS
NASE, NORMAN HASKIN	SMITH, WILLIAM ARTHUR
NICHOLS, SAMUEL DEWEY	SMYTH, LEONARD GARFIELD
NYLAND, LEO FRANCIS	SOHN, CLARENCE RUSSELL
OWENS, JOSEPH G.	STAUFFER, RALPH JAMES
PATTON, CHARLES ELMER	START, RUSSELL CAMPBELL
PATTON, MCCLELLAN	STRANFORD, WILLIAM MCKINLEY
PAUL, HARRY WILLIAM	STOHNER, RAYMOND HARRY
PIATT, WALTER	STILES, JOHN LAWRENCE
FILKINGTON, JOSEPH VANHORN	STONE, ALONZO LEWIS
PINDELL, ALLEN HOWARD	STROMAN, JOHN CHRISTIAN
POWELL, HARRY ARCHIBALD	THOMAS, HORACE LARAY
POWELL, HERBERT CARL	TWEEDLE, CON
PURSEL, SAMUEL MORRIS	ULLRICH, WALTER DE HAVEN
RAFFEL, SOLOMAN	USILTON, WILLIAM EDWIN
RALSTON, RALPH WALKER	VAN DEVENTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
RATCLIFFE, ELLIS EDWARD	VAN OSTEN, HARRY BRYAN
REED, FRANK W.	WETHERILL, GEORGE WEST
REIFF, ROBERT LINCOLN	WELTON, SAMUEL ERNEST
RESSLER, RALPH CLARENCE	WETTEN, ARTHUR STANLEY
RICE, RANDOL	WILSON, HARRY GOOD
RICHARDSON, JAMES WILLIAM	WISNER, PRESTON
RIECK, LOUIS EDWARD	WOODLING, WALTON ALEXANDER
RIGLING, WALTER	WYGAND, JOSEPH
ROBINS, GURDON MOORE	YARNALL, SAMUEL FREDERICK
RODGERS, HUGH HERBERT	YOUNG, JOSEPH REDFERN
ROLLER, RAYMOND CLARENCE	

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN GIRARD COLLEGE,

January 31, 1913.

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Achenbach, Frederick	March 1, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.60	9.54
Adams, Winfield Scott	April 13, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.72	9.88
Afferbach, George Washington	Sept. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.18	9.29
Alexander, Howard Bertow	Aug. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.14	9.10
Allen, William Lummis	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	....	....
Allendorf, Karl Jacob	Oct. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.37	8.70
Alsop, Raymond Warren	Nov. 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Anderson, Robert Alexander	April 2, 1897	June 30, 1905	5.97	8.93
Appleby, Willard Snively	Nov. 22, 1897	Sept. 26, 1907	7.19	9.37
Arnold, Lloyd Edwin	Sept. 8, 1896	Oct. 14, 1904	6.75	8.23
Atchison, William James	May 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	....	....
Baer, Lyall Preble	April 14, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	7.53	9.15
Bailey, Robert Wigton	April 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.43	9.17
Baird, William Handley	Nov. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.28	9.19
Ball, Robert Earl	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.85	8.60
Bardsley, James Henry	Jan. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.29	9.57
Barres, Franklin Emerson	Aug. 20, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	....	9.38
Batdorf, Charles Wesley	July 9, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.70	9.90
Beardsley, William Henry	Feb. 10, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.96	10.00
Bechtold, Joseph Charles	Nov. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.07	8.81
Becker, William	March 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.06	7.37
Bennett, Harrison	April 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.74	9.07
Bernstein, Max Isadore	Dec. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.80	9.54
Bishop, Wilmer	July 3, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.66	9.75
Blossom, Wilbur Walker	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.90	9.86
Bolton, John Haslet	July 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.52	9.59
Bolton, Norris Harold	Jan. 6, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.76	9.65
Borie, Henry	Oct. 14, 1898	Feb. 6, 1907	8.16	8.86
Boyes, Andrew Maire Candlish	Aug. 31, 1895	Feb. 13, 1905	8.45	9.95
Boyes, Richard Henry	May 13, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.12	9.72
Bradley, Clarence Robert	June 28, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.90	9.97
Brandenburg, Jules	Feb. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.22	9.60
Brannan, Clifford	April 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.42	9.57
Braun, Edward Herman	April 12, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.87	9.75
Brautigam, George William	Feb. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.43	9.38
Bray, Joseph Moore	Nov. 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.89	9.52
Brent, George Francis	Nov. 14, 1897	Sept. 13, 1906	7.97	8.88
Brewer, Charles Christian	Feb. 27, 1898	June 30, 1905	7.67	8.43
Bromiley, Harvey	June 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.87	8.77
Brown, Harold Atlee	May 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.75	8.88
Brown, Harris	July 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	9.19
Brown, James Getherel	June 23, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.20	9.90
Brownstein, Morris	Dec. 20, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.12	8.86
Buchanan, Raymond Jago	Aug. 31, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	6.45	9.18
Buecheler, Carl Frederick	March 16, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.73	9.72

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Buecheler, George Ernest	July 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.89	9.39
Beuhler, George Wylie.....	Sept. 15, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	....	8.45
Bunn, George Balsazor.....	Sept. 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.82	9.09
Bunn, Jacob Percival.....	March 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.82	8.69
Burket, John Alfonso.....	Feb. 27, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.31	9.20
Callahan, Walter Miller	May 9, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.15	9.56
Cannon, Marion Joseph.....	July 1, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.77	8.74
Cannon, Thomas Warford.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.95	8.88
Cappelli, Joseph John.....	July 17, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.58	9.18
Carl, Eugene Dewey.....	June 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.82	9.34
Carlson, Howard Warrington.....	July 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.99	9.25
Carrigan, Joseph Leon.....	Nov. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.34	9.44
Carson, Walter Freeman.....	Dec. 23, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.03	9.49
Chafey, John Garrett.....	May 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.66	9.64
Chandler, Robert Dewey.....	April 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.48	9.04
Charlton, Joseph McKee.....	Jan. 26, 1897	Feb. 13, 1905	6.87	9.00
Closs, George Maitland.....	June 21, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.66	9.20
Cohick, Harry Warren.....	May 20, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.68	9.27
Coller, Carl Sorrick.....	Feb. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	8.92	9.69
Colmery, Harold Marshall.....	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.47	8.80
Conner, William.....	March 19, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	8.57	9.65
Conrad, George Isaac.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.84	8.98
Costa, Leonard Anthony.....	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	6.15
Costello, Herman.....	May 3, 1898	July 1, 1904	....	8.30
Courtney, James William.....	Feb. 4, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.26	9.56
Cowan, James Auld.....	Dec. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Cramer, Benjamin Edward.....	June 29, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.15	9.07
Crawford, John Carlisle.....	May 17, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	8.56	9.37
Crawford, Martin Henry.....	July 19, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.33	8.87
Crosson, James.....	Feb. 14, 1897	Feb. 15, 1905	....	9.59
Cubbler, Earl Wilson.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.45	9.19
Davenport, Andrew Joseph	May 20, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.79	9.66
Davenport, Arthur Decatur.....	April 2, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	7.92	9.21
Davies, John Francis.....	Sept. 18, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	....	7.98
Davis, Edmond Joseph.....	Oct. 20, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.44	8.96
Davis, Harold Alfred.....	Aug. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.51	9.36
Davis, Lyle	April 11, 1895	Feb. 9, 1904	7.47	9.42
De Languilette, Francis Wilson	May 30, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.59	9.95
Dempsey, Francis Patrick.....	June 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	8.65
Dolbey, Orville.....	Oct. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.35	8.61
Dollfus, Alphonso	Aug. 15, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.18	8.98
Donat, Watson Earl.....	May 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	8.61
Dougherty, Walter Kidder.....	Feb. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	7.26	8.75
Duer, Harry T.....	Feb. 8, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.93	9.37
Dunford, Chas. Francis.....	Dec. 7, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Dungan, Harold Leroy.....	Aug. 31, 1897	July 6, 1905	7.10	9.30
Dunkelberger, Robert Russell.....	Jan. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.23	8.91
Dunkle, James.....	March 28, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.94	9.33
Durham, Walter Kremer.....	Dec. 25, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.80	9.36
Dyson, Eli.....	April 20, 1897	Feb. 4, 1907	6.44	8.85
Eastwood, Fred. Entwistle	April 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.32	8.82
Edelman, William McKinley.....	Aug. 3, 1896	June 30, 1903	....	....
Ellis, Harry Thomas.....	May 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.33	9.85
Enderly, Joseph Clifford.....	June 3, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	....	....

HIGH SCHOOL.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
Engle, Edward William.....	April 12, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	8.20	9.65
Epstein, John.....	May 10, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.24	9.45
Erb, George Washington.....	March 9, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.96	8.34
Erb, Jonas Cecil.....	April 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.13	8.94
Ervin, Henry Thomas.....	Oct. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	7.86
Evans, John Jay.....	Jan. 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.04	9.17
Evans, Thomas William.....	Aug. 16, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.91	9.46
Everman, Charles Edward.....	Dec. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.13	9.73
Fagely, Leonard John	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Feist, Robert	July 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.73	8.96
Fithian, Howard Willoughby.....	June 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	8.71
Fleet, Jacob.....	Jan. 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.72	9.17
Flowers, Frank Aloysius.....	Dec. 12, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.64	8.44
Foehl, Elmer Eugene.....	Oct. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.59	9.19
Foss, Frank Morton.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	8.09	9.97
Fossett, Russell.....	Feb. 2, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.60	8.89
Fraser, James David.....	Sep. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.53	8.34
Fritsch, Theobald J.....	Sept. 7, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	6.71	9.81
Fritzinger, Edward Hill.....	June 19, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	6.73
Fry, John Jacob.....	Feb. 18, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	....	7.01
Fulmer, George Henry.....	Aug. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.27	9.20
Fulton, John Rutledge.....	Dec. 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.92	7.92
Gallagher, Norman Edwin	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.80	8.99
Galvin, James.....	Dec. 23, 1896	Jan. 30, 1903	....	....
Geibel, Henry Jacob.....	Sept. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.29	8.97
Geibel, Louis Jacob.....	Oct. 2, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.91	9.71
George, Harry Hendricks.....	July 8, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
George, John William.....	March 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.25	8.47
Gillespie, Robert Alexander.....	Sept. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.61	9.47
Gillett, Ralph Casper.....	Sept. 14, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.83	8.15
Gilroy, Paul Allen.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Glatthorn, Harold Raymond.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.01	9.47
Golightly, Arthur Lewis.....	July 7, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.89	9.55
Graham, Ralph Shubert.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Feb. 20, 1905	8.95	9.88
Granger, Charles Thomas.....	March 30, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	....	9.86
Gran, Frank Charles.....	May 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.53	9.69
Green, Paul.....	Aug. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	8.04
Griffiths, William Victor.....	Aug. 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Grosh, Ralph David.....	July 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.61	9.04
Gross, Henry Joseph.....	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.11	8.81
Gruel, Harold Kirk.....	Aug. 31, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	....	....
Guckenbuehler, John Arthur.....	April 21, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.89	9.52
Guenther, Lawrence Geo.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.71	9.36
Guest, John Daniel.....	June 29, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.36	9.28
Guhr, Archie William.....	March 31, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.89	9.48
Haffner, Elmer Henry	June 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.99	9.23
Haldeman, Leon Osmond.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Feb. 7, 1906	8.42	9.77
Hall, Henry.....	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.51	9.03
Hall, Howard Raymond.....	Aug. 14, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.03	9.04
Hamilton, Howard John.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.66	8.84
Hammel, Theodore Chas.....	July 8, 1899	June 25, 1909	7.92	9.72
Hannum, Morris Paulding.....	Jan. 18, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.54	9.42
Harrington, Edward Wilbur	March 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.62	9.17
Harsh, Samuel Leroy.....	July 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.99	9.16

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Hartenstein, Clarence Heber.....	Sept. 26, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	7.66	9.32
Hartline, William Charles.....	May 8, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.53	8.74
Heffer, Elmer.....	April 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.26	9.29
Hein, Louis Harry.....	July 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.23	9.31
Hem, Edward Matthias.....	Jan. 17, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.81	9.65
Henzler, Frederick Gottlieb.....	June 13, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.54	7.96
Hicks, Beach Crary.....	Jan. 17, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.29	9.05
Hicks, Robert Edmund.....	July 25, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.70	8.49
Hiller, Charles Andrus.....	Aug. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.70	8.75
Histaud, George.....	July 18, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.23	9.93
Holock, Frederick.....	Nov. 30, 1896	July 5, 1905	8.31	9.23
Hook, Charles Henry.....	June 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.39	9.36
Hoover, John.....	Aug. 3, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.52	9.83
Hoser, Harold Henry.....	July 31, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.82	8.96
Hosfield, Louis George.....	Sept. 23, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.14	8.47
Houck, George Lovene.....	March 15, 1898	Oct. 15, 1907	8.12	9.95
Hough, Ralph Raymond.....	Aug. 26, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	5.99	9.81
Howe, Frank Arthur.....	June 8, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.97	9.37
Hulton, Elmer Ellsworth.....	Aug. 13, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.00	7.98
Hunter, John Francis.....	Oct. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	8.26
Ingber, Nathan	Feb. 16, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.11	9.20
Jacob, John	Oct. 13, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	9.06	9.83
James, Harry Edward.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.36	8.78
Jenkins, John Earl.....	Oct. 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.87	9.56
Jester, John Richardson.....	Oct. 3, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	....	9.18
Jones, Charles Palmer.....	July 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.20	9.84
Jones, Josiah.....	Nov. 7, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.25	9.66
Jones, Richard Albert.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Sept. 16, 1907	8.36	9.29
Judd, James Frederick.....	Sept. 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.86	9.62
Keen, Arthur Homes	Aug. 31, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.16
Kehoe, William.....	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.36	8.70
Kelley, William Henry.....	Jan. 22, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.43	9.04
Kenyon, Cyrus Linford.....	May 25, 1896	Feb. 13, 1905	8.38	9.51
Kerchner, Raymond Robert.....	April 18, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.72	9.78
Kessinger, Richard Stanford.....	April 5, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.99	8.39
Kevser, John Thomas.....	April 11, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.85	9.71
Killingier, Charles Edgar.....	March 5, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	8.31
Kite, Charles Augustus.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.46	9.69
Kliemand, Carl Frederick	Oct. 18, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Kline, Henry Edward.....	April 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.29	9.90
Knapp, William Carl.....	June 21, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.82	9.78
Knauer, Harry Nelson	July 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Koelle, Wm.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	8.07	9.62
Kopp, Ellis Leroy.....	Dec. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.14	9.87
Koppenheffer, Roy Addison.....	May 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.93	9.48
Kuehbauch, Albert Emanuel.....	Jan. 6, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.25	9.20
Kuppinger, Jacob Frederick.....	Oct. 18, 1899	March 30, 1906	8.48	9.07
Kuppinger, John George.....	May 26, 1897	June 30, 1903	7.45	9.49
Laird, Clarence	May 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.53	9.68
Landenberger, John George.....	March 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.21	9.30
Landherr, William Joseph.....	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.92	9.99
Langham, William John.....	Sept. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.85	8.92
Lawn, Samuel Michael.....	April 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	8.53

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Layaou, William Joseph.....	May 30, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.15	9.69
Leavesley, George Wilson.....	Dec. 31, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.48	9.25
Leayman, Charles Shadle.....	Nov. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	8.97
Lec, Charles Nelson.....	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.97	8.81
Lee, Thomas.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.45	7.88
Lenhart, Paul Victor.....	Feb. 25, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Lentz, Stanley Norman.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.98
Leslie, John Clifford.....	Feb. 29, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	....	9.78
Levis, Abraham Worrell.....	Aug. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.13	8.62
Lewis, James Gilland.....	March 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.16	9.49
Link, Walter William.....	Dec. 10, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.24	8.30
Little, Edward.....	Dec. 26, 1895	June 30, 1905	8.60	8.54
Little, Robert James.....	Sept. 24, 1897	July 10, 1905	8.34	8.94
Long, Willbur Nathan.....	June 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.75	8.83
Lott, John Frank.....	Feb. 28, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.89	8.79
Low, Willis Edwin.....	Jan. 27, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	7.20	8.23
Lowry, Dietrick La Monte.....	Feb. 17, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.94	8.50
Lundy, Peter Walton.....	Oct. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.89	8.78
McCaffrey, George Daniel	Aug. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	8.65	9.83
McClung, William Henry.....	Sept. 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.02	9.45
McConnell, Samuel Faulkner.....	June 8, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.16	9.81
McDevitt, Charles L.....	June 22, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	8.78
McGlensey, William.....	April 9, 1895	July 1, 1904	8.60	9.64
McIntyre, Edwin Charles.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	8.31	8.75
McLane, Palmer Phenegar.....	Oct. 3, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.44	8.61
McNally, Nelson Enochs.....	Oct. 8, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.97	9.50
McNamara, Joseph Clifford.....	May 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.57	8.45
MacCartney, Paul Henry.....	June 28, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	6.90	9.23
Marple, Robert Kenderdine.....	April 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.63	9.27
Marple, Thomas.....	April 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.39	9.20
Marshall, Harry Fleming.....	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.26	9.74
Martin, Arthur Storer.....	Feb. 19, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.86	8.73
Matella, Frank.....	Nov. 19, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.65	9.82
Matsinger, John David.....	July 11, 1897	June 30, 1905	8.28	7.35
Matthews, James Eugene.....	May 13, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.79	9.57
Matthias, LeRoy Russell.....	Oct. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.54	9.71
Maust, Samuel L.....	Aug. 28, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	6.84	9.06
May, Ernest Tolbert.....	Nov. 30, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Mayer, Daniel Dewey.....	Dec. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.66	9.09
Meagher, Franklin Francis.....	March 28, 1895	June 30, 1903	....	9.93
Megonegal, Edwin Russell.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	8.39	9.90
Megonegal, Spencer Wilbur.....	May 20, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.04	9.31
Mertz, Mark Showers.....	Oct. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.88	9.65
Miley, Robert Rust.....	Nov. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Miller, Albert August.....	March 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	8.09
Miller, George Chas.....	Sept. 27, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.23	9.47
Miller, Herman.....	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.37	9.01
Montgomery, Thayer James.....	Feb. 5, 1895	March 1, 1904	....	9.91
Moodie, Chas. Lawrence.....	March 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.08	9.26
Moodie, Henry Augustus.....	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.11	9.24
Moore, Bowman Hilt.....	April 19, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.48	10.00
Moore, Charles Davis.....	Aug. 9, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	....	8.32
Moore, Walter Richardson.....	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.89	9.46
Moran, James Thomas.....	Dec. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.63	8.99
Morgan, Lee.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.98	9.20

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Morris, John Whyett.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.75	9.22
Morris, Paul.....	Feb. 25, 1897	June 30, 1903	....	9.19
Mosley, Reuben Victor.....	July 17, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.25	9.81
Moyer, Henry Gardner.....	Dec. 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.55	9.44
Mulrenan, Joseph.....	Jan. 24, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.90	9.40
Mulrenan, William.....	June 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.78	9.22
Murphy, George Washington.....	Jan. 9, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.57	7.92
Murray, Robert Bruce.....	Jan. 10, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.44	9.86
Myer, Samuel Melvin.....	June 27, 1896	July 12, 1904	7.11	9.42
Myers, Jerry Landis.....	April 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	....	8.87
Myers, William Garman.....	Dec. 23, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Narr, John August	June 2, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.24	9.58
Narr, William.....	Aug. 31, 1895	April 6, 1904	8.07	9.71
Nash, Norman Haskin.....	May 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.60	9.21
Nason, Ezra Kenneth.....	Aug. 30, 1895	June 30, 1905	8.03	9.43
Nason, Philip Livingston.....	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.71	9.54
Naylor, Merrill Maxwell.....	March 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	....	8.02
Neff, Ezra Beer.....	May 20, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	9.17	9.75
Nice, Walter Roy.....	Jan. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.61	8.47
Noone, Howard Thomas.....	Aug. 30, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.37	8.62
Nungesser, Peter Elmer.....	Dec. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.02	9.60
Nyland, Leo Francis.....	March 11, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.04
O'Toole, George Francis	July 4, 1897	Feb. 27, 1906	8.01	9.91
Owens, John Franklin.....	March 25, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.33	9.99
Parmentier, Charles Wiler	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.70	9.65
Patton, Francis Alfred.....	May 6, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.09	8.93
Paul, Harry William.....	Aug. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.92	9.08
Pedrick, Leland Samuel.....	Feb. 15, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.60	9.37
Perry, Ronald Milton.....	Jan. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	7.65
Phillips, George.....	July 25, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.80	9.78
Piatt, Alfred.....	Aug. 16, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.11	8.89
Piatt, Walter.....	March 20, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.38	9.12
Pleibel, George Frederick.....	Nov. 22, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.80	9.50
Pleibel, William Theodore.....	Sept. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.09	9.28
Polliitt, Edward Harold.....	March 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.04	9.92
Porreca, Humbert.....	Jan. 14, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.27	9.71
Porreca, Victor Emanuel.....	Aug. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.41	9.58
Potts, Thomas.....	Aug. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.70	8.90
Powell, George Dewey.....	July 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.32	9.72
Powell, Harry Archibald.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.78	9.17
Powell, Walter Roy.....	July 30, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	7.94	9.16
Price, Herbert Carl.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Feb. 18, 1907	7.80	7.66
Quinn, Robert	March 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.77	9.50
Rabold, Clarence Herman	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	8.44	9.71
Raffel, Solomon.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.61	9.06
Ralston, Ralph Walker.....	Dec. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.14	9.21
Ratcliffe, Ellis Edward.....	Dec. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	8.03	9.27
Redfern, George Edward.....	March 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.70	10.00
Reed, Harry George.....	Sept. 14, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.57	9.86
Regecy, Gerson.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.66	9.42
Reinbold, Isaac.....	Aug. 19, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.48	9.33
Ressler, Ralph Clarence.....	Sept. 8, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.89	9.00
Revell, Thomas Andrew.....	Dec. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.88	7.22

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Rice, Randol.....	Feb. 11, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	9.21
Rice, William James.....	Aug. 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.40	9.47
Richards, Henry Newbold.....	June 15, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.34	7.43
Richardson, Paul.....	Oct. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.24	9.40
Rigling, Samuel.....	March 10, 1896	July 5, 1905	8.30	9.48
Rigling, Walter.....	Oct. 2, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	8.40	9.11
Rimbach, John William.....	April 20, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.75	8.93
Robins, Gurdon Moore.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.80	9.03
Robinson, Lemuel Francis.....	March 12, 1898	Sept. 13, 1906	....	....
Rodgers, Edward Andrew.....	Dec. 23, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.39	9.76
Rodgers, Hugh Herbert.....	March 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.58	9.20
Rorar, Robert Burns.....	Feb. 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.53	9.27
Rothkugel, Morris.....	May 9, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.39	8.60
Rowan, Robert Patrick.....	March 14, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.93	7.99
Rowen, Milton Wells.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.56	9.52
Rowen, William Calvin.....	April 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.09	7.62
Ruley, Harry Ford.....	March 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.84	9.62
Rung, John Donald.....	Sept. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.72	9.79
Russell, Thomas Lewin.....	June 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.87	8.57
Russo, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.45	8.98
Russo, Louis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.49	8.02
Sahler, Wellington Gross	March 8, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.41	9.75
Sassman, George William.....	April 4, 1900	Oct. 26, 1908	7.89	8.20
Savage, Jeremiah John.....	May 5, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.86	9.07
Schaal, Theodore Frederick.....	Sept. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.86	9.72
Schick, Walter Raymond.....	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.97	8.62
Schick, William George.....	June 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.20	9.39
Schimmel, Frank Alvin.....	Sept. 20, 1897	July 5, 1905	....	....
Schlemmer, Lorentz Jacob August.....	March 28, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.07	9.51
Schmidt, Conrad Wm.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.90	8.30
Schryver, Lewis Garrett.....	Sept. 19, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.23	8.63
Schwartz, Carl Frank.....	Aug. 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.16	8.92
Sedenger, Charles.....	Aug. 12, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	9.13
Shaffer, Earl DeLong.....	April 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.64	9.35
Shaffer, Max DeLoyd.....	March 13, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.53	9.95
Shandle, George Henry.....	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.41	9.67
Shaver, Owens LeRoy.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.53	7.91
Shaw, Harold Underhill.....	July 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.09	9.37
Sheakley, Neil Marvin.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.42	9.18
Sherlock, Harry John.....	May 2, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.34	9.09
Shetter, William George.....	Nov. 2, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.35	9.27
Shields, David William.....	March 24, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	....
Shiffer, Harry Alfred.....	Dec. 6, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	....	....
Shoop, William Oliver.....	April 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.22	8.38
Shupp, Frederick George.....	July 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.95	9.76
Sitler, Gilbert Adney.....	May 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.58	8.92
Smith, Leighton.....	May 20, 1895	Feb. 20, 1905	7.27	8.54
Smith, Ralph Linus.....	June 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.89	9.73
Smyth, Leonard Garfield.....	March 18, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.90	9.09
Snoke, Elmer Walborn.....	May 28, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.56	9.31
Spencer, Arthur.....	June 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.14	9.68
Spies, Harold Beck.....	Nov. 24, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.44
Stanley, Jesse F.....	May 16, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.09	8.58
Stanley, Wesley.....	Dec. 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.86	9.85
Stanley, William Herbert.....	Oct. 26, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.23	7.23

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Start, Russell Campbell.....	Sept. 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.09	9.29
Steel, Henry Richard.....	Nov. 7, 1897	Jan. 29, 1904	7.52	8.22
Steelman, Henry Hill.....	May 5, 1898	Sept. 26, 1906	....	....
Stevens, Charles Fred'k.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.71	7.62
Stiles, John Lawrence.....	May 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.15	9.09
Stock, William Fred'k.....	Aug. 25, 1895	June 30, 1905	6.90	10.00
Stohner, Raymond Henry.....	April 24, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.55	9.27
Stone, Alonzo Lewis.....	March 2, 1899	Feb. 7, 1907	7.62	9.09
Stone, Leroy Walwork.....	March 2, 1899	Feb. 7, 1907	7.80	8.73
Stouch, Ralph Lukert.....	Dec. 29, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Stout, Earl Le Roy.....	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.37	9.66
Stradling, Albert Henry.....	May 31, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.69	9.46
Stranford, John Nehemiah.....	Sept. 9, 1895	Jan. 31, 1915	7.99	9.39
Sutherland, William Sassaman.....	Sept. 1, 1896	June 30, 1903	6.98	9.71
Sutton, William Joseph.....	Sept. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.23	9.37
Svenson, Gustave Conrad.....	Nov. 6, 1898	Sept. 13, 1906	....	....
Swanburg, Randolph Alexis.....	Sept. 27, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.93	8.34
Swanson, Charles Milton.....	June 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.27	8.92
Swingle, Carl Raymond.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.46	9.87
Swingle, Claud Roswell.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.68	9.96
Symons, David Winfield.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Feb. 4, 1907	7.65	8.99
Taylor, Harry Steward	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 19, 1906	7.92	9.65
Thalacker, Frederick.....	Feb. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.22	9.70
Thiel, Herman Nicholas.....	Dec. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.03	9.68
Tiffany, Oliver Wellington.....	Jan. 1, 1896	March 3, 1905	....	....
Titus, William Nathan.....	July 6, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.11	7.49
Tobler, William George.....	Nov. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.41	8.85
Turner, Lewis Farrah.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Turner, William Dunbar.....	Sept. 29, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.45	9.33
Ullrich, Walter DeHaven	Dec. 9, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.89	9.23
Van Camp, John H.	Aug. 26, 1896	Feb. 15, 1906	6.64	9.63
Van Doren, Francis Addison.....	May 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.62	9.80
Van Osten, Harry Bryan.....	Nov. 6, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	9.24
Vare, John Elmer.....	April 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.97	9.46
Verner, William.....	March 25, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.25	9.64
Wagner, Herbert Jacob	May 8, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.58	8.41
Walck, Frederick Harvey.....	Jan. 15, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	8.05	9.72
Walker, Leo Joseph.....	Nov. 20, 1896	July 4, 1905	7.33	8.98
Walkup, Leopold Cushing.....	Jan. 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.22	9.38
Wallace, Charles.....	March 31, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.18	9.88
Walsh, Joseph Leo.....	March 21, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.72	9.36
Walsh, Philip.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Aug. 4, 1904	7.20	9.39
Walter, William Charles.....	Aug. 13, 1897	Sept. 24, 1903	7.89	9.58
Walton, Thomas Moore.....	Sept. 5, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.21	9.50
Ward, Boyd Knapp.....	April 30, 1895	July 1, 1904	....	9.92
Weinert, Arthur Oscar.....	Aug. 10, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.87	9.89
Wells, William Henry.....	July 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	6.96
Welton, Eldon Erastus.....	Dec. 22, 1895	July 6, 1905	7.36	9.48
Welton, Stanley Ernest.....	March 18, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.96	9.02
Wertz, James Clair.....	July 16, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.18	7.73
Wetten, Arthur Stanley.....	March 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.13	9.15
Wetzol, Gustave Adolph.....	Sept. 23, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	7.36	9.82
Weyhenmeyer, Leland Stanford.....	Feb. 2, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	9.79

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Weyman, Henry.....	Sept. 19, 1897	Sept. 17, 1906	7.75	9.45
White, John Nicholas.....	Aug. 24, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.02	8.81
Williams, Frederick Louis.....	June 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.99	8.55
Williams, Thomas Charles.....	May 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	8.36	8.34
Wilson, Arthur J.....	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	....	9.46
Wilson, John.....	Jan. 8, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.69	9.64
Winterbottom, Floyd Tomkins.....	Feb. 6, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	6.87	7.72
Wittman, Russell Stanley.....	April 10, 1896	Feb. 13, 1905	6.98	9.84
Witzel, Harold Keyser.....	April 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.06	9.42
Witzel, Henry Frederick.....	May 19, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.93	9.34
Wolf, Clarence William.....	Oct. 29, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.32	9.53
Worrall, Le Roy.....	April 10, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	....	....
Wright, Richard William.....	Nov. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	8.04	9.67
Wylie, Henry John.....	Dec. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.36	9.77
Wythe, William Theopolis.....	Nov. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.65	8.71
Yarnall, Samuel Trimble	Feb. 22, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.78	9.12
Young, Joseph Redfern.....	April 11, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.02	9.18
Young, Robert Hamilton.....	June 19, 1897	Dec. 11, 1903	....	9.36

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Abraham, Paul Hamilton	May 10, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	7.26	8.72
Abramovitz, Marcus.....	July 12, 1901	Feb. 28, 1910	6.50	8.56
Albert, Paul.....	Aug. 13, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.60	9.15
Allaback, Charles Raymond.....	Oct. 11, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.30	8.89
Allen, Harry Bond.....	Feb. 25, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	....	8.14
Allen, Joseph.....	March 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	8.57
Anderson, Howard Joseph.....	Feb. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	8.76
Anderson, John.....	March 1, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.14	9.29
Atchison, Andrew.....	Sept. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	9.06
Auwetter, John.....	Nov. 27, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	7.75	9.78
Babis, Alexander Frank	Nov. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	9.65
Babis, Joseph Henry.....	Jan. 25, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	8.90
Badger, George Fay.....	March 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.42	9.78
Bailey, Henry.....	Nov. 21, 1898	Sept. 21, 1906	7.71	8.36
Baird, Albert Peck.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.03	8.81
Baird, Oren Earl.....	May 31, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.10	9.52
Baker, Alonzo.....	June 28, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.00	8.39
Baker, Charles Pennington.....	Oct. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.34	8.24
Baker, George.....	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	9.09
Barnes, Edward Royal.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.14	9.30
Barnes, Guy Seward.....	April 27, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.04	9.64
Barnwell, John Dowdell.....	Feb. 10, 1899	Sept. 26, 1907	7.79	9.22
Barr, Carey Markward.....	Nov. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.18	9.31
Bartholomew, John.....	April 2, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	9.44
Barton, George McKinley.....	Feb. 25, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.14	8.78
Bateman, Jos. Sheeler.....	April 13, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	7.80	9.11
Bateman, Walter Israel.....	May 7, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.50	9.48
Bath, Kenneth	Nov. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	10.00
Bayley, John Albert.....	June 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.31	9.67
Beale, Donald Pendered.....	Feb. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.40	8.67
Behl, Bernard George.....	June 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.38	8.31
Bennett, Joshua Matthew.....	Nov. 6, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.69
Benz, Victor.....	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	8.95
Bernstein, Harry.....	Feb. 7, 1902	Sept. 11, 1908	6.92	8.67
Berriman, Harry Edward.....	Feb. 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.00	9.39
Berry, John Ritchie.....	Feb. 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.24	9.44
Bilbrough, Ernest Alfred.....	Aug. 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.15	9.42
Blair, Isaac Ryan.....	Nov. 20, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.00	9.44
Bleecher, William Moore.....	Oct. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.53	9.81
Blew, Clare John.....	March 23, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.37	9.21
Billingham, Robert Earl.....	Oct. 13, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.90	8.52
Bolton, Ronald Rupert.....	July 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	5.74	9.04
Bonavoglia, Armando.....	July 26, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.40	8.97
Bonavoglia, John.....	July 31, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.00	9.58
Boose, David Clement.....	Jan. 3, 1900	Feb. 9, 1909	7.40	7.76
Boughner, Abraham Lewis.....	Dec. 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.82	9.03
Boyle, George Francis.....	July 23, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.54	7.30
Boyle, Raymond Chas.....	Dec. 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1916	7.37	9.16
Brandenburg, Otto.....	Feb. 28, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.80	9.51
Bradley, Horace Greeley.....	Oct. 7, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	9.70
Breese, Boyd Oakley.....	Nov. 2, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.30	7.17
Brehm, Harold Arthur.....	Sept. 22, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.90	9.71
Brent, Allen Joseph.....	Feb. 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.50	9.58

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Breth, Roy Cecil.....	Jan. 24, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.86	9.60
Bricker, Earl Celia.....	Oct. 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.44	8.18
Brinkman, Chas. Ward.....	June 8, 1901	Nov. 19, 1909	6.89	8.95
Britton, George Henry.....	Aug. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.16	8.61
Broadt, George John.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.30	8.47
Brombacher, James Ellwood.....	Aug. 30, 1900	Jan. 31, 1907	7.26	8.39
Brown, Charles Joseph.....	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.52	8.88
Brown, Ernest.....	Dec. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.43	8.94
Brunstetter, Andrew Jackson.....	Feb. 14, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	5.60	8.97
Bryan, Olin Walter.....	April 5, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.43	8.91
Bub, Vincent DePaul.....	April 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.53	8.15
Buchanan, George.....	April 1, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.61	6.82
Buckley, Samuel Devoe.....	April 26, 1900	Jan. 30, 1909	7.90	8.03
Burkins, John Joseph.....	March 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.70	9.10
Burns, Charles Thomas.....	June 19, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.66
Burns, George Fredric.....	Jan. 10, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.53	8.65
Burns, Joseph.....	Jan. 19, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.20
Butler, Wm. Edward.....	Nov. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.48	9.25
Calhoun, Philip Sheridan	Sept. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.44	7.93
Carey, Edward Daniel.....	April 17, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.59	9.36
Carey, Loftus Wilmer.....	Nov. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.70	8.22
Carl, George Hubert.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.00	9.39
Carl, John Wesley.....	May 13, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.93	8.20
Carson, John Edward.....	June 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.40	8.78
Carter, Paul Lukens.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.11	9.35
Chambers, Paul Wilson.....	Dec. 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1907	7.15	8.91
Charles, Samuel Nelson.....	July 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.25	8.33
Clark, Samuel.....	Oct. 22, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.29	9.13
Clark, Robert Arthur Balloch.....	July 23, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.16	9.65
Connell, Chas. Ralph.....	Jan. 17, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.42	9.69
Conner, Mitchell Robert.....	June 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.84	9.44
Cooke, Russell Andrew.....	Jan. 7, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	7.88	9.52
Cooper, Glendon Eldred.....	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.05	9.63
Corson, Carroll Smith.....	Sept. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.68	8.15
Cornell, Chas. Warner.....	Sept. 19, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	8.05	9.34
Courts, Francis Thomas.....	Dec. 9, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.12	6.73
Cowan, George Morton	Sept. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.12	8.58
Cowden, John Lawrence.....	Sept. 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.09	7.82
Cowdrick, Chester Vilen.....	June 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.00	9.29
Cramp, Chas. Deticker.....	Sept. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.70	8.29
Cribb, Frank Bertram.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.99	8.70
Cummings, Frank.....	Sept. 17, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.26	8.98
Dacy, John Fred'k	March 2, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.32	8.74
Darby, Albert Edward.....	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.95	8.88
Daubert, Earl Franklin.....	April 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.12	8.88
Davis, Charles C.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.11	8.59
Davis, Howard Guertler.....	Oct. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.23	8.24
Davis, Lawrence Martin.....	May 31, 1899	Feb. 19, 1909	7.75	9.55
Dawber, Clarence Rutter.....	Sept. 27, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.33	9.12
Decker, McClellan.....	June 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	5.80	8.75
DeHaas, James Floyd.....	Sept. 11, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.88	9.52
Deitz, Russell Calvin.....	Sept. 28, 1900	Nov. 6, 1908	6.10	8.33
De Lancy, Albert Watkins	Oct. 24, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	7.39	9.60
Delaney, Edward King.....	June 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.72	6.84

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Delaney, John Joseph.....	Aug. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.26	8.20
Dennin, John	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1905	6.82	9.15
Dethlefs, Rudolph John.....	Jan. 30, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.48	8.75
Detwiler, Edward Baker.....	June 27, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.97	9.27
Dillen, Le Roy Wm.....	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.96	8.72
Dillinger, Clarence Richard.....	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.15	8.42
Dissinger, Aaron Leroy.....	July 16, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	6.68	9.36
Dobellower, Ralph Riddall.....	Jan. 24, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.79	8.97
Donat, Joseph Kenton.....	Jan. 12, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.93	9.00
Donaghy, Thomas Leighton.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.05	9.08
Dorner, Frederick	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.84	9.21
Dorsch, John.....	Sept. 1, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.10	8.47
Douglass, Paul Vaughn.....	June 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.53	7.98
Doubles, David Johnston.....	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.40	7.55
Dowdell, James.....	Sept. 22, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	7.60	9.60
Drabick, William.....	March 23, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.29	8.33
Driscoll, Timothy.....	Aug. 2, 1897	Sept. 22, 1903	....	9.45
Duff, Lawrence.....	Sept. 17, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	6.66	8.27
Duffy, John.....	July 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	8.50
Duggins, Harry.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 16, 1908	....	8.79
Dunlap, William Andrew.....	Sept. 22, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.72	9.45
Dunn, Robert Michael.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.50	9.16
Dupes, Carl Edward.....	Feb. 8, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.43	9.38
Dynes, Isaac.....	March 6, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.41	9.55
Dyson, Arthur.....	Nov. 25, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.43	7.77
Ebert, George Dewey	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.20	7.99
Eckert, Wm. Alfred.....	Nov. 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.32
Edman, Alexander Emanuel.....	May 31, 1900	Feb. 26, 1909	7.14	9.24
Eichelberger, Harold Leslie.....	Feb. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.37	9.34
Eisenhardt, Stanley Schock.....	Dec. 31, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.32	8.29
Eisman, Alexander Frank.....	March 4, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	5.95	8.73
Emmott, Leonard Weber.....	Jan. 16, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.39	8.99
Engel, Charles.....	Jan. 23, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.04	9.50
Esterline, Robert Mason.....	March 23, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.01	9.39
Evans, Alfred McKensy.....	April 26, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.94	9.42
Evans, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.70	9.88
Evans, George Albert.....	Oct. 22, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.20	8.86
Evans, Lawrence Llewellyn.....	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.29	8.93
Evans, Simon Lynn.....	July 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.73	9.86
Evans, William Clark.....	May 21, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.00	9.30
Ewald, George.....	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.50	9.49
Fabian, Louis	Aug. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1905	6.90	9.58
Fagely, Russell Lee.....	Nov. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.69	9.03
Fanz, Frederick Town.....	March 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.30	9.14
Fawley, James Nelson.....	June 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.19
Feeney, Raymond.....	Nov. 2, 1901	Nov. 1, 1911	7.73	9.01
Feist, William Franklin.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 20, 1908	7.84	9.67
Ferguson, Thomas.....	March 6, 1902	March 21, 1911	7.48	9.13
Fetter, Harry Nathaniel.....	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.50	9.45
Fine, Russell Henry.....	May 17, 1901	Sept. 22, 1910	7.97	8.36
Fink, Arthur Emil.....	Jan. 20, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Finn, Sanford Chas.....	July 27, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.38	8.11
Firth, Edward Louis.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.31	7.20
Fischer, Egbert.....	Dec. 17, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.70	9.51

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Fish, Harold Matthews.....	Aug. 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.60	8.93
Fisher, Oscar.....	March 30, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.95	9.87
Focht, William Emuel.....	Feb. 4, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.57	9.25
Foglietto, Angelo.....	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.14	8.91
Folwell, Joseph.....	Dec. 21, 1897	Feb. 20, 1907	6.63	9.56
Foss, Thomas.....	Nov. 2, 1898	Sept. 21, 1906	7.50	9.57
Foss, Thomas Sterling.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.38	9.67
Foster, Charles Carroll.....	Dec. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Fox, Frank Bernard.....	Oct. 22, 1902	Feb. 7, 1912	7.54	9.77
Foy, Joseph.....	June 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.00	9.98
Franck, Alvin H.....	Jan. 17, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Frankenfield, Paul Kratz.....	Oct. 29, 1902	Feb. 14, 1911	7.43	8.07
French, John Edward.....	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.05	7.96
Fretz, Walter Bird.....	Feb. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.56	7.57
Fritsch, William Frederick.....	May 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.61	9.09
Frommer, John Walter.....	June 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.30	8.60
Frutchey, Thomas Eugene.....	July 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.35	9.96
Gallagher, Eugene Loux	Jan. 22, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.40	9.54
Gardner, Earl Horton.....	March 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	8.00	9.42
Gardner, Vaughn Winters.....	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.40	9.20
Garvine, Clifford Earle.....	Aug. 10, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.68	9.36
Garvine, John Edwin.....	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	9.21
Gauden, Everal Estes.....	July 5, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.21	8.49
Gauer, George.....	July 25, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	8.11	9.49
Gavit, Harry Johns.....	May 21, 1898	July 1, 1904	6.68	6.88
Gearhart, James Albert.....	Nov. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.50	7.84
Geibel, Carl Frederick.....	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.00	9.21
Geuther, Edward Prutzman.....	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	8.13	9.51
Gibson, Claude Edward.....	April 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.02	8.66
Gilbert, Erwin.....	March 13, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.50	8.92
Gilham, George Lewis.....	Sept. 8, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.54	9.86
Gill, Herbert Frank Henderson.....	March 3, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.83	9.31
Ginder, John Kenneth Burkholder.....	Aug. 13, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	9.21
Goodwin, Algernon Ames.....	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.03	8.87
Goodwin, Francis Maurice.....	May 16, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.01	9.52
Gordon, Howard Robert.....	Jan. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.71	8.54
Gorman, William George.....	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1908	7.22	8.04
Gracey, Charles Norman.....	May 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.13	6.76
Graf, Herbert Emil.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	8.75
Gray, Russell Le Roy.....	Aug. 3, 1901	Sept. 15, 1910	8.59	9.25
Graziani, Albert.....	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	7.53
Hagerman, Elwood Carver	Aug. 6, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.00	9.31
Hagerman, Howard Feaster.....	Aug. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.87	8.89
Hagy, Earle Russell.....	Nov. 3, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.70	9.62
Hall, John James.....	Nov. 5, 1901	Feb. 3, 1911	7.28	8.41
Hall, William Gardner.....	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.45	9.35
Hall, William Stonebraker.....	July 7, 1897	July 6, 1905	7.32	8.74
Hambach, Charles.....	March 21, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	6.66	8.87
Hambach, John.....	April 12, 1902	Feb. 14, 1910	7.55	7.79
Hand, William Reese.....	Dec. 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.26	7.06
Hanley, John.....	Dec. 4, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.26	9.80
Hannum, George Morris.....	March 10, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	7.04	7.84
Hansbury, Samuel Parkins.....	Aug. 10, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.53	9.38
Hamer, James Emerson.....	March 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	5.41	8.09

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Hardick, Alvan James.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.54	9.70
Hardwick, Enoch Edward.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.73	8.85
Harold, John Joseph.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.50	8.89
Hartford, Harry Vincent.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.66	9.53
Hargreaves, Russell Willis.....	March 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.76	9.08
Harlan, George	Sept. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1907	7.77	9.97
Hatfield, Warren Bunting.....	April 3, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.52	9.64
Hefright, John David.....	Dec. 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.64	7.78
Heintz, George Philip.....	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.39	8.91
Heitzmann, George Dewey.....	Nov. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.44	9.76
Heitzmann, Joseph Henry.....	Dec. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.94	9.52
Heller, Robt. Antrim.....	Oct. 10, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.78	9.70
Hem, William Henry	Nov. 30, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	9.41
Henderson, Louis Edward.....	May 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.01	9.25
Herb, William.....	Feb. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.18	8.35
Herman, Elmer Leroy.....	Nov. 10, 1898	Sept. 18, 1906	6.60	8.77
Herman, Joseph Frederick.....	May 25, 1897	Sept. 18, 1906	8.31	8.79
Herzel, Frank Benton.....	March 6, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	8.00	9.46
Herzel, Frederick Elmer.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	9.59
Hess, Albert Clifton.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.89	9.15
Hill, Leonard	June 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.00	8.90
Hiller, John Sellers Kite.....	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	9.87
Hiney, Oscar William.....	Nov. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.14	7.53
Hipple, Isaiah.....	March 8, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.60	8.77
Histand, Ralph.....	Sept. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.76	9.68
Hoffman, Frederick.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Feb. 17, 1909	6.18	7.60
Hoffman, George Henry, 1st.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.74	7.91
Hoffman, Kenneth Leroy.....	Sept. 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.85	8.00
Hollander, Aaron.....	Jan. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.84	7.67
Horner, Adam Grove.....	Sept. 8, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.18	9.27
Horle, Adam.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.80	8.41
Horsley, John Henry.....	Feb. 11, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.16	7.66
House, Boyd F.....	Sept. 20, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.86
House, Wendell Lester.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.49	9.41
Hoy, Albert St. Clair.....	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.30	9.11
Hoyt, Charles.....	Feb. 25, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.70	8.65
Hoyt, John.....	June 10, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.94	8.58
Hoyt, William	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 5, 1907	7.90	8.94
Huber, Robert De Witt.....	May 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.39	7.72
Huddleston, George Truit.....	March 12, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.58	9.01
Hughes, Joseph Berkelbach.....	April 3, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.72	9.39
Hughes, Walter Crock.....	March 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.15	9.07
Hughes, Walter Underhill.....	Feb. 20, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	6.98	8.89
Hughes, William Henry.....	Jan. 16, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.04	9.11
Hughes, William James.....	Jan. 11, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.44	8.20
Huhn, James Bellew.....	Oct. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	5.98	8.63
Hullihen, Samuel George.....	March 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.31	9.13
Hurlbrink, Herbert Victor.....	Nov. 30, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.45	9.87
Huston, La Fayette	Dec. 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.17	7.81
Irwin, Lewis Sylvester	Nov. 14, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.23	9.43
Jackle, William Paul	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	8.50
Jacobs, Harry William.....	Feb. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.67	8.18
James, Thomas.....	June 8, 1901	Oct. 3, 1910	7.41	9.16
Jeffries, Robert.....	June 4, 1898	Feb. 4, 1908	7.17	9.20

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Jennings, John Matthew.....	May 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.29	8.54
Jennings, Joseph Ignatius.....	Feb. 2, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.98	9.77
Jermyn, John.....	Sept. 29, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.63	8.34
Johns, Paul Bayard.....	Jan. 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.71	9.51
Johnson, John Jacob.....	Feb. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	8.54
Jones, Cecil Mitchell.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.75	9.96
Jones, Charles Paul.....	Oct. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.66	9.19
Jones, Frank Krider.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.20	9.37
Jones, James.....	July 22, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.81	8.76
Jones, William.....	June 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.72	9.36
Joslin, James Michael.....	Jan. 15, 1898	Sept. 17, 1907	7.20	8.00
Justice, Floyd Edgar.....	Feb. 23, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.99	9.56
Justice, George.....	Jan. 7, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	6.23	8.45
Kane, Robert	Aug. 14, 1896	Sept. 15, 1905	....	9.33
Kane, William.....	April 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.30	8.13
Keefe, Howard Preston.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.12
Keefe, Russell Irvin.....	June 13, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.40	9.08
Keen, Harold Charles.....	Nov. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.77	6.80
Keene, Walter Russell.....	Feb. 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.05	8.15
Keener, Thomas Bowman.....	Nov. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.78	8.80
Kelley, William Lincoln.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.32	9.01
Kelly, George Forrest.....	April 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.90	8.02
Kelly, James Wesley.....	April 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.66	9.54
Kennedy, Patrick.....	March 14, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.22	9.18
Kent, Yelverton Oliver.....	July 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.04	8.83
Kerkelager, Edward Lawrence.....	May 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.79	9.85
Kessler, Robert John.....	Oct. 7, 1901	Sept. 14, 1909	6.28	7.03
Kiley, Martin.....	June 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.81	9.05
Kindt, Bernardy.....	Dec. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.66	7.68
Klang, John William.....	Nov. 25, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.38	9.32
Klaus, Adam.....	Dec. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.80	8.77
Klaus, Charles George.....	May 3, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.61	8.69
Klaus, Frederick Adam.....	July 7, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.19	8.44
Klodowsky, Eugene.....	Feb. 14, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	5.96	8.36
Klotz, Ralph Truman.....	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.16	9.37
Knauer, George Washington.....	March 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.00	8.04
Knelly, John Walter.....	July 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.42	7.43
Knipe, Septimus Leon.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Oct. 27, 1908	7.40	9.46
Kolva, Wilson Brown.....	Jan. 13, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	7.30	8.79
Koppenheffer, Frank Welsh.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.13	9.66
Knorr, Harry Germon.....	June 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.83	9.27
Kockersperger, Charles Gouldy.....	July 17, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.79	8.63
Kretschmar, Charles Henry.....	Nov. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.00	9.08
Kuebler, Louis Theodore.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 15, 1911	7.64	8.60
Kuni, Henry William.....	Sept. 22, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.56	9.57
Kurzeknabe, Andrews.....	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.88	9.48
Kusterer, William.....	Dec. 16, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.89	9.24
Lahar, Herman	Sept. 25, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	....	8.69
Lake, Jared Harmon.....	Jan. 28, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.52	9.20
Lamb, James.....	Nov. 2, 1901	Feb. 14, 1911	8.15	9.64
Lanciano, Victor Emanuel.....	Aug. 6, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.31	8.40
Lane, Eugene Bernard.....	Sept. 28, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.53	9.37
Larson, Elmer Fritz.....	Jan. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.77	9.06
Larson, John Andrew Freeman.....	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.85	9.02

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Law, Joseph Studholme.....	Sept. 16, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.67	8.86
Lazarus, Charles Stokes.....	Nov. 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	....	....
Lazarus, Eugene Reynolds.....	Nov. 26, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.39	9.29
Lazarus, Melvia Hyman.....	Feb. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.72	9.05
Leahan, Thomas.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.94	9.53
Leahan, William.....	Aug. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.20	9.35
Leibovitch, Charles.....	Dec. 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.50	8.09
Lengel, Ernest George.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.22	9.14
Leotto, Joseph.....	March 2, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.38	8.73
Leslie, George Dewey.....	Sept. 6, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.84	8.73
Leslie, James McConnell.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.64	9.70
Levy, Harry.....	Sept. 16, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.16	8.55
Lilley, Thompson Hulings.....	July 28, 1901	Sept. 27, 1910	8.49	8.65
Lincoln, Harry Lewis.....	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.26	9.67
Lincoln, Russell Phipps.....	June 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.22	9.91
Lindenmuth, George J.	Feb. 22, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.20	9.04
Lingenfelter, Frederick.....	Oct. 5, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.43	8.84
Lingenfelter, John Nathaniel.....	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.83	8.86
Lingsch, Frederick Alfred.....	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.09	9.85
Losch, Walter Cloyd.....	June 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.29	8.96
Lowe, Elmer.....	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.49	8.63
Luchsinger, William Henry.....	Dec. 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.01	8.63
Luddeke, William.....	May 18, 1900	Sept. 9, 1908	7.67	9.42
Ludwig, Leslie Everett.....	Nov. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.02	9.18
Lundy, Oscar Nathan.....	Sept. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.22	9.14
Lutz, Francis Malcolm.....	March 15, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.84	7.95
McAllister, John Bryant.....	May 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.27	7.67
McAnulla, James Charles.....	Aug. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.59	9.41
McCauley, Harold John.....	Oct. 2, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.59	9.50
McClay, William Gilpin.....	July 26, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.24	7.88
McClintick, Harold Maxwell.....	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.70	8.50
McConnell, John Henry.....	Nov. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.70	9.16
McCrary, Frank Murl.....	Aug. 1, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.12	8.36
McCullough, Richard Anthony.....	Oct. 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.88	9.00
McCullough, William Joseph.....	June 5, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.66	8.59
McCurdy, Robert Dewey.....	Nov. 11, 1898	Sept. 19, 1906	6.90	9.42
McDonnell, William Ambrose.....	April 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.82	8.68
McGarrigle, John Frederick.....	April 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.23	8.99
McGlone, Henry Joseph.....	Jan. 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.65	8.42
McGonigle, William.....	Oct. 11, 1899	Sept. 14, 1909	7.60	9.14
McGraw, Francis Thomas.....	June 16, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	5.57	9.20
McGraw, Joseph Shire.....	March 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.37	9.45
McGregor, William Miller.....	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.80	9.14
McManus, Hugh.....	Feb. 1, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.59	7.48
McMornus, William Sydney.....	July 31, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.30	9.11
MacFalls, Edward.....	July 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.70	9.45
MacFalls, Harry James.....	April 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.30	9.80
MacWilliams, George Cubler.....	Oct. 14, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.14	8.71
Madenfort, William Albert.....	Aug. 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.17	9.59
Mader, Samuel Austin.....	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.10	9.13
Maher, William Francis.....	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	9.64
Manbeck, Charles Clare.....	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.12	7.73
Martin, Howard Edward.....	April 18, 1900	Sept. 20, 1909	7.70	8.92
Matthias, Lester Samuel.....	Feb. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	7.97
Mauk, Paul Clinton.....	Aug. 5, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	6.60	8.29

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
Maxwell, William	March 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.65
May, Luther David	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.30	9.35
Mays, Samuel Taylor	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.26	9.81
Meder, Arthur Albert	Nov. 11, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.10	9.31
Melchiorre, Dominico	Oct. 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.87	8.96
Mendenhall, Walter Seal	Aug. 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.70	9.61
Metcalf, Charles Dana	March 30, 1901	March 1, 1910	7.53	9.40
Metzger, Henry	Oct. 16, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.29	9.77
Metzger, William	May 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.52	8.65
Miley, Clifford Albert	March 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.07	8.50
Miller, Earl Cyrus	April 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.70	9.50
Miller, Edward Christian	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.20	8.81
Miller, Russell William	Oct. 29, 1897	Feb. 5, 1906	....	8.84
Miller, William Steelman	Aug. 28, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.60	8.92
Mills, Richard Philip	Sept. 25, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.63	9.32
Minehart, Hulbert La Fayette	March 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.56	9.66
Mitchell, Wesley	Nov. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.76	9.78
Monroe, George Thomas	Oct. 29, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.78	8.95
Morris, George Washington	Nov. 14, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.37	8.10
Morrison, James Joseph	Jan. 12, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.54	8.90
Moss, Robert Henry	Oct. 1, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.90	8.93
Mott, William John	Feb. 22, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.89	9.60
Moyer, Raymond Jennings	Sept. 25, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	8.69	9.89
Munzenmayer, Otto Frederick	Oct. 9, 1901	Sept. 21, 1909	7.07	8.13
Murphy, William Edward	Dec. 6, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.09	7.08
Murphy, William Frederick	May 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.86	8.54
Murray, Joseph Nelson	April 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.25	8.91
Myer, Martin B.	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.69	9.31
Myer, Walter Solomon	Aug. 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.29	8.78
Myers, William Lewellen	March 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.58	8.56
Navitskie, Edward	March 15, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.14	8.37
Naylor, Lloyd Irvin	May 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.36	8.76
Neiman, Joseph	Sept. 4, 1901	Sept. 10, 1909	7.80	9.15
Nevile, Raymond Alfred	Dec. 31, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.53	7.47
Nichols, Samuel Dewey	June 9, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.43	9.08
Noble, George Livingston	Aug. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.05	7.23
Noll, Charles	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.51	7.88
Nungesser, Henry Samuel	Dec. 17, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.75	9.46
Nuss, William Morris	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.90	9.85
Odenath, Albert	Nov. 10, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	6.64	6.56
Orr, Robert Stephen	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.52	8.55
Otto, George Benjamin	May 21, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.58	9.55
Owens, Emanuel	Jan. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.19	9.20
Owens, Joseph George	Jan. 27, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.70	9.10
Park, James Herman	May 23, 1899	Sept. 29, 1908	8.20	9.69
Park, Warren Nelson	May 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.04	7.49
Patterson, John Walter	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.16	7.06
Patton, Charles Elmer	March 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	9.06
Patton, McClellan	June 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.80	9.22
Pavlik, Richard Frank	Aug. 9, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.87
Pedrick, Verne Harris	Dec. 30, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.87	9.35
Pelligrino, George	Jan. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.44	8.93
Perry, Warren Henry	Feb. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.83	9.62
Pfaff, Gowen Warren	June 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	7.77

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Pfetsfig, Elwood Albert	Oct. 30, 1901	Sept. 29, 1910	8.50	9.11
Phillips, Earl	July 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.14	9.48
Phillips, William	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.34	8.97
Phipps, Albert Hoover	Jan. 8, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.76	8.56
Pierce, John Elmer	Sept. 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.54	9.52
Pilkington, Joseph Van Horn	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.70	9.03
Pindel, Allen Howard Ellsworth	May 25, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.24	9.01
Pitts, Francis	April 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.69	8.71
Pitts, Julius	Oct. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.16	7.14
Fitzer, Harry Willis	Aug. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.99	7.75
Potts, Harry Earl	Sept. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.10	9.39
Poulterer, Albert Samuel	Dec. 14, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.29	7.55
Powell, Edward	June 29, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.67	9.65
Powell, George Ransom	Sept. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.00	9.46
Powell, Seybert Fenimore	March 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.64	8.59
Price, Aaron	Jan. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.47	7.90
Price, Harvey Edgar	May 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.67	7.89
Price, Harvey Highland	March 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.98	9.19
Prout, Stephen Rees	Oct. 4, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	6.79	8.62
Pursel, Samuel Morris	Aug. 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.91	9.28
Quinlan, John Raymond H.	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.50	8.86
Quinn, James	Oct. 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.27	9.16
Rabold, Charles Lee	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	7.78	9.70
Rabold, Roy William	March 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.04	9.95
Rader, Edgar Francis	March 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	9.54
Ralston, Archibald	Jan. 21, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.69	9.34
Ramm, Joseph Albert	Dec. 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.44	8.37
Ray, George Arthur	Dec. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.98	8.57
Reed, Charles William	April 10, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.40	8.85
Reed, Chester Winter	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.65	9.37
Reed, Frank Weaver	Jan. 9, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	7.50	9.25
Reiff, Robert Lincoln	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.44	9.07
Reimer, Vernon	May 19, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.73	9.34
Reinbold, David William	Jan. 23, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.11	8.74
Repper, Theodore Alison	March 5, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.43	9.05
Reynolds, Leroy Caesar	Aug. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	8.68
Rhoades, Edwin	May 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.51	8.86
Rhoades, Joseph Wesley	March 24, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.78	7.05
Rich, Edward Ellison	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.34	9.17
Richardson, James William	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	9.12
Richter, Robert Francis	Jan. 29, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.53	8.71
Rickert, Howard Milton	May 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.01	9.44
Rickert, Julius Henry	Aug. 14, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.25	9.55
Rieck, Lewis Edward	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.44	9.28
Riley, Robert Milton	Feb. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.25	9.83
Ring, Earl Franklin	March 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.52	8.51
Ristine, George Nathan	Aug. 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.38	8.97
Ritter, Howard Collins	March 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.26	7.54
Roberge, William Earls	Nov. 19, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.09	9.04
Roberts, Clifton Walter	Jan. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.90	8.93
Roberts, George Barclay	Dec. 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.31	9.20
Robins, Russell Conwell Harold	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.86	8.36
Rocciui, Joseph Florindo	Sept. 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.70	7.82
Rode, Alfred	Dec. 3, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.96	7.86
Rode, Victor	Oct. 3, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.82	8.64

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
Rodgers, James Simpson	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.60	9.41
Rodrock, Theodore Oliver	July 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.06	8.53
Roller, Raymond Clarence	Oct. 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.52	9.14
Rorar, Thomas Simon	April 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.01	8.73
Roth, Earl Frederick	March 7, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.99	8.92
Roush, Paul Jean	Aug. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.63	7.87
Rowan, Daniel O'Connor	May 28, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.82	8.49
Rowe, Howard	Aug. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.92	9.12
Ruley, Leslie Maddock	May 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.61	9.54
Rung, Robert Dorsey	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.15	9.38
Rung, William Russell	July 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.36	9.38
Santman, Walter James	Dec. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.41	8.74
Saylor, George Garfield	Feb. 3, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.02	9.89
Schaal, John Alfred	Jan. 23, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.39	9.28
Schaefer, Charles	Oct. 16, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.23	9.18
Schaffer, Morgan Franklin	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.50	9.50
Schalles, Frank	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.73	9.71
Schalles, Frederick	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.50	9.91
Schenk, Joseph James	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.95	9.48
Schick, Francis Marion	Jan. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.26	9.59
Schmidt, Henry August	Jan. 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	8.22
Schnaitman, William	Feb. 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.59	8.45
Schneider, Frank Christian	June 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.21	8.63
Schuck, Guy Ryland	Oct. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	....	8.66
Scott, Harry Merton	Feb. 20, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.17	9.62
Scott, Nelson Reed	May 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.70	8.23
Seesholtz, Lawrence Frederick	Dec. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	7.19
Senderling, Ellwood William	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.28	9.33
Senior, William Taylor	March 23, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.02	8.18
Schaffer, Robert Sydney	March 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.00	8.50
Shandle, Arthur Garfield	March 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.17
Sharp, Marvin Ray	June 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.95	7.86
Shaw, James Carroll	April 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.61	8.41
Sheakley, Howard Lee	Feb. 9, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	6.80	9.51
Shields, John Harold	Sept. 6, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.53
Shields, Thomas Russell	June 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.05	8.71
Shupp, Theodore	March 1, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.87	9.10
Sigel, Jacob	Oct. 12, 1900	May 13, 1907	7.93	9.21
Singley, John	May 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.92	9.97
Sitler, Robert Simmons	April 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	9.14
Smeck, John Calvin	Aug. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.26	8.93
Smith, Alexander	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.09	9.35
Smith, Gardner	Dec. 25, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.44	9.61
Smith, Thomas	Aug. 12, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	8.54
Smith, William Arthur	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.53	9.30
Smith, William Putnam	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.08	7.65
Snyder, Matthew	Oct. 28, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.10	7.84
Sohn, Clarence Russell	March 24, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.28	9.14
Sohn, Raymond Francis	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.02	9.88
Spahr, William Ellsworth	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	8.03
Specht, Arthur Raymond	June 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.11	9.64
Stanton, Harold Baker	Dec. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.67	9.65
Stark, Harry Theodore	April 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.28	9.10
Start, Elmer	July 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.62	8.22
Start, Raymond	Nov. 18, 1899	Feb. 29, 1908	7.70	8.75

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
Stauffer, Ralph James	Dec. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.13	9.26
Steele, Robert Albert	Dec. 4, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.35	9.18
Steidel, John Frederick	July 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	5.86	8.71
Steinert, William Emil	Dec. 10, 1902	March 21, 1911	7.77	9.32
Stevenson, Thomas Templeton	Aug. 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.22	9.33
Stewart, Charles Edward	June 3, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.40	8.42
Stewart, Charles Reese	March 18, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Stouch, Charles Edward	Jan. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.08	8.66
Stradling, Elmer David	Jan. 15, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.40	8.59
Stranford, William McKinley	Jan. 15, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.61	9.16
Strause, George Samuel	Jan. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.92	9.68
Street, George Earle	Dec. 10, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.63	8.68
Stroman, James Henry	Dec. 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.05	9.95
Stroman, John Christian	March 26, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.00	9.23
Sundstrond, Joseph Andrew	April 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.34	8.92
Sundstrond, Martin Thomas	March 7, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	5.69	9.37
Sutton, George Washington	March 29, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.90	6.72
Sutton, John	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.50	9.36
Swain, Matthew	Aug. 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	8.37
Symons, Wm. Charles Redington	March 13, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.24	9.52
Taylor, William	Aug. 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.98	7.66
Temple, William	Nov. 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.40	9.47
Terry, Arthur Hugh	April 12, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.71	8.42
Thomas, Archie Watkin	Sept. 16, 1901	Oct. 28, 1909	7.10	9.00
Thomas, Horace Laray	Sept. 25, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.48	9.00
Thompson, Frederick	July 16, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	6.11	7.44
Tobler, Charles Richard	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.71	9.50
Toor, Matthew	Aug. 30, 1901	Feb. 14, 1910	8.28	8.68
Trickett, Richard Denithorne	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.14	9.00
Turner, Ernest Harper	April 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.60	9.50
Tweedle, Con	May 21, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.62	9.05
Uhlman, Wm. Harrison	Sept. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.98	8.69
Updike, Frank Miller	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.40	8.93
Usilton, Wm. Edwin	Oct. 6, 1900	June 5, 1907	7.80	9.09
Van Anken, Walter	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.32	9.10
Van Deventer, George William	June 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.58	9.14
Van Deventer, Theodore	Dec. 2, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.16	9.35
Vare, Wilbur Madison	Nov. 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.42	8.93
Vasey, William Henry	April 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.94	8.83
Vaughn, Syle Edward	Oct. 3, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.78	9.66
Vernon, John Raifield	Jan. 28, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.56	9.46
Voorhees, Joseph Moll	Dec. 14, 1900	Oct. 21, 1910	7.66	8.89
Wagoner, Frederick Simon	Feb. 25, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.84	6.96
Wahl, Martin Louis	Jan. 14, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.30	7.45
Waite, John Clyde	May 5, 1897	Sept. 11, 1906	6.74	8.63
Walch, Charles	Sept. 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.61	8.68
Walck, Clarence	Dec. 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.43	9.43
Walkup, Bruce Earl	Sept. 6, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.59	9.51
Wall, George Dewey	June 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.20	8.83
Wall, Millard Fillmore	July 16, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.96	9.51
Walter, George William	Feb. 17, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.56	9.70
Walters, Charles Ernest	Dec. 25, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	6.92	9.54
Walther, Guy Lesley	June 16, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.02	7.82

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Walton, John Richard	Oct. 2, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.94	8.87
Ward, Chas. Ephraim Clarence	March 1, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.71	9.25
Watkins, Arthur	Aug. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.13	9.37
Watkins, Delbert	May 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.44
Watt, Walter	March 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.70	8.69
Watson, Geo. David	May 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.57	7.64
Weiss, Joseph Samuel	July 20, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	7.44	8.73
Wells, Harold Eugene	July 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.08	8.91
Wemmer, Mattison Peoples	July 1, 1898	Sept. 25, 1906	7.05	9.41
Wertz, Chas. Wesley	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.03	7.39
Wertz, Victor Wierman	Oct. 7, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.78
Wetherill, Geo. West	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.11	9.01
Wetherhold, Paul Martin	Aug. 25, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.16	7.79
White, Samuel John	Dec. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.25	7.28
White, William Henry	Sept. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.52	9.71
Whittaker, Bertram Arthur	Sept. 5, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.12	9.59
Wildes, Ralph Edgar	July 3, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.65	9.90
Wiley, Howard Lynch	Oct. 24, 1898	Dec. 16, 1904	5.90	9.03
Wilhelm, William	April 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.21	9.17
Williams, Albert Wheelock	Jan. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.94	9.63
Williams, John Morgan	July 27, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.51	7.05
Williams, Tudor	July 25, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	8.84
Williamson, Juster Jas.	Oct. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.81	8.70
Wilson, Harry Good	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.40	9.24
Wilson, Raymond	June 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.46	9.55
Winder, John Phillips	Aug. 22, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.48	9.56
Wine, Arthur	Oct. 4, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.66	8.91
Wise, William Clifford	Dec. 4, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	7.32	9.33
Wismer, Francis Leroy	June 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.35	8.90
Wisner, John Towell	May 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.37	8.93
Wisner, Preston	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.76	9.07
Witmer, James Matthew	Aug. 14, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.60	8.44
Wood, Joseph Anson	June 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.73	8.77
Woodling, John Westly	Jan. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.02	9.37
Woodling, Walton Alexander	May 13, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.13	9.07
Woolford, Edward	Nov. 5, 1902	Jan. 29, 1909	6.29	8.30
Wurst, Howard Joseph	Oct. 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.80	8.78
Wygang, Joseph	April 1, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.65	9.27
Young, Thomas Brooks	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 17, 1906	5.40	8.70
Zarrella, Michael	March 21, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.00	8.92
Zimmerman, Joseph Herman	March 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.75	8.94
Zuschnitt, George Frederick	April 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1909	7.39	8.65
Zuschnitt, Walter Clayton	May 6, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.64	9.95

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
Abramovitz, Nathan	April 3, 1903	March 14, 1911	7.58	9.34
Adam, David Walker	Jan. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.49	7.96
Adams, William Graham	Aug. 20, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.86	8.77
Addis, Robert B.	Feb. 5, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ames, Bentley Jacob	Jan. 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.92	9.82
Anderson, C. A. Richard	Jan. 22, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Anderson, Carl Francis	June 26, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.09	9.12
Anderson, James Christopher	July 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.65	9.63
Armstrong, Irvin Stewart	Feb. 21, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.65	9.34
Armstrong, Leslie R.	Jan. 18, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ashworth, John Richard Lynn	Dec. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.27	8.29
Bair, Harry W.	Dec. 11, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Baker, Horace Eli	Jan. 9, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.40	9.34
Barker, Raymond Dewees	Oct. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.94	9.68
Barton, Alexander M.	Oct. 21, 1902	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Barton, Harry Leroy	July 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.67	9.46
Barton, John J.	April 15, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bauer, Eberhard P.	Feb. 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Beard, Charles H.	April 2, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Beard, William Preston	April 27, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.37	9.36
Becker, George	July 10, 1906	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Behling, Henry William	Aug. 24, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.68	9.64
Benjamin, Josiah	Oct. 25, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bentivoglio, Corradino	April 16, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	8.47	9.61
Benz, Charles	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.33	9.45
Bigelow, Lebbens Martin	Feb. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.57	9.80
Binz, Ralph E.	June 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Bittner, Frederick Oscar	Dec. 27, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.37	9.43
Black, George Innes	Feb. 20, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.13	9.84
Blew, Robert H.	July 1, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bogle, Samuel James	Aug. 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bonavoglia, Vincent	May 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	8.68	9.47
Bonin, Harry	May 15, 1902	March 14, 1912	6.95	9.47
Bossert, Carl A.	Nov. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	....	9.54
Bradley, Edward Chandler	Jan. 19, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.66	9.45
Brady, Francis Joseph	Nov. 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Brady, William Currap	June 21, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.13	8.43
Brannan, John Carns	Feb. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.39	9.61
Brassington, Wesley	Nov. 27, 1902	Oct. 5, 1912	....	....
Brewer, Charles Christian	Feb. 11, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.34	8.85
Brewer, Harold	April 10, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Britton, William Valentine	April 27, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.13	9.22
Bruni, Alfredo Giovanni Salvatore	Dec. 28, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	5.62	8.75
Bubb, Paul Emanuel	May 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.18	9.99
Bubb, Quinten Elmer	Oct. 4, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.60	9.95
Burkholder, Ralph Edward	March 28, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.89	9.56
Burson, Clarence A.	Dec. 12, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Burton, David Charles	July 8, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.71	9.62
Buschbeck, Charles Robert	Sept. 29, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	7.31	9.97
Cadach, Charles	May 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.80	9.31
Calhoun, John Jacob	Feb. 12, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.92	9.49
Callahan, Joseph	April 11, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912

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PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Camblos, Henry Fisher	March 11, 1901	April 4, 1907	6.61	9.02
Carr, Clarence Howard	Aug. 22, 1902	Feb. 15, 1912	7.48	9.67
Carroll, James Benjamin	Aug. 26, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.55	9.27
Carson, Stephen Rogers	April 27, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	3.60	9.49
Carson, William	May 29, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Carson, Winfield R.	Jan. 6, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Cassidy, Frederick Charles	Feb. 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.56	8.45
Cassidy, Martin Thomas	June 1, 1901	March 7, 1911	7.00	8.17
Chambers, Isaac Meyer	July 4, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	8.10	8.55
Cherry, John Jacob	June 7, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.25	9.57
Clayworth, Percy	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.77	7.97
Cline, Leon Everett	June 20, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.57	9.75
Coffey, Frederick Morton	Aug. 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.88	9.30
Coffman, David John	Feb. 2, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.66	8.56
Cohen, Joseph	Aug. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.86	8.37
Cole, John Andrew	Oct. 9, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.33	8.86
Collins, Edward	June 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.90	9.86
Collins, James	Nov. 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.43	9.40
Conner, Levi	Sept. 2, 1902	Feb. 7, 1912	5.31	9.78
Cook, Benjamin Jacob	May 8, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Cox, Edwin C.	Jan. 7, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Crankshaw, George	Jan. 2, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.51	8.82
Creese, George Smith	Feb. 24, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Crosby, Charles W.	April 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Dacy, Cornelius Van Ness	Feb. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.39	9.79
Davies, Daniel M.	May 31, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.87	9.52
Davis, Harold W.	Oct. 12, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Davis, James Gerald	June 1, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.93	8.41
Davis, James Lewis	June 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.38	9.43
Dent, George Francis	Feb. 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	6.91	8.86
Desiderio, Hugo	Jan. 15, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Devereaux, Paul	April 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.58	8.66
Devine, Daniel Joseph	Nov. 5, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.36	8.77
Dillinger, Allen Wallace	Dec. 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	5.93	9.63
Dillman, Clarence Bernard	Sept. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.62	9.60
Dolde, Henry Charles	July 27, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.03	9.28
Donnelly, James Aloysius	Aug. 1, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.76	7.82
Donnelly, Patrick Lawrence	Sept. 2, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	7.14	9.43
Donovan, Patrick	Oct. 6, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.72	8.36
Drake, Walter McClellan	Dec. 29, 1903	Feb. 19, 1912	7.69	10.00
Duffy, Joseph	Aug. 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.13	9.48
Dugan, John	July 24, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Dukes, Joseph S.	June 20, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.45	9.25
Dunkle, Walter Bogardus	July 14, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	7.04	9.49
Dunlap, Arthur Leon	Jan. 17, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.58	9.58
Eakin, Fred. Hochrath	Sept. 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.33	9.35
Eaton, Nathaniel Frederic	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.27	9.37
Eckroth, George Allen	April 16, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.33	9.09
Edelman, Frank E.	Aug. 4, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Edgar, Charles Fowler	Sept. 13, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.15	9.31
Eisenhardt, Richard Joseph	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.75	9.64
Eisenhardt, Robert Daniel	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.81	9.82
Elisio, Albert	Nov. 17, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.56	9.83
Ellsworth, Glen Smith	June 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.06	9.55

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PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Engle, Harry Horlacher	Oct. 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.52	9.74
Engle, Joseph Jacob	April 6, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.16	9.34
Erb, Donald Leroy	May 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Erb, Lee Amos	Nov. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.41	8.91
Esterline, John M.	Oct. 4, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Evans, Walter Washington	Jan. 22, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.47	9.24
Fans, Henry H.	Nov. 19, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ferry, John	Sept. 26, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.65	7.78
Fetter, Rufus M. J.	Feb. 9, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Fine, Harry	Sept. 15, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.57	9.87
Fink, Frederick Adam	March 22, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Fithian, Frederick Joseph	March 28, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.89	8.96
Fletcher, Robert F.	Oct. 11, 1904	Sept. 18, 1912	....	....
Fletcher, Roy C.	Aug. 21, 1903	Sept. 18, 1912	....	....
Foss, Raymond	Feb. 19, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.10	9.57
Frank, William Frederick	Sept. 5, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	7.69	9.20
Freeman, Joseph George	June 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.31	9.47
Freeman, Stanley Fletcher	June 27, 1902	March 14, 1911	7.62	8.28
Frutiger, Nelson	Jan. 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.92	9.06
Frutiger, Wilbert	Jan. 4, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Furman, James R.	Feb. 4, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Gamble, Robert Rehner	May 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.82	9.51
Gardner, Clair Clarence	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.70	9.78
Gardner, Gail Green	Aug. 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.07	9.73
Garrod, Albert Edward	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	6.99	9.29
Garvine, Paul Anderson	Nov. 1, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.82	9.52
Gavitt, Frederick H.	June 7, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Gaynor, Jas. Edward	Dec. 8, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.85	8.97
Geary, Wm. Harvey	May 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.77	9.40
Gehringer, Harry Wenkenback	Sept. 5, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.89	9.08
Gehringer, Willard Baumann	June 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.10	9.56
Giebel, William Frederick	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.13	9.62
Giles, Lynnford Sinclair	May 2, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	6.45	9.66
Gilham, Neil Herbert	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.13	9.58
Graybill, John Rine	Sept. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.50	8.88
Graf, Julius Frank	Feb. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.54	9.08
Gratz, Earl	Dec. 10, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	7.88	4.68
Green, Henry Francis	Jan. 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.77	9.58
Gregory, Vernon Oliver	April 28, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.12	8.81
Grass, Jno. Milton	April 14, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	8.23	9.54
Griffith, John Bain	April 7, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Grix, John George	Sept. 23, 1903	Oct. 23, 1912	....	....
Gochnaur, Michael Guy	Sept. 18, 1903	Jan. 2, 1912	....	....
Grob, Charles F.	July 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Haggerty, John	Sept. 20, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	6.65	9.45
Hall, Edward W.	April 23, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Hanley, Norman	June 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.58	9.75
Hantz, John Derbin	July 4, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.44	9.54
Hantz, William Paul	May 18, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	6.32	8.69
Harmon, Francis Fullerton	Dec. 6, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.65	9.46
Hauck, John Vernon	March 20, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.63	9.58
Healis, Francis Bernard	Aug. 14, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	8.08	8.70
Helms, Charles Abram	March 30, 1902	Feb. 28, 1910	6.59	8.56
Hendershot, Sterling	Feb. 12, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.56	9.35

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PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Admission.	Scholarship.	Conduct.
Henrie, Edwin Hunterson	June 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	5.87	9.19
Henrie, John Pugh	March 9, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.54	9.01
Hepner, George Washington	June 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.65	8.53
Herman, Harry Lawrence Koup	April 24, 1904	Feb. 15, 1912	7.75	9.52
Herrmann, John William	July 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	6.78	8.91
Hertzler, Henry David	Nov. 16, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.42	9.65
Hess, Deskin Donald	Sept. 30, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.61	9.43
Hess, Elwood Eby	May 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.78	9.79
Hess, Willis H.	June 8, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Hilbert, James Joseph	Jan. 10, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.00	9.10
Hill, George Washington	March 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	8.02	9.94
Hobson, Percy Carson	June 10, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.70	9.89
Hoffman, Daniel	May 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.45	8.56
Hoffman, George Henry 2nd	March 15, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.24	7.50
Holly, Charles Lancelot	May 25, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	7.13	8.82
Holt, Joseph William	March 12, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	7.46	9.81
House, Douglass B.	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.75	9.82
Hughes, Clarence Albert	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.08	9.22
Hughes, William Ellsworth	Feb. 25, 1904	Feb. 19, 1912	8.19	8.62
Jefferts, Leonard	July 24, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Jennings, Joseph	Dec. 19, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Jones, John Falls	Sept. 23, 1902	Sept. 20, 1910	6.35	9.35
Jones, Norman	Jan. 20, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Jones, Owen R.	Jan. 1, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Jones, William R.	Jan. 6, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Jones, William Biddle	March 3, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.74	9.70
Kavanaugh, James	June 15, 1904	Sept. 8, 1910	8.02	8.01
Keefer, Frank Henry	Dec. 31, 1901	Feb. 17, 1911	7.52	9.04
Keen, Daniel Franklin	Feb. 21, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	6.05	9.51
Kehrveider, Karl T.	Aug. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Keiser, Andrew J.	Jan. 24, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Kellerman, Jos. W.	Sept. 24, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Kelly, Martin Matthew	Nov. 21, 1901	Nov. 10, 1911	8.08	9.83
Kelly, Wm. H.	July 21, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Kelly, William John	Dec. 24, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	7.48	6.61
Kennedy, Elmer Sinclair	March 14, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Keer, James	June 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.57	8.93
Kerrigan, Edward	March 4, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Kershaw, John McCormick	Oct. 10, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Klotz, Arlington Wilbur	Sept. 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.07	9.11
Kolb, Dyer H.	Sept. 16, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Kooker, Sam'l Gouldy	April 2, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	7.64	9.81
Kracht, William Herman	May 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.94	9.47
Kramer, Samuel Bean	Oct. 14, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Krumm, Frederick Norman	July 6, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.28	9.46
Lachenmaier, Earl Samuel	April 26, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	8.59	9.47
Lafferty, Chalmer Eugene	July 2, 1903	Feb. 19, 1912	6.59	9.54
Lake, Evan Arthur	March 26, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.26	9.99
Lane, Kenneth S.	June 21, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Lathlaen, Chester R.	Aug. 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Laub, Elmer Russell	Jan. 15, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.27	8.88
Lachleitner, James	Jan. 14, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Lehman, George Earl	June 28, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	6.64	8.79
Lerbis, John Frederick	July 2, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.89	9.50
Lengel, Carl C.	Dec. 16, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Lewis, Paul Woods	Jan. 31, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	8.36	9.98
Lister, Charles J.	Sept. 24, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Lord, Charles H.	June 4, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Loutey, Walter E.	Sept. 22, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ludwigsen, George	May 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.16	7.81
McCann, William Henry	Aug. 1, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Lutz, Charles George	May 6, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.32	9.60
Lyons, Thomas Joseph	Oct. 1, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	6.80	9.37
McAdoo, Clayton Rice	Dec. 24, 1902	March 30, 1911	6.73	9.15
McAllister, William	Dec. 14, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
McAnulla, Edward	June 17, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
McCabe, Charles S.	Nov. 3, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
McCann, Francis Edward	Feb. 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.64	9.48
McCann, James A.	Dec. 17, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
McCauley, Luther John Franklin	June 10, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.80	9.48
McElwee, Charles	Jan. 23, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
McGettigan, Edward James	Oct. 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	5.70	8.88
McKale, Jas. Matthews	Nov. 28, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	8.29	8.02
McKellip, Dalton Byron	Aug. 29, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
McNally, Edward Elmer	Oct. 5, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.34	9.70
McNeill, William Kennedy	Aug. 3, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	8.78	5.98
McPherson, Charles	Oct. 29, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
MacDonald, William	April 25, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
MacNeal, Samuel	Jan. 31, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.38	8.35
MacQueen, Herbert Joseph	June 22, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.43	9.17
Makens, Thomas Earl	Oct. 22, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	7.50	9.36
Makin, William Charles	May 6, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Martin, George Hawkins	Jan. 3, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.98	9.33
Matthews, Merle Clark	May 29, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.74	4.85
Maulfair, Irvin	April 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.94	8.75
Maxwell, George Andrew	Dec. 23, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.26	9.67
Maxwell, Herbert Bouvier	June 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.24	9.44
Medoway, Samuel	May 5, 1904	Sept. 8, 1910	7.22	9.61
Meiskey, Elvin Newton	Feb. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.52	9.73
Mendenhall, Warren	Feb. 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.16	9.41
Mennig, Raymond J.	June 26, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Merkel, Frederick James	Oct. 23, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	6.63	9.84
Merrill, Wm. Whitfield	Aug. 31, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Miller, David Gammill	March 13, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Miller, Earl Benjamin	May 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.01	9.70
Miller, Edward	Dec. 10, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Miller, Martin Stanley	Dec. 23, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	6.23	8.08
Miller, Raymond S.	Jan. 6, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Miller, William Henderson	June 21, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.24	8.20
Milligan, Howard Irwin	Feb. 3, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.30	9.28
Mitchell, Sterling	March 12, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	6.53	9.67
Moore, Harry Bennett	Nov. 20, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.76	9.91
Mortimer, John William	Dec. 22, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Mortimer, Robert William	Sept. 14, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.27	9.28
Mosebach, Frederick	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.36	9.37
Munson, Paul Conwell	Dec. 26, 1901	Dec. 5, 1911	7.98	9.76
Munyan, John Henry	Aug. 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.01	8.65
Munzenmayer Ernest Gottlieb	Nov. 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.07	9.61
Murphy, Frank Morgan	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.42	9.43
Murphy, Joseph Anthony	June 8, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	5.79	7.21

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PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Murray, Joseph F.	Feb. 18, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Musick, Henry A.	May 3, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Musick, James	Aug. 24, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Myers, Clarence Eugene	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.01	8.62
Myers, William Clare	April 29, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	8.12	9.20
Myers, Wm. Paul	Jan. 7, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.37	9.04
Nagle, Stuart Alexander	April 15, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.10	9.04
Neely, John W.	Jan. 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.96	9.32
Neidfeld, Gilbert	Jan. 21, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.41	9.43
New, Robert	Dec. 1, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Neville, Clarence Haines	April 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.34	9.04
Neville, John F.	July 26, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Nichols, Ray L.	April 16, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Nichols, William	April 9, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.39	9.52
Noll, Calvin Peter	Feb. 1, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Nuss, Milton R.	July 18, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
O'Donnell, Cornelius	Jan. 7, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.89	9.59
Ocken, Robert G.	Feb. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Ogden, James Henry	Dec. 4, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.18	9.53
Park, Elby Franklin	March 28, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	6.62	9.43
Parsons, Robert H.	Jan. 4, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Patchell, Robert Smiley	March 6, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.65	8.78
Peters, William Leonard	June 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.39	9.51
Pflomm, Wilbur	March 5, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Phillips, Arthur John Ecker	Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	4.59	9.62
Pifer, Charles Alfred	Jan. 30, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.00	9.73
Pierce, Eugene Creighton	Aug. 7, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.17	9.02
Pitts, Joseph	May 6, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.71	9.14
Pitzer, Robert Paul	Nov. 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.22	8.97
Poulterer, William Raymond	Feb. 28, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.54	9.30
Powell, Clarence	Nov. 20, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.75	8.74
Praeder, William Joseph	Jan. 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	5.43	9.58
Purcell, George Roxberry	Dec. 15, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	8.71	9.37
Quay, John Albert	March 17, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	6.54	9.27
Ramer, William W.	Oct. 22, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Reading, Francis	July 2, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.22	9.04
Reagan, Frank	July 18, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.08	8.93
Reese, Phillips Peter	June 30, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Regeczy, Charles Joseph	March 28, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	7.35	8.92
Repper, Clare Farber	March 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.19	9.65
Reiner, Isadore Meyer	June 21, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Richter, Charles Wm.	Oct. 16, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	7.83	9.98
Ring, Raymond Allen	Jan. 24, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	6.31	8.76
Ritter, Luther E.	Jan. 5, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	6.66	8.28
Rival, William Joseph	Sept. 19, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.76	9.22
River, Upton Bruce	July 3, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.86	9.12
Robertson, Alfred Charles	June 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.39	9.55
Robinson, George Ewing	Aug. 24, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.44	8.64
Robinson, Harold	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.69	9.68
Robinson, Martin F.	Oct. 7, 1904	Sept. 18, 1912	....	....
Rodgers, Elwood Ervin	April 6, 1902	Dec. 6, 1911	8.34	8.36
Rodgers, James Ervin	Sept. 9, 1903	Dec. 6, 1911	6.73	9.13
Rodrock, Francis Sheerer	Oct. 29, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Rosenblit, Louis Jacob	March 7, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	7.16	9.90

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Ross, Alexander	June 29, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	5.11	9.06
Rossi, Ottello Alfred	Aug. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.62	9.19
Rowland, William R.	Sept. 25, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Russell, Charles Milton	July 13, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.82	8.62
Russell, John L.	Dec. 18, 1902	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Russell, William J.	May 19, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Schad, Harry Gordon	Sept. 18, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.63	9.67
Schaffner, Charles W.	Feb. 23, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Schiavotti, Philip	Aug. 31, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.68	8.10
Schmidbleicher, Elmer Wm.	Feb. 9, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.33	8.44
Schmidheiser, Albert	Oct. 6, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Schnelder, Charles Henry	Aug. 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.54	9.24
Schnell, Daniel Webster	March 17, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	8.22	9.54
Schwartz, Wm. August	July 6, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.27	9.46
Severns, Sterling	Oct. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Shaw, Lawrence Albert	Aug. 10, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	8.09	9.62
Shenton, Wm. Liggett	Feb. 10, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.35	9.77
Shepherd, Francis Morris	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.61	9.54
Sherman, Albert Eugene	May 28, 1904	Feb. 15, 1912	5.80	9.61
Shinton, George Albert	Nov. 30, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	5.67	8.88
Sigel, Abraham	Oct. 22, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	6.37	8.81
Simmons, Frederick Wm.	Feb. 17, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	7.72	9.95
Simbaldi, Joseph	July 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.36	9.09
Sloanaker, Marshall Benj.	Aug. 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.05	9.32
Smith, Ellwood Charles	Feb. 28, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Smith, Frank	Oct. 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.37	8.72
Sonon, William Farling	July 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.17	9.26
Staples, Charles Wesley	May 11, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	6.96	9.65
Steel, Anson	Oct. 13, 1903	Feb. 3, 1910	7.02	9.39
Stevens, Howard C.	Aug. 10, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Stevens, James Leroy	Dec. 22, 1902	Oct. 3, 1912	....	....
Stevenson, Edwin	May 17, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.52	8.35
Stickland, Chas. Reese	Aug. 30, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.72	9.70
Stoecker, William	Sept. 29, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Stookey, Norman Blecher	July 29, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.04	9.13
Strickler, William Charles	Aug. 27, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	6.24	8.39
Strine, Charles Lester	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.30	8.92
Strong, Frank	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.84	9.53
Strong, James Albert	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.70	9.28
Sundstrond, James Albert	July 7, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.11	9.09
Swarm, Elwood	June 15, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.47	8.52
Swartley, Russell Moore	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.18	9.50
Taggart, Raymond	July 15, 1901	March 14, 1911	7.55	9.57
Taylor, Frank Merritt	Oct. 1, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	8.21	9.40
Tazel, George Bennett	March 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.26	9.38
Terry, Paul B.	March 12, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Thayer, William Paul	Feb. 2, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	6.48	9.06
Thomas, Robert Edwin	June 15, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Thomas, William Whyynn	July 23, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	6.64	7.96
Thompson, Harry A.	Sept. 21, 1902	Feb. 15, 1912	7.78	9.66
Thompson, John Leeper	Sept. 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.02	8.94
Tobin, Philip	Oct. 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.22	9.48
Townsend, Ivor W.	July 13, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Traphagen, William J.	April 3, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Traynor, Jerome Thomas	Feb. 3, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	6.98	9.68
Traynor, Mearle	Feb. 8, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Trost, Francis Fred'k Eberhard	June 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.76	8.86
Trought, Wm. Godfrey	Dec. 24, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.81	9.39
Turner, Paul H.	Feb. 10, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Tyson, Walter W.	April 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.89	9.41
Van Horn, Budd	Jan. 17, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Viohl, Henry Paul	Dec. 16, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Viohl, Russell D.	Dec. 9, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Vroman, Delvert Horatio	Aug. 25, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	7.05	9.30
Wagner, Albert Shantz	Oct. 21, 1902	March 7, 1911	6.65	8.90
Wagner, Ray Ellwood	Sept. 9, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	7.96	9.65
Walborn, Benjamin Perry	Oct. 29, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.79	9.20
Walker, Michael Wm.	April 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.68	9.84
Walters, Albert James	Jan. 5, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	6.54	9.19
Ward, Edward Crampton	May 18, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.07	9.57
Ward, Wm. Franklin	Aug. 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1910	6.36	8.30
Weaver, Gladstone	Dec. 2, 1902	March 21, 1911	8.90	9.45
Weidel, Carroll A. L.	March 8, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.03	9.50
Weigand, William	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.79	9.16
Weil, Benjamin Franklin	March 24, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.63	9.67
Weiss, Joseph C.	Oct. 2, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	7.11	9.45
Weiss, Louis	Aug. 3, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Weiss, Samuel.....	June 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Weissenborn, Harry W.....	Aug. 1, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Welter, Chester Thomas.....	Feb. 17, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	6.81	8.85
Wetzel, Palmer T.....	June 15, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
White, Richard Long.....	July 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.51	9.51
Whitely, Wm.....	April 8, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.33	9.41
Widdis, Charles Newhall.....	Nov. 13, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.01	9.01
Wilhelm, Carl.....	Feb. 26, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	7.76	9.05
Williams, Harold E.....	Jan. 1, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Williams, John Richard.....	Feb. 29, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.30	8.58
Williams, Ralph James.....	June 5, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	7.44	8.43
Williams, Wilmer G.....	Dec. 20, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Wilson, Walter Franks	July 27, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.54	9.97
Witkin, Hilliard.....	Dec. 22, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.26	9.59
Wood, Raymond Melville.....	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.18	8.77
Woodling, Ernest Barnard.....	Aug. 7, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.09	8.59
Woodling, Elmer Mane.....	April 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.83	9.83
Woodling, Henry Farnsworth.....	July 18, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.50	6.95
Wright, James Earl.....	June 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.62	9.16
Wright, Walter Ralph.....	June 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.08	9.16
Ylesley, Elwood Daniel	Oct. 13, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	6.59	8.73
York, Thomas.....	Feb. 11, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Yost, Eugene William.....	Aug. 14, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.70	9.35
Yost, Paul Franklin.....	April 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.98	9.71
Ziehler, Herman Michael	Feb. 16, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	5.66	9.15

SUMMARY.

High School	440
Grammar School	638
Primary School	426
Total	<u>1,504</u>

APPENDIX E.

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts.

SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
ANDREW MACDONALD,
Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

WILLS HOSPITAL.
(For List of officers of the Wills Hospital, see Appendix F.)

MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1912

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

GENTLEMEN:—The separate trust funds included in the group designated as "WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS" now number forty-one.

Their aggregate capital amounts to.....	\$2,013,325.20
The total invested assets amount to	2,008,791.58

The balance awaiting investment.....	\$4,533.62
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The details of these investments and the cash receipts and payments of each of the individual funds, will be found in the statement attached to this report.

The aggregate cash receipts and payments during the year 1912 were:—

RECEIPTS.

Income from invested funds.....	\$70,653.69	
State appropriations and donations for Maintenance of the Wills Hospital.....	11,571.61	
Cash additions to the capital fund of the Wills Hospital	\$14,539.32	
Mary Shields Almshouse Fund.....	1,157.17	
Thomas D. Grover Fund.....	84.75	
	15,781.24	
Discount on bonds purchased.....	1,153.48	
Principal of investment matured and sold.....	20,250.00	
		\$119,410.02
Cash balance, January 1, 1912.....		40,755.08

PAYMENTS.

Maintenance of Wills Hospital.....	\$33,438.25	
Relief of the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse	4,040.95	
Library books for House of Correction.....	125.00	
Fuel distributed to the poor	8,697.21	
Food distributed to the poor.....	1,089.00	
Sundry supplies for public schools.....	490.82	
Annuity to Southwark Library.....	300.00	
Medals and premiums to inventors.....	352.03	
Medals for distinguished pupils in the public schools	61.85	
Support of Simon Muhr Scholarships.....	4,779.39	
Care of B. W. James Cemetery lot.....	48.00	
Police Pension Fund	170.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund	170.00	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	170.00	
Taxes and other expenses of real estate held for revenue	4,708.59	
Miscellaneous items of expense	3,770.61	
Expenses of Investment.....	1,082.25	
Investments and reinvestments.....	65,700.00	
		129,193.95
Cash balance, December 31, 1912.....		\$30,971.15

The AGGREGATE CAPITAL of these funds on January 1, 1912, as shown on the books of account was..... \$1,969,743.96
which has been increased during the year by

Cash additions to Capital Funds of

Wills Hospital\$14,539.32

Mary Shields Almshouse Fund .. 1,157.17

Thomas D. Grover Fund 84.75

Increased stock in consolidation:

Thomas D. Grover Fund 800.00

\$16,581.24

Income capitalized:

B. W. James Eye and Ear

Institute \$5,400.00

Franklin Institute Building Fund 9,500.00

John Scott Medal Fund..... 2,800.00

Bushrod Library Fund..... 2,000.00

Benjamin Franklin Fund 4,100.00

John Scott Loan Fund 3,000.00

Archibald Thomson Fund..... 200.00

27,000.00

43,581.24

Aggregate Capital December 31, 1912..... \$2,013,325.20

The amount of the CAPITAL FUNDS shown as

being invested on January 1, 1912, was \$1,962,541.58

The investments matured or sold during the year were:

Mortgages on Real Estate..... \$14,200.00

Philadelphia City Loan..... 5,700.00

Camden National Bank Stock..... 350.00

20,250.00

\$1,942,291.58

The investments and re-investments were in:

Mortgages on Real Estate..... \$8,000.00

Philadelphia City Loan 57,700.00

Ins. Co. State of Penna

Stock (Par)\$2,400.00

In consolidation—for

Sp. Garden Ins. Company

Stock (Par) 1,600.00

800.00

66,500.00

Making the total invested capital on December 31, 1912, \$2,008,791.58

The mortgage investments of 1912.....	\$8,000.00
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at.....	13,500.00
and conservatively valued at.....	13,000.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging .....	.045
On the Philadelphia City Loans purchased, the face value is.....	57,700.00
the premiums amounted to.....	545.06
and the discounts	1,273.75
the average interest on these purchases is .....	.0392
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the invest- ments of the year is .....	.0399

The number of new patients treated at the WILLS Hos-
PITAL during the year was 15,684, of which 1,070 were ad-
mitted to the wards; the others, 14,614 in number, having been
treated in the clinics. The average number of beds occupied
was 63, ranging from 86 in May, to 30 in October. The cost
of maintenance was \$33,438.25 or \$530.77 per patient (in the
wards). The average stay of the house patients was 21 days,
the average expenditure for each house patient being \$31.25.

Legacies and donations to the Capital Fund of the Wills
Hospital were received from the

Estate of Lewis Elkin.....	\$1,539.32
Estate of George Pratt	8,000.00
Estate of Anna B. Henszey	5,000.00
	<u>\$14,539.32</u>

Donations of cash, which have been applied to maintenance
account, were received from:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.....	\$508.01
The Midvale Steel Company.....	100.00
Baldwin Locomotive Works	100.00
Frederick Hemsley	50.00
Edward L. Gorman	25.00
Leo W. Ross	25.00
Other generous friends	182.00
Total	<u>\$990.01</u>
In addition to these gifts, there was received on Donation Day, April 2, 1912.....	1,038.00
and from donation boxes at the Hospital.....	168.60
Total donations applied toward Maintenance....	<u>\$2,196.61</u>

The changes in the Surgical Staff of the Hospital have been:—

Retired on expiration of term: Dr F. B. Moore, Resident Surgeon.

Resigned: Dr. L. H. Teeter, Resident Surgeon; Dr. Ivan Fawcett, Resident Surgeon.

Appointed: Dr. F. B. Moore, Resident Surgeon; Dr. C. M. Buckner, Resident Surgeon; Dr. Wm. Francis Harrigan, Resident Surgeon.

Details of the work at the Wills Hospital will be found in *Appendix F*.

From the income yielded by the MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND, the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse have been provided with numerous comforts not otherwise available, at a cost of \$4,040.95.

For the BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, income has been collected to the amount of ..	\$4,034.57
The expenses have amounted to	1,255.01

And the balance	\$2,779.56
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has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust.

The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture and apparatus specifically bequeathed by Dr. James, amount at this date to \$99,222.79.

From the income of the JULIANA H. GOOD FUND, 258 volumes have been purchased for the Library of the House of Correction, at a cost of \$125.

From the income of the STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND, \$490.82 has been expended for the use of the public schools in the district prescribed by Mr. Girard. This expenditure was for:

Northeast Grammar School	\$95.57
Northwest Grammar School	79.40
<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$174.97</u>

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<i>Brought forward</i>	\$174.97
Hollingsworth Grammar School	93.49
Thomas Durham Grammar School.....	94.20
George A. McCall Grammar School.....	128.16
	<hr/>
	\$490.82
	<hr/>

The SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIPS awarded during the year have been for a course of four years and to

Evelyn M. Alspach, at Cornell University.

Harry C. Cross, at Princeton University.

Frank A. Epps, at University of Pennsylvania.

Twelve scholarships are now being maintained by this Fund:—

Three for young men in the University of Pennsylvania.

One for a young woman in the University of Pennsylvania.

Three for young women in the Cornell University.

Two for young women in Bryn Mawr College.

One for a young man in Hahnemann Medical College.

One for a young man in Harvard University.

One for a young man in Princeton University.

The fund for the erection and maintenance of a building for the use of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE has been increased during the year by the sum of \$9,274 64, accumulated income, and now amounts to \$361,162.98.

For the BUSHROD LIBRARY, income has been collected to the amount of \$3,451.39
The expenses have amounted to 1,407.22

The balance \$2,044.17
has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust.

The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture, books, &c., specifically devised by Dr. James, now amount to \$89,724.80.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, the JOHN SCOTT MEDAL, premium and certificate have been awarded to

Sherard Cowper-Coles, of London, England, for his "Process of Depositing Metals on Metallic Surfaces and the Product Thereof."

Louis W. Downes, of Providence, R. I., for his "Process of, and Machinery for Insulating Magnet Wire with Asbestos."

Gustav Dietz, of Yonkers, N. Y., for his "High Speed-Between-Lens Photographic Shutter."

The HANNAH M. DODD medals were awarded to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls High School, as follows:—

Commencement, February 9, 1912:

Gold Medal—Eva D. Arenstein.

Silver Medal—Mary R. E. Grace.

Commencement, June 14, 1912:

Gold Medal—Lillian Bock.

Silver Medal—Laura Gruenberg.

At the commencement of the Southern Manual Training High School, gold medals from the GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND were awarded to:—

Eugene Kohn, Class of January, 1912.

Morris Wainer, Class of June, 1912.

From the LOAN FUNDS provided by DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and by MR. JOHN SCOTT, no loans have been made during the year, no applicants possessing the necessary qualifications having presented themselves.

The total assets of the Benjamin Franklin Fund
now amount to \$49,630.60
and those of the John Scott Loan Fund to 45,977.11

Upon the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from the various fuel funds, 1428½ tons of coal were distributed during the year 1912 at a cost to the trust funds of \$8,697.21. The quantities and cost of the fuel were as follows:—

Fund.	Tons.	Cost.
George Emlen	39	\$261.30
City	31	195.92
James Dutton	42½	284.75
Elias Boudinot	100	443.00
Stephen Girard	57	360.24
Esther Waters	73½	464.52
Paul Beck	82½	521.40
Spring Garden	16½	110.55
Thomas D. Grover	850	5,142.50
Mary Shields	43½	291.45
Seybert	61½	412.05
B. W. & I. W. Morris.....	3½	23.45
Frederic A. Sheaff	24	160.80
James Claypoole	4	25.28
 Total	 1428½	 \$8,697.21

In addition to the sum stated as being paid by the estate of Elias Boudinot, the recipients of the coal furnished from this fund themselves paid \$2 per ton.

The annuity of \$300 devised by MR. THOMAS D. GROVER to the Southwark Library Company has been paid.

The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund have each been paid the sum of \$170, from the income of the RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND.

The incomes of the PAUL BECK SOUP FUND, the ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND, and the SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND, also the specific bequest provided in the will of THOMAS D. GROVER, have been distributed to the various soup societies as directed by the founders of the trusts. The sums paid to the societies were:—

Central Soup Society	\$6.50
Northern Soup Society	6.50
Kensington Soup Society	6.50
Moyamensing Soup Society	6.50
Northwestern Soup Society	6.50
Spring Garden Soup Society	6.50
Southwark Soup Society.....	312.50
Western Soup Society.....	512.50
<hr/>	
Total	<u>\$864.00</u>

From the income of the ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND, bread has been furnished to the poor at a cost of \$225.00. This bread reached the recipients through the Wayfarers' Lodge maintained by the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, at 1720 Lombard Street, and the Federation of Day Nurseries.

The general management of the Minor City Trusts during the year 1912 has cost \$4,014.12, which is charged to the several trusts in proportion to their invested capital on January first of that year, and amounted to .002045368 upon such capital sums.

Statements showing the invested capital, cash receipts, and cash payments of each of the Minor Trusts are appended hereto.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent of Minor City Trusts.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1912.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

INVESTED CAPITAL

AT PAR VALUES OF STOCKS AND LOANS

DECEMBER 31st, 1912.

AND

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

DURING THE YEAR 1912

OF THE

MINOR TRUSTS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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HOSPITALS.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

Founded 1825.

Race Street, west of Eighteenth Street.

"For the relief of the indigent Blind and Lame," where persons afflicted with the Diseases of the Eye and Limb will be treated free of charge, and, when requisite, admitted into the Hospital; preference being given, under the Will, to persons residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Hospital grounds and buildings	\$200,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	12,500.00
" 3½ "	110,200.00
" 3 "	71,500.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	22,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	233,100.00
Ground rents	2,950.00
Real estate, 1917 Wallace Street	9,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$661,250.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Income:—

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$6,086.50
" Pittsburgh City loan	880.00
" mortgage loans	11,372.11
" bank account	77.63
Ground rent	177.00
Sale of sundries, at Hospital	315.13
Commission on telephone receipts	10.00
Rent on real estate	570.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,488.37
Donations (Income Account)	2,196.61
Appropriation from State of Pennsylvania	
for maintenance	9,375.00
Discount on bonds purchased	373.33
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$31,433.31

HOSPITALS.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$31,433.31
Legacies and donations		14,539.32
Principal of investments collected :—		
Mortgage loans	\$1,600.00	
Philadelphia City loan	300.00	
	<hr/>	1,900.00
		<hr/>
		\$47,872.63
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>		3,591.92
		<hr/>
		\$51,464.55

PAYMENTS.

Maintenance :—		
Wages	\$8,596.48	
Subsistence	11,560.66	
Dry goods	38.43	
Furniture	1,510.73	
Sundry house expenses	6,276.13	
Library	13.00	
Medical expenses	2,486.46	
Repairs	1,345.45	
Miscellaneous expenses	285.20	
Proportion of administration expenses	1,325.71	
	<hr/>	\$33,438.25
Expenses of real estate	319.60	
Premium and expense of investment...	193.47	
Investments :—		
Philadelphia City loan	15,000.00	
	<hr/>	48,951.32
		<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912..</i>		\$2,513.23
		<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND.

Created 1802.

(YELLOW FEVER FUND.)

"To relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of yellow fever."

The income of this Trust is transferred to the use of Wills Hospital, under certain restrictions, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 16th, 1838.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$800.00
" 3 "	2,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	9,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock (20 shares)	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,800.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$230.76
" Pittsburgh City loan	360.00
" bank account	6.07
Dividend Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock ...	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$656.83
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912 (overinvested)	6.59
	<hr/>
	\$650.24

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	26.18
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$624.06
	<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.

Created 1880.

"To relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the
"Almshouse in Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan		\$21,300.00
" 3 "		22,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan		4,000.00
North Carolina State 6 per cent. loan		1,000.00
Girard National Bank stock	8 shares	800.00
Manufacturers' National Bank stock	2 "	200.00
Commercial National Bank stock	6 "	21.72
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock	304 "	15,200.00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock ...	54 "	2,700.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company stock	79 "	3,950.00
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company stock	8 "	800.00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company stock	16 "	800.00
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company bond ..		1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		22,500.00
Ground rent, 1338 North Second Street		1,333.33
Lot of ground, Edgemont Street		750.00
		<hr/>
		\$98,355.05
		<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,405.50
" Allegheny City loan	160.00
" mortgage loans	1,115.62
" bank account	86.45
Dividend, Girard National Bank stock	120.00
" Manufacturers' National Bank stock ...	12.00
" Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock..	912.00
" North Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock ..	216.00
" Del. and Bound Brook R. R. Co. stock..	64.00
" Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. stock .	64.00
" Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. stock	395.00
Ground rent	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,630.57
Principal of investment collected:—	
National State Bank of Camden stock	\$718.25
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co. (Stock dividend of Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.)	788.92
	<hr/>
	1,507.17
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	3,039.87
	<hr/>
	\$9,177.61
PAYMENTS.	
Salary of visiting physician	\$300.00
Books, games, musical instruments, &c.	405.91
Amusements	1,322.24
Improvement of diet	2,012.80
	<hr/>
	\$4,040.95
Expenses of real estate	20.68
Miscellaneous expenses	204.21
Expenses of investment	5.00
	<hr/>
	4,270.84
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$4,906.77
	<hr/>

HOSPITALS.
BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES
EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of an institution for the examination, treatment and "operation of eye ear nose throat cardiac and pulmonary diseases."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$5,900.00
" 3½ "	56,100.00
" 3 "	13,800.00
Wabash Railroad Company second mortgage 5 per cent. bond	1,000.00
United States 4 per cent. Bonds	200.00
" 3 "	5,000.00
Real estate— 120 Walnut Street	8,000.00
" 3188 Mercer Street	\$1,200
(One-half interest)	600.00
" 1740 Mt. Vernon Street	7,500.00
" Island Beach, N. J.	650.00
	<u>\$98,750.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$2,487.50
" Wabash bonds	50.00
" bank account	49.07
" United States loan	158.00
Rent of real estate	1,290.00
	<u>\$4,034.57</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	3,093.23
	<u>\$7,127.80</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate	\$484.31
Salaries	358.00
Miscellaneous expenses	250.94
	<u>\$1,093.25</u>
Premium on bonds purchased	161.76
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	5,400.00
	<u>6,655.01</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$472.79</u>

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HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

WILLIAM CARTER FUND.

Created 1739.

Income. "To and for y^e use and Service of y^e alms houses belonging to y^e s^d
 "City (Philadelphia), and for y^e relieve of y^e poor people in the Same forever."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$350.00
" 3 "	1,200.00
Ground rent	74.00
	<u>\$1,624.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$44.74
" bank account	5.17
Ground rent	8.88
	<u>\$58.79</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	211.07
	<u>\$269.86</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	3.32
	<u>\$266.54</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

ANN ARMITT FUND.

Created 1797.

"To the Overseers of the poor or the Managers of the Bettering House."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Ground rent, southeast corner Fifth and Plum Streets	\$300.00
Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	150.00
" 3 " 	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$550.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$6.50
" bank account	3.32
	<hr/>
	\$9.82
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	150.25
	<hr/>
	\$160.07

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	1.12
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$158.95
	<hr/> <hr/>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

JULIANA H. GOOD FUND.

Created 1876.

"Toward the maintenance of a House of Correction in said City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$800.00
" 3 "	2,200.00
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$94.00
" bank account	3.92
	<u>\$97.92</u>
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>	156.81
	<u>\$254.73</u>

PAYMENTS.

Library books, house correction	\$125.00
Miscellaneous expenses	6.14
	<u>131.14</u>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>	<u>\$123.59</u>

SCHOOLS.**ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND.****Created 1763.**

"For a Public School for the Instruction of the Children & other Inhabitants
 "of the said (Bristol) Township, & the Northern Liberty & Oxford Township,
 "or any Meeting the s^d Township shall have Occasion as the said Trustees shall
 "think fit Provided it dont interfere or interrupt the said school."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$300.00
" 3 "	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$400.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$15.00
" bank account .....	.51
	<hr/>
	\$15.51
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	15.35
	<hr/>
	\$30.86

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses .....	.82
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$30.04
	<hr/> <hr/>

SCHOOLS.

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1831.

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of
"the first school district of Pennsylvania"

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$1,000.00
" 3 "	5,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$185.00
" mortgage loans	200.00
" bank account .....	.93
	<hr/>
	\$385.93
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	158.84
	<hr/>
	\$544.77

PAYMENTS.

Expenditures for public schools:—

Library books, magazines and library supplies	\$99.20
Telephone service	9.05
Musical instruments	363.10
Domestic science supplies	4.99
Sundries	14.48
	<hr/>
	\$490.82
Miscellaneous expenses	20.70
	<hr/>
	511.52
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$33.25
	<hr/>

SCHOOLS.

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1839.

Income to be applied "to advance the education of the 'children of the vicinity' of the old Rittenhouse Academy" (Roxborough).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$1,250.00
" 3 "	2,600.00
	<u>\$3,850.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$120.00
" bank account	13.80
	<u>\$133.80</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	575.67
	<u>\$709.47</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	7.88
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$701.59</u>

SCHOOLS.

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Created 1896.

"For the promotion of the welfare of children attending the Public Schools of
"the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$1,000.00
" 3½ "	33,100.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	79,750.00
	<u>\$113,850.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,198.50
" mortgage loans	3,900.76
" bank account	7.37
	<u>\$5,106.63</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912 (overinvested) .	320.77
	<u>\$4,785.86</u>

PAYMENTS.

Scholarships:—

Expiration.

Charles A. Bareuther	1912	\$247.50
Harriett M. T. Skerrett	1912	261.25
May L. Laramy	1913	389.20
Jennie D. Modell	1913	400.00
Benjamin M. Golder	1913	400.00
Ramona B. Miller	1913	400.00
Walter A. Schmitz	1913	399.08
Georgina Melville	1914	401.75
Morris Flomenhoft	1914	404.38
Marguerite Darkow	1915	550.00
Barney Winkleman	1915	400.00
Frank A. Epps	1916	188.73
Harry C. Cross	1916	200.00
Evelyn M. Alsapach	1916	137.50
		<u>\$4,779.39</u>
Miscellaneous expenses		232.87
		<u>\$5,012.26</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912 (overinvested)		<u>\$226.40</u>

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BUILDING FUND.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Created 1908.

To be held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$18,900.00
" 3½ " 	160,100.00
" 3 " 	82,500.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	10,500.00
Pittsburgh City 5 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Reading Company and P. and R. Coal and Iron Co. General Mortgage Bonds	5,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 3½ per cent. bonds	3,000.00
Electric and Peoples Traction Co. 4 per cent. bonds	1,000.00
Allegheny and Western Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds	4,000.00
Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent. bonds	6,000.00
Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. 5 per cent. bonds	1,000.00
Real estate, 1532 Arch Street	30,000.00
" 1534 " 	35,000.00
	<u>\$359,000.00</u>

BUILDING FUND.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$8,492.24	
" Pittsburgh City loan	100.00	
" mortgage loan	525.00	
" Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio R. R. Co. bonds	270.00	
" Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bonds	102.06	
" Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company bonds	50.00	
" Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. General Mortgage bonds	200.00	
" Allegheny and Western Railway Co. bonds	160.00	
" Electric and Peoples Traction Co. bonds	40.00	
" bank account	85.83	
Rent of real estate	1,753.33	
		<hr/>
		\$11,778.46
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		2,388.34
		<hr/>
		\$14,166.80

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate	\$1,514.73	
Miscellaneous expenses	714.86	
Premium and expenses of investment	274.23	
Investment:—		
Philadelphia City loan	9,500.00	
		<hr/>
		\$12,003.82
		<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		\$2,162.98
		<hr/> <hr/>

LIBRARIES.

BUSHROD LIBRARY FUND.

Created 1904.

"To maintain forever a free public library to be called the Bushrod Library."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$5,900.00
" 3½ " 	32,000.00
" 3 " 	900.00
Pennsylvania Mining Co. stock (20,900 shares)	20,900.00
Real estate—1717-19 Green Street	25,500.00
" 853 Corinthian Avenue	3,100.00
" 3188 Mercer Street	\$1,200.00
(One-half interest)	600.00
" Lady Alice Lode Mining Claim	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$89,050.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,252.00	
" bank account	27.39	
Rent of real estate	2,172.00	
	<hr/>	\$3,451.39
Principal investment collected:—		
Philadelphia City loan	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,451.39
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		630.63
		<hr/>
		\$5,082.02

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate	\$722.63	
Salaries	358.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	238.05	
	<hr/>	\$1,318.68
Premium and expenses of investments..		88.54
Investment:—		
Philadelphia City loan	3,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,407.22
		<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912 ..		\$674.80
		<hr/>

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MEDALS.

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND.

Created 1816.

Income to "be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men
"and women who make useful inventions; * * * and along with which shall be
"given a copper medal."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$6,400.00
" 3½ "	25,300.00
" 3 "	39,900.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan.....	5,000.00
Allegheny County 5 per cent. loan.....	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	9,700.00
	<u>\$87,300.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$2,161.50	
" Allegheny City loan	200.00	
" Allegheny County loan	50.00	
" mortgage loans	556.69	
" bank account	33.78	
	<u>\$3,001.97</u>	
Discount on bonds purchased	189.87	
Principal of investment collected:—		
Philadelphia City loan	2,000.00	
Mortgage loan	2,500.00	
	<u>\$7,691.84</u>	
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912 ...		920.10
		<u>\$8,611.94</u>

PAYMENTS.

Premiums paid to inventors	\$60.00	
Advertising, engraving medals, etc.	292.03	
Miscellaneous expenses	172.83	
	<u>\$524.86</u>	
Premium and expenses of investments..	126.74	
Investment:—		
Philadelphia City loan	7,300.00	
	<u>7,951.60</u>	
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		<u>\$660.34</u>

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MEDALS.

HANNAH MATILDA DODD FUND.

Created 1872.

Income "to procure gold and silver medals to be presented to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, with their name and year of graduating engraved thereon."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$1,400.00
------------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$42.00	
" bank account	2.96	
		\$44.96
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		137.84
		\$182.80

PAYMENTS.

Medals and engraving	\$21.85	
Miscellaneous expenses	2.86	
		24.71
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		\$158.09

MEDALS.

OBADIAH WHEELOCK FUND.

Created 1887.

Income "to be awarded semi-annually, forever in Cash (not to be consolidated "with any other prize,) either in coin, or United States currency, to a Meritorious "Scholar of 'The Girls' Normal School of the City of Philadelphia.'"

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$100.00
" 3 " 	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$300.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$9.50
" bank account	1.29
	<hr/>
	\$10.79
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	56.15
	<hr/>
	\$66.94

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses .....	.61
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$66.33
	<hr/> <hr/>

MEDALS.

GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND.

Created 1910.

Income "to be applied in the procuring and awarding of gold medals, one to be
"awarded to the student attaining the highest standing at each semi-annual grad-
"uation from the Southern Manual Training High School of the City of Phila-
"delphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia Electric gold trust certificate (5%)	\$1,000.00
---------------------------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia Electric Co., trust certificate..	\$50.00	
" bank account .....	.22	
		\$50.22
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		3.26
		\$53.48

PAYMENTS.

Medals	\$40.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	2.05	
		42.05
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		\$11.43

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND.

Created 1790.

To be loaned to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satisfactory securities for the return of the money in ten annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.

At the expiration of one hundred years, $\frac{1}{10}$ of the accumulated fund is to be expended "in Public Works which may be judged of most general utility to the Inhabitants, such as Fortifications, Bridges, Aqueducts, Public-Buildings, Baths, Pavements, or whatever may make living in the Town more convenient to its People and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for Health or a temporary residence."

In 1908, in compliance with the requirement contained in the Will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a sum of \$133,076.46 was set aside for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute (see page 333).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$4,000.00
" 3½ "	10,400.00
" 3 "	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	33,500.00
	<u>\$48,900.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$466.25
" mortgage loans	1,607.50
" bank account	18.09
	<u>\$2,091.84</u>
Discount on bonds purchased	147.57
	<u>\$2,239.41</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	2,728.17
	<u>\$4,967.58</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$91.63
Premium and expenses of investment	45.35
	<u>\$136.98</u>
Investment :—	
Philadelphia City loan	4,100.00
	<u>4,236.98</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$730.60</u>

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS.

JOHN SCOTT LOAN FUND.

Created 1816.

To be applied to the same purposes as the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$4,500.00
" 3½ " 	14,600.00
" 3 " 	22,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	3,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$45,700.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,260.75
" Pittsburgh City loan	40.00
" mortgage loans	180.00
" bank account	14.94
	<hr/>
	\$1,495.69
Discount on bonds purchased	88.54
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	1,821.66
	<hr/>
	\$3,405.89

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$87.34
Premiums and expenses of investment	41.44
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	3,128.78
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$277.11
	<hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.**CITY FUEL FUND.****Created 1793-1809.**

Consists of the following five funds consolidated:—

The Freemasons' fund	1793
Mr. Rickett's donation	1793-1796
The Mayor's Court fund	1796-1809
Elizabeth Kearkpatrick's legacy	1801
John Bleakley's legacy	1802

Income to be distributed in Fuel among the Poor of the Old City of Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$4,700.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,700.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$141.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan	80.00	
" bank account	3.01	
	<hr/>	\$224.01
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		228.68
		<hr/>
		\$452.69

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$195.92	
Miscellaneous expenses	19.00	
	<hr/>	214.92
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		\$237.77
		<hr/> <hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND.

Created 1799.

Income to purchase Bread "for the Support of the poor of the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$2,000.00
" 3½ "	1,200.00
" 3 "	4,700.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,400.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$255.00
" mortgage loan	75.00
" bank account	4.15
	<hr/>
	\$334.15
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	226.16
	<hr/>
	\$560.31

PAYMENTS.

Bread	\$225.00
Miscellaneous expenses	18.82
Premium and expenses of investment	4.69
	<hr/>
	\$248.51
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	200.00
	<hr/>
	448.51
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$111.80
	<hr/> <hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND.

Created 1810.

To "deliver to the poor of the said City (Philadelphia) and of Southwark
"twelve dollars worth of bread," annually.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$400.00
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Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$12.00	
" bank account .....	.08	
		\$12.08
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		10.38
		<u>\$22.46</u>

PAYMENTS.

Southwark Soup Society (for bread)	\$6.00	
Western " " " " " "	6.00	
		\$12.00
Miscellaneous expenses .....	.82	
		<u>12.82</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		<u>\$9.64</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**JAMES DUTTON FUND.****Created 1813.**

Income to be expended "in the purchase of Food Cloathing and Firewood Fuel," to be distributed "to and amongst the poor of the Township of the "Northern Liberties only."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$200.00
" 3 " 	2,400.00
Ground rents	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,100.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$79.00
" bank account	6.63
Ground rents	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$235.63
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>	383.66
	<hr/>
	\$619.29

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$284.75
Miscellaneous expenses	15.42
	<hr/>
	300.17
	<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>	\$319.12
	<hr/> <hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

ELIAS BOUDINOT FUND.

Created 1821.

Income "for the Supplying the poor inhabitants of the City and liberties of Philadelphia with the Householders (not able to provide it for themselves) at a price during the Winter Season, not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of Wood during the preceding Summer; (and that in Small quantities) with fuel of such kind and Sorts as to the s^d Mayor & Corporation may Seem more likely to answer the purposes a^d."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Real estate in Centre County, assessed value	\$19,521.00
Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	13,600.00
" 3 "	16,500.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	16,100.00
	<u>\$65,721.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$866.00
" mortgage loans	786.91
" bank account	75.89
Real estate Centre County, rent	600.00
	<u>\$2,328.80</u>
Discount on bonds purchased	354.17
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	8,590.66
	<u>\$11,273.63</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$443.00
Expenses of real estate	1,537.64
Miscellaneous expenses	127.14
	<u>\$2,107.78</u>
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	6,000.00
	<u>8,107.78</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$3,165.85</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND.

Created 1831.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$200.00
" 3 "	800.00
Reading Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	9,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$31.00
" Reading Company, and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	360.00
" bank account	7.30
	<u>\$398.30</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	460.21
	<u>\$858.51</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	360.24
Miscellaneous expenses	26.75
	<u>386.99</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$471.52</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**ESTHER WATERS FUND.****Created 1833.**

Income to be used to "give distribute and deliver such Firewood or other Fuel
 "to and amongst such of the poor of the City of Philadelphia as shall be found
 "upon careful enquiry to be most deserving of such aid."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company loan \$10,463.69

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. loan	\$470.88	
" bank account	9.20	
		<u>\$480.08</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		536.54
		<u>\$1,016.62</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$464.52	
Miscellaneous expenses	27.66	
		<u>492.18</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		<u>\$524.44</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

PAUL BECK FUEL FUND.

Created 1844.

Income "to purchase fuel for the use and benefit of the Out-door poor, residing
"within the Corporate Limits of said City" (old City of Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Ground rent, 218 Market Street	\$8,333.33
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Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Ground rent	\$500.00	
Interest, bank account	6.99	
		\$506.99
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>		574.03
		<u>\$1,081.02</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$521.40	
Miscellaneous expenses	23.06	
		544.46
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>		<u>\$536.56</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**PAUL BECK SOUP FUND.****Created 1844.**

Income to be paid "to the Soup Societies established in the (old) City of Philadelphia, to aid such Societies in their humane Endeavors to supply the "poor with Soup."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Ground rent, 220 Market Street \$8,333.33

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Ground rent	\$500.00	
Interest, bank account	8.72	
	<u> </u>	\$508.72
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>		756.10
		<u> </u>
		\$1,264.82

PAYMENTS.

Western Soup Society	\$500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	17.04	
	<u> </u>	517.04
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>		<u><u>\$747.78</u></u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND.

Created 1847.

Income to be "applied to the purchase of food and fuel, and no other purpose
 "and * * * distributed during the winter months of each and every year
 "among such of the poor of said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district
 "east of Broad Street."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan	\$400.00
" 3 "	2,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,200.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$98.00	
" bank account	2.06	
	<hr/>	\$100.06
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		139.98
		<hr/>
		\$240.04

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$110.55	
Miscellaneous expenses	11.06	
	<hr/>	121.61
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		\$118.43
		<hr/> <hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD. THOMAS D. GROVER FUND.

Created 1849.

Income to be distributed—to the Southwark Library Co., \$300 per annum; in bread and soup, among the poor persons residing in the district of Southwark, \$300 per annum, and the balance of the income, in fuel "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$10,100.00
" 3½ "	43,800.00
" 3 "	30,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	9,900.00
Ground rent	75,000.00
Insurance Company State of Penna. stock (24 shares)	2,400.00
Real estate, Stone House Lane (assessed value)	8,800.00
	<u>\$180,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$2,829.00
" mortgage loans	453.00
" bank account	147.07
Dividend, Insurance Co. State of Penna. stock	195.26
Ground rents	3,000.00
	<u>\$6,624.33</u>
Sale of Fractional Stock Insurance Co. of Pa. stock	84.75
Principal of investments collected:—	
Philadelphia City loan	2,400.00
	<u>\$9,109.08</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	7,843.17
	<u>\$16,952.25</u>

PAYMENTS.

Southwark Library Company	\$300.00
Southwark Soup Society	300.00
Fuel	5,142.50
	<u>\$5,742.50</u>
Expenses of real estate	109.00
Miscellaneous expenses	543.42
Premium and expenses of investment	68.75
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	2,200.00
	<u>8,663.67</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912 ...	<u>\$8,288.58</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND.****Created 1871.**

Income to be paid "to the various 'Soup Societies' of the City of Philadelphia
"every year so long as the said Societies shall continue their charities to the poor."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan \$2,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$60.00	
" bank account .....	.51	
	<u> </u>	\$60.51
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		54.25
		<u> </u>
		\$114.76

PAYMENTS.

Central Soup Society	\$6.50	
Northern Soup Society	6.50	
Kensington Soup Society	6.50	
Moyamensing Soup Society	6.50	
Northwestern Soup Society	6.50	
Spring Garden Soup Society	6.50	
Southwark Soup Society	6.50	
Western Soup Society	6.50	
	<u> </u>	\$52.00
Miscellaneous expenses		4.09
		<u> </u>
		56.09
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		<u>\$58.67</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**FREDERIC A. SHEAFF. FUEL FUND.****Created 1874.**

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and September in every year forever and in the month of February in every year forever to distribute the same among poor housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character residing in the city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$600.00
" 3 "	100.00
Bond and mortgages on real estate	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,700.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$23.00
" mortgage loans	154.50
" bank account	3.75
	<hr/>
	\$181.25

Principal of investments collected:—

Mortgage loan	100.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	189.33
	<hr/>

\$470.58**PAYMENTS.**

Fuel	\$160.80
Miscellaneous expenses	12.86
	<hr/>
	173.66

Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$296.92
	<hr/> <hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND.

Created 1880.

"To apply the interest thereof to the purchase of Coal, and to distribute the same in the fall and winter months to indigent widows—single women, and men, "without respect to color."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$4,100.00
" 3 "	4,900.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$290.50
" Pittsburgh City loan	40.00
" bank account	5.32
	<u>\$335.82</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	310.77
	<u>\$646.59</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$291.45
Miscellaneous expenses	25.80
	<u>317.25</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$329.34</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**SEYBERT FUND.****Created 1883.**

Income "for the distribution of Fuel and Bread amongst the deserving Poor,
"during the Winter season."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Bond and mortgage on real estate	\$8,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, mortgage loan	\$329.75	
" bank account	46.51	
" Philadelphia City loan	40.00	
	<u> </u>	\$416.26
Principal and investment collected:—		
Mortgage loan	10,000.00	
	<u> </u>	\$10,416.26
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		435.86
		<u> </u>
		\$10,852.12

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$412.05	
Miscellaneous expenses	25.54	
Premium on bonds purchased	62.28	
Expense of investment	10.00	
	<u> </u>	\$509.87
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	\$2,000.00	
Mortgage loan	8,000.00	
	<u> </u>	10,000.00
		<u> </u>
		10,509.87
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		<u>\$342.25</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE FUND.

Created 1769.

"For the Benefit and relief of the Poor of the said City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$200.00
" 3 "	800.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Saving Fund	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,050.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$29.26
" bank account .....	.68
	<hr/>
	\$29.94
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	38.94
	<hr/>

\$68.88

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$25.28
Miscellaneous expenses	6.16
	<hr/>
	\$31.44
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$37.44
	<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE EMLÉN FUND.

Created 1776.

Income "to be laid out and distributed . . . during the four Winter Months . . . to Objects included either in the City or two Suburbs of Philada. . . and if . . . a sufficient Number of such Objects Cannot Some Times be found . . . to Buying some warm cheap Clothing to be given to "such Objects as are Discharged from said Betering House and Hospital."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$2,800.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	5,000.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Saving Fund	11.18
	<u>\$7,811.18</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$84.00
" Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	200.00
" bank account	3.54
	<u>287.54</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	282.25
	<u>\$569.79</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$261.30
Miscellaneous expenses	20.97
	<u>282.27</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	<u>\$287.52</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND.

Created 1806.

"To the only proper use and Behoof of the Guardians of the poor of the City
of Philadelphia the district of Southwark and the Township of the Northern
"Liberties."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$1,000.00
------------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$30.00	
" bank account .....	.47	
		\$30.47
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		34.22
		\$64.69

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$23.45	
Miscellaneous expenses	6.30	
		29.75
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		\$34.94

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERNARD McMAHON FUND.

Created 1816.

"For the use of the poor of Penn Township."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$100.00
" 3½ "	250.00
" 3 "	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$950.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$29.00
" bank account .....	.41
	<hr/>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912	3.52
	<hr/>
	\$32.93
PAYMENTS.	
Miscellaneous expenses	1.94
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912	\$30.99
	<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.**JACOB J. SNYDER FUND.****Created 1874.**

Income to be "expended yearly by the Directors of City Trust as they may
"deem best in aid of the poor people in this City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan \$11,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$390.00	
" bank account	4.58	
		<u>\$394.58</u>
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>		<u>26.07</u>

\$420.65**PAYMENTS.**

Miscellaneous expenses	\$22.50	
		<u>\$22.50</u>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>		<u>\$398.15</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of the structures upon the burial lot of Bushrod W. James
"in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$1,400.00
" 3 " 	100.00
Lots 137 and 120, Section A, Monument Cemetery	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,550.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$52.00	
" bank account	6.12	
	<hr/>	\$58.12
Cash balance, January 1st, 1912		262.23
		<hr/>
		\$320.35

PAYMENTS.

Care of burial lot	\$48.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	3.17	
	<hr/>	51.17
Cash balance, December 31st, 1912		\$269.18
		<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND.

Created 1909.

"To divide the interest derived therefrom annually in three equal parts and
 "pay one-third each to the Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and
 "Teacher's Annuity Fund."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1912.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$15,000.00
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Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$525.00	
" bank account	7.58	
		\$532.58
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1912</i>		16.27
		<u>\$548.85</u>

PAYMENTS.

Police Pension Fund	\$170.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund	170.00	
Teacher's Annuity Fund	170.00	
		\$510.00
Miscellaneous expenses	30.68	
		540.68
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1912</i>		<u>\$8.17</u>

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

Details on page	Fund.	Cash Balance, Jan. 1, 1912.	Collections.	Expenditures.		Income Capitalized.	Cash Balance, Dec. 31, 1912.
				Expenses.	Purposes of Trust.		
320	Wills Hospital	—\$1,000.56	\$31,433.31	\$513.07	\$33,438.25	.....	—\$3,518.57
322	John Bleakley	22.16	656.83	26.18	.....	.....	652.81
324	Mary Shields Almshouse	4,587.11	4,630.57	229.89	4,040.95	.....	4,946.84
325	Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute	3,093.23	4,034.57	1,255.01	.....	\$5,400.00	472.79
326	William Carter	237.07	58.79	3.32	.....	.....	292.54
327	Ann Armitt	150.25	9.82	1.12	.....	.....	158.95
328	Juliana H. Good	156.81	97.92	6.14	125.00	.....	123.59
329	Roberts School	15.35	15.51	.82	.....	.....	30.04
330	Stephen Girard School	158.84	385.93	20.70	490.82	.....	33.25
331	Rittenhouse School	600.67	133.80	7.88	.....	.....	726.59
332	Simon Muhr Scholarship	1,308.90	5,106.63	232.87	4,779.39	.....	1,403.27
334	Franklin Institute Building	2,388.34	11,778.46	2,503.82	.....	9,500.00	2,162.98
335	Bushrod Library	630.63	3,451.39	1,407.22	.....	2,000.00	674.80
336	John Scott Medal	920.10	3,191.84	299.57	352.03	2,800.00	660.34
337	Hannah Matilda Dodd	137.84	44.96	2.86	21.85	.....	158.09
338	Obadiah Wheelock	56.15	10.79	.61	.....	.....	66.33
339	George A. Vane	3.26	50.22	2.05	40.00	.....	11.43
340	Benjamin Franklin	2,728.17	2,239.41	136.98	.....	4,100.00	730.60
341	John Scott Loan	1,821.66	1,584.23	128.78	.....	3,000.00	277.11
	Carried forward	\$18,015.98	\$68,914.98	\$6,778.89	\$43,288.29	\$26,800.00	\$10,063.78

INCOME ACCOUNTS—(Continued).

	Brought forward	\$18,015.98	\$68,914.98	\$6,778.89	\$43,288.29	\$26,800.00	\$10,063.78
342	City Fuel	228.68	224.01	19.00	195.92	.....	237.77
343	Archibald Thomson	226.16	334.15	23.51	225.00	200.00	111.80
344	Samuel Scotton	10.38	12.08	.82	12.00	.....	9.64
345	James Dutton	383.66	235.63	15.42	284.75	.....	319.12
346	Elias Boudinot	2,524.10	2,682.97	1,664.78	443.00	.....	3,099.29
347	Stephen Girard Fuel	460.21	398.30	26.75	360.24	.....	471.52
348	Esther Waters	536.54	480.08	27.66	464.52	.....	524.44
349	Paul Beck Fuel	574.03	506.99	23.06	521.40	.....	536.56
350	Paul Beck Soup	756.10	508.72	17.04	500.00	.....	747.78
351	Spring Garden Fuel	139.98	100.06	11.06	110.55	.....	118.43
352	Thomas D. Grover	8,043.17	6,624.33	721.17	5,742.50	.....	8,203.83
353	Andrew R. Chambers	54.25	60.51	4.09	52.00	.....	58.67
354	Frederic A. Sheaff Fuel	189.33	181.25	12.86	160.80	.....	196.92
355	Mary Shields Fuel	310.77	335.82	25.80	291.45	.....	329.34
356	Seybert	435.86	416.26	97.82	412.05	.....	342.25
357	James Claypoole	38.94	29.94	6.16	25.28	.....	37.44
358	George Emlen	282.25	287.54	20.97	261.30	.....	287.52
359	B. W. and I. W. Morris	34.22	30.47	6.30	23.45	.....	34.94
360	Bernard McMahon	3.52	29.41	1.94	.....	.....	30.99
361	Jacob J. Snyder	26.07	394.58	22.50	.....	.....	398.15
362	Bushrod W. James Cemetery	262.23	58.12	3.17	48.00	.....	269.18
363	Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	16.27	532.58	30.68	510.00	.....	8.17
	Totals	\$33,552.70	\$83,378.78	\$9,561.45	\$53,932.50	\$27,000.00	\$26,437.53

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Details on page	Fund.	Valuation Jan. 1, 1912.	Additions 1912.	Valuation Dec. 31, 1912.		
				Invested.	Awaiting Investment.	Total.
320	Wills Hospital	\$652,742.48	\$14,539.32	\$661,250.00	\$6,031.80	\$667,281.80
322	John Bleakley	12,771.25	.....	12,809.00	-28.75	12,771.25
323	Mary Shields Almshouse	97,157.81	1,157.17	98,355.05	-40.07	98,314.98
325	Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute	93,350.00	5,400.00	98,750.00	.....	98,750.00
326	William Carter	1,598.00	.....	1,624.00	-26.00	1,598.00
327	Ann Armitt	550.00	.....	550.00	.....	550.00
328	Juliana H. Good	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
329	Roberts School	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
330	Stephen Girard School	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
331	Rittenhouse School	3,825.00	.....	3,850.00	-25.00	3,825.00
332	Simon Muhr Scholarship	112,220.33	.....	113,850.00	-1,629.67	112,220.33
333	Franklin Institute Building	349,500.00	9,500.00	359,000.00	.....	359,000.00
335	Bushrod Library	87,050.00	2,000.00	89,050.00	.....	89,050.00
336	John Scott Medal	84,500.00	2,800.00	87,300.00	.....	87,300.00
337	Hannah Matilda Dodd	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
338	Obadiah Wheelock	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
339	George A. Vane Medal	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
340	Benjamin Franklin	44,800.00	4,100.00	48,900.00	.....	48,900.00
341	John Scott Loan ..	42,700.00	3,000.00	45,700.00	.....	45,700.00
342	City Fuel	6,700.00	.....	6,700.00	.....	6,700.00
	Carried forward	\$1,605,564.87	\$42,496.49	\$1,643,779.05	\$4,282.31	\$1,648,061.36

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—(Continued.)

	Brought forward	\$1,605,564.87	\$42,496.49	\$1,643,779.05	\$4,282.31	\$1,648,061.36
343	Archibald Thomson	9,200.00	200.00	9,400.00	.....	9,400.00
344	Samuel Scotten	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
345	James Dutton	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00
346	Elias Boudinot	65,787.56	.....	65,721.00	66.56	65,787.56
347	Stephen Girard Fuel	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
348	Esther Waters	10,463.69	.....	10,463.69	.....	10,463.69
349	Paul Beck Fuel	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
350	Paul Beck Soup	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
351	Spring Garden Fuel	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00
352	Thomas D. Grover	179,200.00	884.75	180,000.00	84.75	180,084.75
353	Andrew R. Chambers	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
354	Frederic A. Sheaff	3,800.00	.....	3,700.00	100.00	3,800.00
355	Mary Shields Fuel	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
356	Seybert	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
357	James Claypoole	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
358	George Emlen	7,811.18	.....	7,811.18	.....	7,811.18
359	B. W. and I. W. Morris	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
360	Bernard McMahon	950.00	.....	950.00	.....	950.00
361	Jacob J. Snyder	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00
362	Bushrod W. James Cemetery	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00
363	Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
	Totals	\$1,969,743.96	\$43,581.24	\$2,008,791.58	\$4,533.62	\$2,013,325.20

APPENDIX F.

WILLS HOSPITAL

Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE, M.D.

W. W. McCLURE, M.D.

SURGICAL STAFF.

FRANK FISHER, M. D., Attending Surgeon

Henry L. Picard, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Scott W. Lau, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

SAMUEL D. RISLEY, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Norman Risley, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Ernest B. Mongel, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
Edwin B. Miller, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

CONRAD BERENS, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

John R. Forst, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Wm. J. Creighton, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

P. N. K. SCHWENK, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Burton Chance, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
T. E. Conard, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
William McCombs, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

McCLUNEY RADCLIFFE, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Walter Lowa, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
George H. Cross, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

S. LEWIS ZIEGLER, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Milton Griscom, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Charles P. White, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

WILLIAM ZENTMAYER, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Hiland Dewey, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
D. Forest Harbridge, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

WM. CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Frank C. Parker, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Irvine F. P. Turner, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
W. W. Watson, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

PAUL J. PONTIUS, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

George S. Crampton, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
William K. Seibert, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant
David J. Moylan, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

WILLIAM M. SWEET, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Charles R. Heed, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
P. L. Balentine, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

EXECUTIVE MEDICAL OFFICER.

S. LEWIS ZIEGLER, M.D.

PATHOLOGIST.

HAROLD G. GOLDBERG, M.D.

RESIDENT SURGEONS.

C. M. BUCKNER, M.D.

WM. FRANCIS HARRIGAN, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT AND CURATOR.

WALTER D. GRISCOM.

MATRON.

MARY M. GRISCOM.

CLINIC HOURS.—From 2 to 3 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), at which time the Surgeons are in attendance for the examination and treatment of the patients presenting themselves.

The Clinics are open to all regular Practitioners and Students of Medicine who desire to study the diseases of the eye.

WILLS HOSPITAL

REPORT OF THE SURGICAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR 1912.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

GENTLEMEN :—The Surgical Staff of the Wills Hospital beg leave to submit the following report of their clinical and surgical work during the year 1912. It will be seen from this report that 13,979 new cases and 14,939 different forms of eye disease were treated during the year and that 2,070 operations were performed all of which are duly set forth in the classified details herewith submitted. The foreign bodies removed from the eye by the Resident Staff are not included in this summary. We once more wish to express our appreciation of the greater comfort and efficiency with which this work has been performed since the improvements to the Hospital building. We desire, however, once more to urge upon your attention the necessity for a more complete equipment in order to facilitate the work of your surgical staff in the out-of-door service and wards. We are still in need of many important details in the equipment of the several clinic rooms in the way of electric wall-plates for the use of electricity in the treatment of disease; enlarged facilities for the storage of the clinical records where they will be readily accessible, and more commodious desks for the use of the clinical assistants and chiefs of the staff; the present tables being not only inconvenient but inadequate.

Turning from these details we would again call attention to the necessity for increased laboratory facilities, since under existing conditions it is not possible to carry out modern requirements in the laboratory study of disease. Details which are regarded by the modern surgeon as being indispensable must be either totally neglected or done at the private incon-

venience and expense of the surgeons, as for example, making laboratory studies of the blood, the use of bacterins, antitoxins, etc., in the treatment of infectious diseases. Ample provision should be made for these investigations if our Hospital is to be kept in line with advancing knowledge. Our X-ray apparatus has proved of great service for many purposes but is inadequate for many of the purposes for which its employment is desirable; to accomplish this will require a more powerful plant than we have at present and while it is not necessary to use the more powerful coil with all cases, there is a considerable group of studies with the X-ray which cannot be made with our present apparatus. We would therefore urge that this matter should also be considered by your Committee.

Another matter to which your attention has already been called is the matter of the third resident. The work required of our present resident staff has increased to such an extent that it is not possible for them to meet adequately the requirements of your surgical staff; so that methods of treatment, various studies directed by the several members of the staff, which quite properly fall under the head of duties of the resident staff must be neglected or unsatisfactorily done for want of time. This would be met in large measure by the appointment of a third resident and by the increased equipment in apparatus, etc., to which allusion has already been made. Under the present condition, examinations of the urine, the selection of glasses for patients in the ward, as for example, after cataract extraction, the laboratory study of conjunctival discharges, the taking of the fields of vision, blood pressure and many other things, which it is not only the duty but to the educational advantage of the resident staff to perform, they have neither the time nor the adequate facilities provided to perform. We would therefore respectfully urge also the appointment of the third resident surgeon.

We herewith submit a complete account of the work done by the Surgical Staff, during the year 1912:

SUMMARY OF DISEASES.

Affections of the Lids and Eyebrows	1,072
" " " Lachrymal apparatus	174
" " " Conjunctiva	1,925
" " " Cornea	2,133
" " " Sclera	51
" " " Crystalline lens	788
" " " Iris and Ciliary Body	360
" " " Choroid	209
" " " Vitreous Humor	163
Glaucoma	126
Affections of the Retina and Optic Nerve	423
" " " Eyeball	129
" " " Orbit and Sinuses	40
" " " Muscles and Nerves	531
Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation	6,815
Total number of diseases	<u>14,939</u>

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Cataract (primary and secondary)	514
Operations on the Iris	162
" " " Cornea and Sclera	455
" " " Conjunctiva	92
" " " Eyeball	195
" " " Lachrymal Apparatus	239
" " " Lids and Eyebrows	312
" " " Muscles	74
" " " Orbit and Sinuses	27
Total number of Operations	<u>2,070</u>

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL D. RISLEY, M.D.,

W. ZENTMAYER, M.D.,

Committee.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

HOUSE PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in the House, January 1, 1912.....	33	10	43
Admitted in 1912	757	313	1,070
	<u>790</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>1,113</u>
Discharged in 1912	752	302	1,054
	<u>38</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>59</u>
Number in the House, December 31, 1912.....			
<i>While in the House there were</i>			
Cured	624		
Improved	354		
Unimproved	49		
Eloped	23		
Died	4		
Total	<u>1,054</u>		
<i>Residence of those admitted.</i>			
Philadelphia			338
Other parts of Pennsylvania..			559
Elsewhere			173
Total			<u>1,070</u>

DISPENSARY PATIENTS.

The total number of patients admitted for treatment at the clinics was 14,614, of which 2569 were cases of foreign body in the eye, which were treated by the Resident Surgeons.

Residence of those Treated at the Clinics.

Philadelphia	12,339
Other parts of Pennsylvania	1,328
Elsewhere	947
Total	<u>14,614</u>

The patients admitted to the wards and treated at the clinics together were 15,684. The nativity of these was:

Armenia	3	Forward	1,091	Forward	2,758
Austria	203	Greece	9	Roumania	21
Barbadoes	23	Hindustan	1	Russia	1,540
Bohemia	1	Holland	4	Scotland	65
Canada	13	Hungary	75	South America..	5
China	10	Ireland	1,047	Spain	3
Cuba	6	Italy	446	Sweden	50
Denmark	13	Japan	1	Switzerland ...	13
England	213	Mexico	1	Syria	3
Finland	4	Newfoundland .	2	Turkey	6
France	30	Norway	25	United States..	11,197
Germany	572	Poland	56	Wales	12
				West Indies....	11
Forward	<u>1,091</u>	Forward	<u>2,758</u>	Total	<u>15,684</u>

The place of residence of the patients treated at the Hospital during 1912 was:—

		House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.
PENNSYLVANIA:				
Adams	County	1	1	2
Allegheny	"	4	6	10
Beaver	"	..	1	1
Bedford	"	..	5	5
Berks	"	6	27	33
Blair	"	58	47	105
Bradford	"	3	4	7
Bucks	"	9	74	83
Cambria	"	6	1	7
Cameron	"	..	2	2
Carbon	"	7	10	17
Centre	"	7	1	8
Chester	"	25	105	130
Clearfield	"	6	10	16
Clinton	"	14	15	29
Columbia	"	6	5	11
Cumberland	"	5	3	8
Dauphin	"	26	55	81
Delaware	"	31	365	396
Erie	"	1	..	1
Fayette	"	1	..	1
Franklin	"	3	1	4
Huntingdon	"	7	5	12
Indiana	"	2	2	4
Jefferson	"	2	..	2
Juniata	"	4	4	8
Lackawanna	"	31	8	39
Lancaster	"	12	18	30
Lawrence	"	..	1	1
Lebanon	"	4	3	7
Lehigh	"	18	17	35
Luzerne	"	52	24	76
Lycoming	"	4	8	12
Mercer	"	2	..	2
Mifflin	"	9	9	18
Monroe	"	1	3	4
Montgomery	"	31	309	340
Montour	"	1	1	2
Northampton	"	31	25	56
Northumberland	"	28	39	67
Perry	"	3	8	11
Philadelphia	"	338	12,339	12,677
Potter	"	8	..	8
Schuylkill	"	74	92	166
Snyder	"	2	2	4
Somerset	"	1	2	3
Sullivan	"	2	2	4
Susquehanna	"	..	1	1
Tioga	"	1	1	2
Union	"	4	1	5
<i>Forward</i>		<u>891</u>	<u>13,662</u>	<u>14,553</u>

		House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.
<i>Forward</i>		891	13,662	14,553
Wayne	County	2	..	2
Westmoreland	"	1	..	1
Wyoming	"	1	1	2
York	"	2	4	6
Total from Pennsylvania		897	13,667	14,564
ARIZONA .....	..	2	2	
CONNECTICUT .....	..	3	3	
DELAWARE	35	147	182	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA .....	..	2	2	
KENTUCKY .....	..	2	2	
MARYLAND	8	13	21	
MONTANA	3	1	4	
NEW JERSEY	114	758	872	
NEW YORK	7	3	10	
NORTH CAROLINA	1	1	2	
OHIO .....	..	1	1	
OKLAHOMA	1	..	1	
SOUTH CAROLINA .....	..	1	1	
TENNESSEE	1	..	1	
VIRGINIA	1	12	13	
WEST VIRGINIA	2	..	2	
BRAZIL .....	..	1	1	
		1,070	14,614	15,684

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER D. GRISCOM,
Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1912.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the GIRARD ESTATE and of the MINOR TRUSTS, of the City of Philadelphia, for the year ending December 31st, 1912, and found the same to be correct, and correctly summarized in the foregoing reports of the superintendent, pages 72-88 and 320-363.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. AND MONTGOMERY,
Certified Public Accountants.
MORRIS BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

File

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

CITY TRUSTS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR 1913

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF PATTERSON & WHITE COMPANY
134-146 North Sixth Street
1914

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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OF

CITY TRUSTS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR 1913

PHILADELPHIA:
PRESS OF PATTERSON & WHITE COMPANY
134-146 North Sixth Street
1914

[1051]



BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
CITY TRUSTS
1914

*LOUIS WAGNER, *President*,
S. W. cor. Broad and Market Streets.

EDWIN S. STUART, *Vice-President*,
9 South Ninth Street.

SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
Central Trust Building.

HOBART A. HARE, M.D.,
1801 Spruce Street.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
1005 Morris Building.

ALFRED MOORE,
618 North American Building.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,
309 Lafayette Building.

CHARLES E. MORGAN,
934 Land Title Building.

JOHN K. CUMING,
Oak Lane.

WILLIAM POTTER,
904 Mutual Life Building.

SAMUEL DICKSON,
750 Bullitt Building.

EDWARD B. SMITH,
N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, "EX-OFFICIO."

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, *Mayor*,
City Hall.

HARRY C. RANSLEY, *President Select Council*,
1120 South Tenth Street.

GEORGE McCURDY, *President Common Council*,
124 North Seventeenth Street.

LOUIS OTTO HEILAND, *Secretary*,
Lafayette Building.

OFFICE—LAFAYETTE BUILDING, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

STATED MEETINGS, ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH
MONTH AT 3.30 P. M.

* Died January 15, 1914.

COMMITTEES.

HOUSEHOLD, GIRARD COLLEGE.

WILLIAM POTTER, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	EDWARD B. SMITH,
EDWIN S. STUART,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
ALFRED MOORE,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

INSTRUCTION, GIRARD COLLEGE.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,	SAMUEL DICKSON,
WILLIAM POTTER,	THE MAYOR.

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, AND DISCHARGE, GIRARD COLLEGE.

ALFRED MOORE, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH,	HOBART A. HARE, M.D.,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
ALFRED MOORE,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
WILLIAM POTTER,	PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

JOHN K. CUMING, *Chairman.*

EDWIN S. STUART,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH,	HOBART A. HARE, M.D.,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS.

CHARLES E. MORGAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	HOBART A. HARE, M.D.,
EDWIN S. STUART,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

FINANCE.

EDWIN S. STUART, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	EDWARD B. SMITH,
ALFRED MOORE,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM POTTER,	THE MAYOR.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Committees to visit Girard College 1914

January.

MESSRS. RANSLEY, SMITH, STUART.

February.

MESSRS. SMITH, STUART, BELL.

March.

MESSRS. STUART, BELL, BLANKENBURG.

April.

MESSRS. BELL, BLANKENBURG, BROWN.

May.

MESSRS. BLANKENBURG, BROWN, CAMPBELL.

June.

MESSRS. BROWN, CAMPBELL, CUMING.

July.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL, CUMING, DICKSON.

August.

MESSRS. CUMING, DICKSON, HARE.

September.

MESSRS. DICKSON, HARE, MCCURDY.

October.

MESSRS. HARE, MCCURDY, MOORE.

November.

MESSRS. MCCURDY, MOORE, MORGAN.

December.

MESSRS. MOORE, MORGAN, POTTER.

STATED MEETINGS.

AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Friday preceding second Wednesday:

Household, 2 P. M.

Instruction, 3 P. M.

Admission, Discipline and Discharge,
3.30 P. M.

AT LAFAYETTE BUILDING:

Girard Estate without the City.

Thursday preceding second Wednesday,
3.15 P. M.

Girard Estate within the City.

Friday preceding second Wednesday,
9.30 A. M.

Finance.

Tuesday preceding second Wednesday,
9.30 A. M.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

Monday preceding second Wednesday,
3.30 P. M., at Wills Hospital.

EXECUTIVE.

At the call of the Chairman.

DIRECTORS OF GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

Thursday preceding second Wednesday,
3.10 P. M., at Lafayette Building.

The Board of Directors of City Trusts 1869-1914.

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON	Died March 22, 1883.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Resigned Dec., 1884.
JAMES CAMPBELL	Died Jan. 27, 1893.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN	" Aug. 25, 1884.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS	Resigned June 11, 1884.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	" Sept. 9, 1874.
EDWARD KING	" Feb. 14, 1872.
WILLIAM B. MANN	Died Oct. 17, 1896.
JOHN H. MICHENER	" Sept. 16, 1906.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	" Aug. 28, 1884.
GEORGE H. STUART	" April 11, 1890.
WILLIAM WELSH	" Feb. 11, 1878.

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

DANIEL M. FOX, <i>Mayor</i>	Term expired Jan. 1, 1872.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, <i>President Select Council</i> .	" " Jan. 1, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER, <i>President Common Council</i>	" " Jan. 2, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

APPOINTED.

W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	Feb. 14, 1872.	Died Oct. 9, 1892.
LOUIS WAGNER	Jan. 4, 1875.	" Jan. 15, 1914.
GEORGE L. HARRISON	March 18, 1878.	Resigned Dec. 17, 1881.
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS	Jan. 7, 1882.	Died March 29, 1900.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN	March 31, 1883.	" " 17, 1907.
WILLIAM L. ELKINS	Oct. 6, 1884.	" Nov. 7, 1903.
JAMES SIMPSON, M.D.	" 6, 1884.	Resigned March 5, 1888.
RICHARD VAUX	" 6, 1884.	Died March 22, 1895.
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE	Jan. 12, 1885.	" April 19, 1889.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE (reappointed)	April 2, 1888.	" May 2, 1899.
JOHN H. CONVERSE	June 3, 1889.	" " 3, 1910.
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY	" 2, 1890.	Resigned May 13, 1903.
JOHN K. CUMING	Dec. 5, 1892.	
DALLAS SANDERS	March 6, 1893.	Resigned March 15, 1906.

APPOINTED—(Continued).

JOHN M. CAMPBELL	April	15, 1895.	
EDWIN S. STUART	Dec.	7, 1896.	
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT	June	5, 1899.	Died June 1, 1912.
ALFRED MOORE	"	4, 1900.	
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	Sept.	21, 1903.	
WILLIAM POTTER	Jan.	4, 1904.	
EDWARD B. SMITH	March	26, 1906.	
CHARLES E. MORGAN	Dec.	17, 1906.	
SAMUEL DICKSON	June	3, 1907.	
SAMUEL BELL, Jr.	"	3, 1910.	
HOBERT A. HARE, M.D.	Oct.	4, 1912.	

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, Mayor	Jan.	1, 1872, to April	4, 1881.
SAMUEL G. KING, "	April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.
WILLIAM B. SMITH, "	"	7, 1884, " "	4, 1887.
EDWIN H. FITLER, "	"	4, 1887, " "	6, 1891.
EDWIN S. STUART, "	"	6, 1891, " "	1, 1895.
CHARLES F. WARWICK, "	"	1, 1895, " "	3, 1899.
SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE, "	"	3, 1899, " "	6, 1903.
JOHN WEAVER, "	"	6, 1903, " "	1, 1907.
JOHN E. REYBURN, "	"	1, 1907, " Dec.	4, 1911.
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, "	Dec.	4, 1911.	
WM. E. LITTLETON, <i>President Select Council</i>	Jan.	1, 1872, " Jan.	5, 1874.
*ROBERT W. DOWNING, " " "	"	5, 1874, " July	8, 1875.
W. W. BURNELL, M.D., " " "	July	8, 1875, " Jan.	3, 1876.
*GEORGE A. SMITH, " " "	Jan.	3, 1876, " Nov.	3, 1881.
GEORGE W. BUMM, " " "	Nov.	3, 1881, " April	3, 1882.
WILLIAM B. SMITH, " " "	April	3, 1882, " "	7, 1884.
JAMES R. GATES, " " "	"	7, 1884, " "	3, 1893.
JAMES L. MILES, " " "	"	3, 1893, " Jan.	3, 1903.
EDWARD W. PATTON, " " "	Jan.	8, 1903, " April	6, 1903.
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " "	April	6, 1903, " "	2, 1906.
SAMUEL CROTHERS, " " "	"	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.
JAMES M. HAZLETT, " " "	"	1, 1907, " Oct.	19, 1911.
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " "	Oct.	19, 1911.	
*HENRY HUHN, <i>President Common Council</i>	Jan.	2, 1871, " Feb.	15, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER, " " "	Feb.	15, 1872, " Jan.	6, 1873.
A. W. HENSZEY, " " "	Jan.	6, 1873, " "	3, 1876.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN, " " "	"	3, 1876, " April	4, 1881.
WILLIAM H. LEX, " " "	April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.
CHAS. LAWRENCE, " " "	"	7, 1884, " "	2, 1888.
†WILLIAM M. SMITH, " " "	"	2, 1888, " May	4, 1892.
WENCEL HARTMAN, " " "	May	12, 1892, " Dec.	28, 1899.
GEORGE McCURDY, " " "	Jan.	4, 1900, " April	2, 1906.
THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, " " "	April	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.
GEORGE McCURDY, " " "	"	1, 1907.	

* Resigned.

OFFICERS.

President.

†WILLIAM WELSH	Sept.	13, 1869, to Feb.	11, 1878.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	March	13, 1878, " Dec.	14, 1881.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Dec.	14, 1881, " "	10, 1884.
†W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	"	10, 1884, " Oct.	9, 1892.
†LOUIS WAGNER	Nov.	9, 1892, Jan.	15, 1914.
EDWIN S. STUART	Feb.	11, 1914.	

Vice-President.

HENRY M. PHILLIPS	May	11, 1870, " March	13, 1878.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	March	13, 1878, " Dec.	14, 1881.
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	Dec.	14, 1881, " "	10, 1884.
LOUIS WAGNER	"	10, 1884, " Nov.	9, 1892.
†JAMES CAMPBELL	Nov.	9, 1892, " Jan.	27, 1893.
†JOSEPH L. CAVEN	April	12, 1893, " March	17, 1907.
†JOHN H. CONVERSE	"	10, 1907, " May	3, 1910.
†WILLIAM H. LAMBERT	June	8, 1910, " June	1, 1912.
EDWIN S. STUART	"	12, 1912, Feb.	11, 1914.
JOHN M. CAMPBELL	Feb.	11, 1914.	

Secretary.

HENRY W. AREY	Feb.	25, 1870, " Jan.	9, 1878.
CHARLES T. MILLER	Jan.	9, 1878, " Dec.	31, 1884.
†FRANK M. HIGHLEY	"	1, 1885, " June	26, 1911.
LOUIS OTTO HEILAND	Oct.	11, 1911.	

† Died.

THE
FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF CITY TRUSTS

To the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, to the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:

IN compliance with the Act of Assembly entitled "A Further Supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,' creating a Board called Directors of City Trusts," approved June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration, for the year 1913.

No changes in the membership of the Board occurred during the year.

The reports of the Executive Officers having charge of the various Trusts are printed as a part of this report, and it gives us pleasure to say that the officers and employes continue to discharge faithfully the duties assigned to them.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts:



President.

DECEMBER 31, 1913.

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

GIRARD ESTATE

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD ESTATE.

SUPERINTENDENT	GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT	ANDREW MACDONALD.
SOLICITORS	{ FRANCIS E. BREWSTER.
	{ I. HAZLETON MIRKIL.
ARCHITECT	JAMES H. WINDRIM.

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GIRARD ESTATE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1913

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:

GENTLEMEN:—The cash receipts of the Girard Estate during the year 1913, both gross and net, are greater than those of any previous year. These figures for the past thirteen years are shown by the following statement:

	Gross.	Net.
1901	\$1,217,314.55	\$868,123.58
1902	1,080,772.52	687,968.54
1903	1,412,903.49	957,530.19
1904	1,533,677.33	1,077,522.55
1905	1,663,867.30	1,191,504.95
1906	1,678,349.78	1,250,612.83
1907	1,826,089.31	1,366,538.94
1908	1,776,797.12	1,311,376.03
1909	1,804,085.86	1,189,833.45
1910	1,940,815.11	1,342,920.75
1911	2,076,554.24	1,438,469.88
1912	2,085,117.82	1,372,694.26
1913	2,242,243.38	1,549,239.10

Analysis of these figures for the year 1913, shows that in all of the several subdivisions of the Estate, the receipts, both gross and net, are in excess of the corresponding figures for 1912, excepting the fire insurance fund which, because of its extraordinary receipts in 1912, shows a decrease in 1913.

Gross Receipts.	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real Estate outside of City ..	\$701,030.15	\$661,854.81	\$39,175.34	
Real Estate within the City ..	1,156,726.65	1,054,624.13	102,102.52	
Stocks and Loans Residuary Fund	337,317.56	319,652.30	17,665.26	
Total Residuary Fund ...	\$2,195,074.36	\$2,036,131.24	\$158,943.12	
Fire Insurance Fund	8,752.14	12,678.46		\$3,926.32
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock	6,659.86	6,382.20	277.66	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate	11,841.85	10,115.42	1,726.43	
Stocks, Loans, etc., Delaware Ave. Fund	19,915.17	19,810.50	104.67	
	\$2,242,243.38	\$2,085,117.82	\$161,051.88	\$3,926.32
Increase		157,125.56		157,125.56
	\$2,242,243.38	\$2,242,243.38	\$161,051.88	\$161,051.88

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Net Receipts,	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real Estate outside of City ..	\$590,038.49	\$560,353.54	\$29,684.95	
Real Estate within the City ..	624,520.65	504,914.33	119,606.32	
Stocks and Loans Residuary Fund	345,442.33	317,344.31	28,098.02	
	<u>\$1,560,001.47</u>	<u>\$1,382,612.18</u>	<u>\$177,389.29</u>	
General Office Expenses	59,138.46	56,907.99	2,230.47	
Total Net Receipts Residuary Fund	<u>\$1,500,863.01</u>	<u>\$1,325,704.19</u>	<u>\$175,158.82</u>	
Fire Insurance Fund	8,564.46	12,032.89		\$3,468.43
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock	7,188.66	6,289.96	898.70	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate	12,886.87	9,829.21	3,057.66	
Stocks, Loans, etc., Delaware Ave. Fund	19,736.10	18,338.01	898.09	
	<u>\$1,549,239.10</u>	<u>\$1,372,694.26</u>	<u>\$180,013.27</u>	<u>\$3,468.43</u>
Total Net Increase		176,544.84		176,544.84
	<u>\$1,549,239.10</u>	<u>\$1,549,239.10</u>	<u>\$180,013.27</u>	<u>\$180,013.27</u>

Further analysis of the net receipts of 1913 shows the increase in net income (\$176,544.84) to have been made up of—

Increase in gross receipts of	
Real Estate without the City	\$39,175.34
Real Estate within the City	102,102.52
Stocks and Loans, Residuary Fund	17,665.26
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock	277.66
Sinking Fund, Improvements to Real Estate....	1,726.43
Stocks, Loans, etc., Delaware Avenue Fund	104.67
Decrease in expenses of	
Real Estate within the City	17,503.80
Stocks and Loans, Residuary Fund	10,432.76
Fire Insurance Fund	457.89
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Co. Stock	621.04
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate	1,331.23
Stocks and Loans, Delaware Avenue Fund	793.42
	<u>\$192,192.02</u>
Less	
Decrease in gross receipts of Fire Insurance Fund	\$3,926.32
Increase in Expenses of Real Estate without the City	9,490.39
Increase in General Office Expenses, Residuary Fund	2,230.47
	<u>15,647.18</u>
	<u>\$176,544.84</u>

REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

The shipment of coal from the property of the Girard Estate during the year 1913 amounted to 1,976,728 $\frac{11}{20}$ tons, which, while exceeding the output of 1912 by 11,869 $\frac{4}{20}$ tons, was less than the greatest annual shipment (1911) by 185,318 $\frac{14}{20}$ tons.

As rent and royalty from collieries, the sum collected in 1913 was \$663,037.25, which is greater by \$37,378.73 than the similar item of 1912, while less by \$24,590.29 than that of 1911.

During the early part of 1913 there was every prospect that the business of that year, the last under the fifteen year leases, which expired on December thirty-first, would show the greatest returns; but the checking of industry which characterized the last six months, brought disappointment in this and left the year 1911 to stand secure as first in order of productiveness under these leases.

Another result of this checking of industry is seen in the increase in the average rate of royalty—the consumption of the smaller sizes of coal being an indication of the condition of manufacturing business, and a contraction of business and of the proportional consumption of steam coal, resulting in an increase in the average rate of royalty. The average rate of royalty in 1911 was \$0.3134, in 1912, \$0.3158, and in 1913, \$0.3298.

The expenses of this department were \$9,490.39 greater than in 1912, due to an increase in the amount of taxes paid from \$66,281.45 in 1912 to \$81,771.33 in 1913, a difference of \$15,489.88. This increase was due to three causes, the transfer of 1223.2 acres of land, with a valuation of \$156,684, on Locust Mountain from The Girard Water Company to the Girard Estate, an increase of \$108,272 in the valuation of 587 acres in Columbia County, and a change in the classification of 1766 acres, with a valuation of \$396,633, in Schuylkill County from "unseated" to "seated" lands, necessitating the payment in 1913 of the taxes on this land, on which as un-

seated land the taxes levied for 1913 would not be payable until June of 1914. There were no increases in the valuations in Schuylkill County. The transfer from The Girard Water Company to the Girard Estate above referred to, included Reservoir No. 4 on Raven Run, but not Reservoirs No. 2 and No. 3 on Lost Creek, these being retained by The Girard Water Company as storage and distributing reservoirs, although their present sources of supply will eventually be destroyed.

This transfer was a necessary preliminary to the leasing of the large deposit of coal recently proved on Locust Mountain. The lease, originally made to Baird Snyder, Jr., was assigned by him, with the consent of the Lessor, to the Locust Mountain Coal Company and its development has proceeded with most gratifying vigor. A breaker with a capacity of two thousand tons per day has been erected and equipped with the most approved machinery and is now ready for use. A large territory of the upper measures has been stripped of the overlying material and a tunnel to reach the lower beds is nearly completed. This operation received a most serious setback in the automobile accident of July 8th, which resulted in the death of Mr. Baird Snyder, Jr., the original lessee and prime mover in the enterprise, whose well-known ability as a mining engineer and colliery operator, was one of the principal forces depended upon to make a brilliant success of this venture. Since Mr. Snyder's death, however, the work has continued with undiminished energy and while the loss of his enthusiasm and force, directed by his wide experience, cannot be overestimated and will always be felt, there is no doubt of the final outcome.

The negotiations for the renewal of the colliery leases, which expired on December 31st, 1913, were brought to a close practically upon the terms fixed by the Girard Estate, which will result in very largely increased returns from its coal lands. The plan of basing royalty rates upon the selling prices of coal, which was first put in practice, under the leases now expiring, for fixing the increases in royalties,

made at the end of five-year periods, on pea coal and the smaller sizes, has now been extended to cover all the sizes and applied to the fixing of the original rates, an adjustment being made each year on the basis of the selling prices for the preceding year. All the leases were taken by the former lessees, except that of East Bear Ridge Colliery, which is now vacant, having been surrendered by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company on December 31st, 1913. No coal has been mined under this lease since the breaker burned down on August 23rd, 1910. As there is remaining in this lease a large quantity of coal favorably situated for mining, it is confidently expected that a tenant will soon be secured for it.

The renewal of all the other leases has been authorized by the Court, and they have been executed.

Samuel H. Kaercher, Esq., of Pottsville, who had been Solicitor of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties since April 11th, 1883, a period of over thirty years, died suddenly on November 16th, 1913. Mr. Kaercher had a profound and exhaustive knowledge of the law and his ability was of the highest order. These qualities he devoted to the service of the Girard Estate with such good judgment and unremitting vigilance that it has never suffered the loss of any rights to which it had an equitable claim.

As Mr. Kaercher succeeded his older brother, George R. Kaercher, as Solicitor of the Girard Estate, so he has been succeeded in turn by his younger brother Daniel W. Kaercher, who, as Assistant Solicitor since April 1st, 1911, and as his brother's partner for many years previous to that date, had been very active in the service of the Girard Estate, and who has brought to this service the same ability that characterized his brothers, enhanced by his training under and association with them.

REAL ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

From real estate situated within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, a gross income amounting to \$1,156,726.65

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exceeding that of 1912 by \$102,102.52 has been collected—the net income of 1913 is more than that of 1912 by \$119,606.32, indicating a decrease in expenses of \$17,503.80.

The increased income is derived principally from the western portion of the block of stores on Market Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, from the dwellings in Passyunk (Eighteenth and Porter Streets), and from the Lafayette Building, where property heretofore not under lease has been rented.

The decrease in expenses, amounting to \$17,503.80, is made up of the following principal items:

Decreased expenditures:

Alterations in the Stephen Girard Building, first floor and basement	\$36,866.87
Coal stored at Twentieth and Oregon Streets	2,999.68
Smaller consumption of Coal in 1913 in office buildings, due to changes made in equipment	4,723.67
Office building supplies	2,009.21
Sundry items	3,009.45
	<u>\$49,608.88</u>

Increased expenditures:

Taxes, Twelfth and Market Streets, and Passyunk	\$12,544.10
Passyunk Power Plant, substitution of Tungsten lamps and increased service ...	3,836.45
General repairs	3,891.07
Girard Park, concreting of walks	2,488.99
Insurance premiums	5,430.34
Sinking Fund	1,205.87
Sundry items	2,708.26
	<u>32,105.08</u>
Net decrease in expenses	<u>\$17,503.80</u>

The increased gross receipts were from:—

Lafayette Building	\$2,996.87
Eleventh and Market Streets	79,781.46
Passyunk (Eighteenth and Porter Streets)	27,199.89
Stephen Girard Building Power Plant	2,016.82
Farms	934.99
Miscellaneous	2.90
	<u>\$112,932.93</u>

while decreased gross receipts were from:—

Mariner and Merchant Building	\$640.71
Second and Spruce Streets	1,034.64
Third and Chestnut Streets	1,525.00
Front Street and Delaware Avenue	1,567.32
Stephen Girard Building	2,268.68
Fifth and Brown Streets	3,237.77
Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets	212.50
Third Street Power Plant	343.79
	<u>\$10,830.41</u>
Net increase in gross receipts	<u>\$102,102.52</u>

The following is an analysis and comparative statement of the net receipts.—

Locality.	1913.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Second and Spruce Streets ...	\$3,257.00	\$4,265.47		\$1,008.47
2. Mariner and Merchant Building	18,785.83	19,957.93		1,172.10
3. Third and Chestnut Streets ...	17,854.43	18,310.92		456.49
4. Lafayette Building	50,169.61	45,745.42	4,424.19	
5. Eleventh and Market Streets ..	289,293.85	216,437.38	72,856.47	
6. Stephen Girard Building	50,379.22	17,371.36	33,007.86	
7. Eighth and Arch Streets	1,589.75	1,773.90		184.15
8. Front Street and Delaware Ave.	44,853.16	50,515.74		5,662.58
9. Fifth and Brown Streets	5,219.37	6,244.09		1,024.72
10. Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets	1,874.58	2,317.70		443.12
11. Passyunk	79,731.10	60,371.64	19,359.46	
12. Farms	5,816.08	10,474.11		4,658.03
13. Third Street Power Plant ...	44,632.78	44,919.65		286.87
14. Stephen Girard Building Power Plant	10,929.42	9,278.18	1,651.24	
Miscellaneous	2.90		2.90	
Total Net Income	\$624,389.08	\$507,983.49	\$131,302.12	\$14,896.53
Fluctuation in amount of fuel and other supplies carried in stock ..	131.57	3,069.16	3,200.73	
Totals as per cash accounts	\$624,520.65	\$504,914.33	\$134,502.85	\$14,896.53
Net increase of income.....		119,606.32		119,606.32
	<u>\$624,520.65</u>	<u>\$624,520.65</u>	<u>\$134,502.85</u>	<u>\$134,502.85</u>

Details of these figures are stated in the following pages:—

No. 1.—Second and Spruce Streets, 22 buildings, factory, stores and dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$8,848.08
Gross rental collections, 1913	7,171.76
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	81

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Net Income:—

1886	\$6,063.38
1890	5,566.05
1895	3,405.15
1900	5,105.72
1905	4,677.51
1906	4,682.25
1907	.....	5,201.91
1908	.....	6,296.30
1909	.....	5,307.48
1910	.....	4,482.73
1911	.....	4,895.86
1912	.....	4,265.47
1913	.....	3,257.00

No. 2.—Mariner and Merchant Building, eight-story office building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	.....	\$76,412.00
Gross rental collections, 1913	.....	65,663.59
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	....	86

Net Income:—

1903	.....	\$23,009.34
1904	.....	23,364.41
1905	.....	13,003.16
1906	.....	16,756.89
1907	.....	21,989.52
1908	.....	22,325.34
1909	.....	22,722.52
1910	.....	17,428.60
1911	.....	17,032.49
1912	.....	19,957.93
1913	.....	18,785.83

No. 3.—Third and Chestnut Streets (exclusive of the Mariner and Merchant Building): 7 pieces of property—bank, office buildings, factory and lot of ground:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	.....	\$30,942.04
Gross rental collections, 1913	.....	27,083.00
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	.....	88

Net Income:—

1886	.....	\$49,269.57
1890	.....	31,223.89
1895	.....	19,186.40
1900	.....	8,805.87
1905	.....	22,186.26
1906	.....	22,575.45
1907	.....	22,849.33
1908	.....	21,535.48
1909	.....	21,266.54
1910	.....	21,480.60
1911	.....	21,150.19
1912	.....	18,310.92
1913	.....	17,854.43

For the years prior to 1903 these figures include the receipts from buildings on the site now occupied by the Mariner and Merchant Building.

No. 4.—Fifth and Chestnut Streets (Lafayette Building): ten-story office building, erected in 1908:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$163,802.00
Gross rental collections, 1913	131,976.37
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	82

Net Income:—

1886	\$18,112.25
1890	16,275.05
1895	14,527.47
1900	9,197.60
1905	9,932.70
1906	12,238.79
1907	—4,053.75
1908	—5,472.56
1909	—1,877.50
1910	33,836.73
1911	39,201.80
1912	45,745.42
1913	50,169.61

In this statement, the figures for years prior to 1909 represent the income derived from the buildings then occupying the site of the Lafayette Building—and those for years prior to 1903 include nothing from 439–441 Chestnut Street, purchased in that year.

No. 5.—Eleventh and Market Streets (exclusive of the Stephen Girard Building): 20 stores and 13 dwellings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$440,475.57
Gross rental collections, 1913	433,025.92
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value ...	98

Net income:—

1886	\$83,265.94
1890	180,672.14
1895	203,239.88
1900	205,255.00
1905	212,162.04
1906	233,336.22
1907	218,414.02
1908	228,635.21
1909	225,781.94
1910	230,728.13
1911	221,402.58
1912	216,437.38
1913	289,293.85

The figures for years prior to 1900 include the receipts from 1126-38 Girard Street, the site of the Stephen Girard Building.

No. 6.—Stephen Girard Building: thirteen-story office building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$69,020.94
Gross rental collections, 1913	118,631.02
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value ..	99

Net Income:—

1901	\$44,793.77
1902	51,080.29
1903	45,708.65
1904	44,435.17
1905	54,145.37
1906	57,691.17
1907	56,836.44
1908	54,945.82
1909	54,232.70
1910	57,789.19
1911	48,330.02
1912	17,371.36
1913	*51,466.99

No. 7.—Eighth and Arch Streets: one store and one factory building:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$2,069.15
Gross rental collections, 1913	2,069.16
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	100

Net Income:—

1886	\$1,123.68
1890	1,773.33
1895	1,385.06
1900	1,731.86
1905	1,642.42
1906	1,735.88
1907	1,732.61
1908	1,504.53
1909	1,769.33
1910	1,747.71
1911	1,637.19
1912	1,773.90
1913	1,589.75

No. 8.—Front Street and Delaware Avenue: two covered piers, thirty-three warehouses, one water lot:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$119,951.52
Gross rental collections, 1913	67,037.95
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	97

* See page 17

Net Income:—

1886	\$50,499.52
1890	42,846.07
1895	40,688.47
1900	43,652.96
1905	38,747.68
1906	45,985.35
1907	43,513.20
1908	44,726.48
1909	54,744.97
1910	50,437.20
1911	49,010.21
1912	50,515.74
1913	44,853.16

No. 9.—Fifth and Brown Streets: 68 dwellings, 2 stores,
1 lot of ground:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$38,568.04
Gross rental collections, 1913	19,594.11
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	51

Net Income:—

1886	\$29,470.18
1890	24,824.98
1895	14,559.03
1900	15,124.65
1905	14,099.09
1906	19,021.26
1907	15,179.70
1908	16,370.32
1909	13,935.18
1910	14,155.84
1911	14,681.88
1912	6,244.09
1913	5,219.37

No. 10.—Twenty-fifth and Poplar Streets: eleven dwell-
ings:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$3,600.00
Gross rental collection, 1913	3,359.50
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value	93

Net Income:—

1895	\$2,978.21
1900	653.35
1905	2,044.81
1906	2,004.59
1907	1,978.37
1908	2,001.23
1909	2,477.78
1910	1,591.80
1911	1,315.55
1912	2,317.70
1913	1,874.58

No. 11.—Passyunk (Eighteenth and Porter Streets): 316 two-story, 55 three-story dwellings, and a store and flat-house building, erected in 1906-13:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	\$156,071.00
Gross rental collections, 1913	158,430.23
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value ...	101

Net Income:—

1907	\$2,855.24
1908	5,995.06
1909	—4,352.21
1910	18,435.87
1911	44,116.49
1912	60,371.64
1913	79,731.10

No. 12.—Farms: 450 acres of land in the Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth Wards—partially improved:—

Gross rental, January 1, 1913	\$32,190.73
Gross rental collections, 1913	28,505.27
Percentage of collections upon gross rental value ...	89

Net Income:—

1886	\$7,904.00
1890	13,278.56
1895	10,954.94
1900	12,235.84
1905	13,047.89
1906	20,283.17
1907	24,662.52
1908	22,309.38
1909	18,673.40
1910	18,236.85
1911	15,171.19
1912	10,474.11
1913	5,816.08

No. 13.—Third Street Power Plant:—

Assessed valuation of ground and building, 1913 \$40,000.00

Net cash profits:—

1903	\$12,219.71
1904	21,808.01
1905	17,832.29
1906	27,304.84
1907	26,406.58
1908	18,705.12
1909	—9,766.19
1910	39,199.46
1911	43,216.91
1912	44,919.65
1913	44,632.78

[1073]

No. 14.—Stephen Girard Building Power Plant:—

Net cash profits (the service to the Stephen Girard Building being rendered at cost):—

1900	.....	\$2,086.76
1901	.....	5,714.65
1902	.....	2,202.04
1903	.....	1,372.91
1904	.....	686.16
1905	.....	4,623.67
1906	.....	5,267.04
1907	.....	6,434.22
1908	.....	9,070.69
1909	.....	7,848.22
1910	.....	8,870.59
1911	.....	8,648.12
1912	.....	9,278.18
1913	.....	9,841.65

No. 15.—Passyunk Power Plant, supplying the heat and electric current and domestic hot water for the buildings included in Group No. 11.

Net cash expenditures in 1913, \$30,935.88, which has been apportioned among the several buildings served from this plant.

The aggregate for the year 1913 of the figures reported above for the fifteen separate sections into which the city realty of the Girard Estate has been divided, is as follows:—

Gross rental value, January 1, 1913	.....	\$1,141,951.07
Gross collections, exclusive of power house receipts	.....	1,067,892.52
Percentage of gross collections upon rental value	.....	.935
Gross Power House receipts	.....	88,834.13

Total Net Income:—

1886	.....	\$245,264.03
1890	.....	315,889.64
1895	.....	310,405.80
1900	.....	350,344.38
1905	.....	408,144.89
1906	.....	469,086.40
1907	.....	443,999.91
1908	.....	448,948.40
1909	.....	412,764.16
1910	.....	518,421.30
1911	.....	529,810.48
1912	.....	507,983.49
1913	.....	624,389.08

At this date, December 31, 1913, the total rental value of the realty of the Girard Estate within the City of Philadelphia, exclusive of the power houses and of the property of Girard College, is	\$1,162,907.86
Of this there is under lease	1,086,439.82
and vacant	<u>\$76,468.04</u>

This vacant property is located,

In the Lafayette Building	\$35,040.00
In the Mariner and Merchant Bldg.	9,492.00
Stephen Girard Building	3,654.00
At Fifth and Brown Streets	17,406.00
At Passyunk	1,866.00
And scattering	9,010.04
	<u>\$76,468.04</u>

In the Lafayette Building, the net income continues to increase, not so rapidly as was hoped, but with a degree of steadiness which is most gratifying. In 1910, the net income was \$33,836.73, in 1911, \$39,201.80, in 1912, \$45,745.42, and in 1913, \$50,169.61.

The work of adapting the houses on Marshall Street north of Fairmount Avenue for use as tenements, which was begun in 1912, was continued in 1913. This experiment is proving fairly satisfactory and there are now ten houses on Marshall Street thus equipped and placed under the management of the Octavia Hill Association.

The thirty-six dwellings on Lambert Street between Porter and Shunk Streets were completed in the Fall and were all occupied within a short time after completion.

At this date the improvements of the Girard Estate in this vicinity consist of

55 three-story dwellings, annual rental	\$25,980.00
316 two-story dwellings, annual rental	144,486.00
1 apartment house, containing	
four apartments, annual rental	1,740.00
four stores, annual rental	1,920.00
Total	<u>\$174,126.00</u>

Of the four stores mentioned above, three are under lease, and one is occupied as an office of the Girard Estate.

To meet the growing needs of the dwellings in Passyunk, the equipment of the Passyunk Power Plant has been increased during the year by the installation of an additional 400 H. P. Edge Moor water tube boiler, a centrifugal pump, and a low pressure Wainwright hot water heater. These additional appliances and their installation cost \$15,632.96. Additional radiation has been installed in a number of the houses in order to provide sufficient heat to make the houses comfortable in extremely cold weather—the original installation being inadequate.

The Board of Public Education has built a handsome graded school building upon the lot at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Ritner Streets, taken by condemnation from the Girard Estate in 1912. This building is now occupied.

The municipal improvements completed during the year are:—

Sewers.—Twenty-first Street from Ritner Street to Passyunk Avenue.

Sewer Laterals.—Shunk Street from Twentieth to Twenty-first Streets.

Curbing.—Lambert Street from Porter to Shunk Streets.

Water Pipe.—Lambert Street from Porter to Shunk Streets.

Paving.—Twenty-second Street from Ritner Street to Passyunk Avenue, and Lambert Street from Porter to Shunk Streets.

The cost of street improvements in 1913 was \$5,580.88. The amount expended for street improvements in South Philadelphia from 1895 to 1913, inclusive, is \$123,991.11.

For the continuance of the improvement to the property in Passyunk, thirty additional dwellings are now under construction, on both sides of Twenty-first Street between Ritner and Porter Streets—eighteen on the east side and twelve on the west side of the street. Twenty-four of these houses will be of the most popular type built by the Estate in its South Philadelphia development—two-story, nine-room, porch-front houses. The remaining six houses (the three pairs occupying corner lots) will be three story, will contain two additional

rooms and will be capable of equipment with an additional bathroom.

The total rental of these houses will be about \$14,652.00 per annum, increasing the gross revenue of the Girard Estate from the dwellings in this section of the City to approximately \$188,778.00 per annum.

The sinking fund established in 1910 for the purpose of protecting the Estate against depreciation in the value of the improvements in the southwestern section of the City now amounts to \$36,932.34. The amount set aside for this purpose out of the income of 1913 was \$10,793.00, one-half of one per cent. of the amount previously expended for improvements \$2,158,599.48. This fund was created, not only for the purpose of making good the loss which occurs by reason of wear and tear; but also to forestall any diminution in value which might be sustained by a change in the character of the neighborhood.

The building improvements proposed to be begun during the year 1914 consist of seventy dwellings on the four streets facing Girard Park, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Porter and Shunk Streets, and ten dwellings on the south side of Shunk Street between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. These buildings will be generally similar to those under construction on Twenty-first Street above Porter Street—two-story, semi-detached, eight-room dwellings. Eight pairs of these houses (those located upon street corners facing Girard Park) while exactly like the others in their general plan, will have two rooms in the attic fitted up as bedrooms, making what is practically a three-story house. With the completion of these houses, the two extremes of the Girard development in South Philadelphia, one at Seventeenth and Porter Streets and the other at Twenty-first Street and Passyunk Avenue, will be connected, making a continuous area of improvement. With eight years experience in this development, the pioneering days may be said to be over; tenants are found for the new houses as fast as they are completed and changes in tenancies are made with very little loss in rental.

The library building upon the lot of ground at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Shunk Streets has been com-

pleted; it will be equipped and in use within a few months. The lot upon which the building stands is 135 feet front by 173 feet deep and was leased by the Girard Estate to the City of Philadelphia in 1910 for a term of ninety-nine years at a nominal rental. The cost of the building was paid from a fund of Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000) provided by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of thirty branch libraries of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The entire expense of maintaining the library will be borne by the City of Philadelphia. The presence of this handsome building in this locality will be of great value to the Girard Estate and a benefit to its tenants, as well as an added beauty to the neighborhood.

The deposit of dredgings upon the tract of land at Girard Point begun in 1898 has continued. During the year 1913, about 93,000 cubic yards were deposited by contractors employed upon government work on League Island, and about 300,000 cubic yards were deposited by the City Department of Wharves, Docks, and Ferries. Since 1898 about 5,000,000 cubic yards have been deposited upon this tract—raising the grade of 80 Acres to an average level of the surface about four feet above high tide. There is still room for from three million to five million cubic yards, and whenever dredging contracts are let in this vicinity, the contractors bidding upon the work are advised as to the terms under which dredged materials may be deposited upon the property of the Girard Estate.

Owing to difficulty in securing, at reasonable prices, seasoned hemlock lumber required for building operations in Passyunk, a large supply of hemlock of the sizes and quantities sufficient for the construction of approximately 100 houses was purchased and stacked up on Twenty-first Street between Porter Street and Oregon Avenue. The total cost of this lumber was \$33,-886.91. This stock is fully covered by insurance.

A portion of the lumber has been used in the construction of the thirty houses on Twenty-first Street between Ritner and Porter Streets, leaving still on hand a supply sufficient for the erection of seventy houses.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The increase in gross and net income from investments in Stocks and Bonds, is the result of the growth of the amount invested in these securities. The amount thus invested is now \$8,097,200 or \$272,900 more than it was one year ago.

The receipts during the year from the repayment of the principal sums of mortgage loans, municipal bonds, etc., have amounted to \$348,100.00
This sum together with funds from other sources
to the amount of 272,900.00

in total \$621,000.00

has been invested (or reinvested) in

Mortgage loans	\$429,000.00
Philadelphia City loans	192,000.00
The mortgage investments	\$429,000.00
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at	673,500.00
and conservatively valued at	737,300.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging .....	.0460
On the Philadelphia City Loans purchased the face value is	192,000.00
the premiums amounted to	174.38
the discounts amounted to	8,364.15
the average rate of interest on these purchases is .....	.04235
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is .....	.0449

CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. GIRARD.

In the work of arranging and indexing the correspondence of Mr. Stephen Girard, the progress made during the year 1913 is:—

Briefing:—

Outgoing letters1820, 1821, 1822
Incoming letterspart of 1819, and all of 1820, 1821, 1822

Indexing:—

Outgoing letters1817, 1818, 1819
Incoming letterspart of 1817, and all of 1818 and 1819

In March 1913, the Board of Directors of City Trusts approved and authorized the execution of an agreement with Dr. John Bach McMaster to write a biography of Mr. Girard. Dr. McMaster has been engaged in examining material, papers, documents, and correspondence having a proper bearing upon

the life of Mr. Girard, and from these and other sources of information will prepare a true and exhaustive history of the life of the great benefactor.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

The total expenditures in 1913 for the maintenance of Girard College amount to \$712,437.74. The average number of pupils maintained was 1537 and the cost of maintenance per capita \$463.53. In detail this was:—

HOUSEHOLD.

Salaries and Wages:—

Administration	\$7.48
Care of pupils	31.86
Subsistence	13.63
Housekeeping	10.51
Clothing	8.89
Laundry	11.61
Repairs to buildings	8.30
Heat, light and power	10.85
Grounds	5.57
Stable .....	.91
Gate and Watchmen	1.94

\$111.55

Supplies and Maintenance:—

Administration	\$1.39
Care of pupils	6.22
Subsistence	98.74
Housekeeping	1.70
Clothing	45.28
Dry Goods .....	.81
Laundry	2.30
Furniture	7.12
Repairs to buildings	62.25
Steam heat and power	18.64
Grounds	1.79
Stable .....	.73
Water	1.67
Athletics	2.26
Sundries .....	.34

251.24

Insurance	1.34
Incidentals	4.42
Retiring allowances	2.53

Carried forward 371.08

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$371.08
INSTRUCTION.		
Salaries and Wages:—		
Administration	\$9.83	
High School	15.89	
Grammar School	13.46	
Primary School	7.69	
Mechanical School	11.86	
Miscellaneous	11.25	
		69.98
Sundry Supplies:—		
Books, Stationery, and Music	\$5.20	
Chemistry and Physics .....	.64	
Furniture and Apparatus	1.31	
Natural History .....	.23	
Library .....	.57	
Mechanical School	3.10	
Excursion and field visits .....	.94	
Battalion of cadets	1.30	
Administration .....	.88	
		14.17
Retiring allowances		4.11
ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, &C.		
Salaries	\$2.45	
Expenses	1.23	
Rewards and Premiums .....	.51	
		4.19
		92.45
Total		<u>\$463.53</u>

MINORS' ESTATES.

As guardian of minors, at present or formerly pupils in Girard College, there is now held the sum of \$9,090.70.

These wards' accounts number thirty-one, the funds being invested in:—

Philadelphia City 4% Loan	\$1,000.00
Deposited in Philadelphia Saving Fund	3,139.51
Deposited in Western Saving Fund	4,691.59
Central National Bank	259.60
Total	<u>\$9,090.70</u>

In addition to the above, there is deposited in the Philadelphia Saving Fund, in a single account, the sum of \$48.90, this being composed of the savings of forty-six boys, the individual amounts of which are too small to permit the opening of separate accounts.

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

There were no losses paid by the Fire Insurance Fund during the year 1913.

At par values (the market value being not materially different) the invested assets of the fund now amount to .. \$99,900.00
and the cash balance to 4,705.72

Total assets \$104,605.72

The risks now being carried amount to \$2,392,350.00

These cover:—

Buildings of the Girard Estate, outside of the Girard College \$1,532,350.00
Girard College Buildings 623,500.00
Furniture and contents, Girard College 236,500.00

The investments for this Fund made during the year were:—

Bonds and Mortgages \$6,000.00
Philadelphia City Loan 500.00

Total \$6,500.00

The mortgage investments
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at \$9,000.00
and conservatively valued at 9,000.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging 5%
The Philadelphia City Loan face value is 500.00
the premiums amounted to 3.92
the average rate of interest on these purchases is039856
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is049

SINKING FUND—GIRARD WATER COMPANY STOCK.

The Sinking Fund for stock of the Girard Water Company now amounts to \$46,470.19, being 19.36 per cent. upon the par value of the stock of that Company held by the Girard Estate.

At par value (the market value being not materially different) the invested assets of the Fund amounted to \$45,800.00
and the cash balance to 670.19

Total assets \$46,470.19

The investments of this Fund made during the year were:—

Philadelphia City Loan \$13,500.00
The Philadelphia City Loan face value is 13,500.00
the premiums amounted to 54.83
the discounts amounted to 644.88
the average rate of interest on these purchases is0413

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE, CITY.

The sum set aside from the income derived from the dwellings in Passyunk, toward the Sinking Fund founded for the protection of the investment in these improvements, amounted in 1913 to \$10,793.00, being one-half of one per cent. upon the total sum invested to date—\$2,158,599.48.

The invested assets of this Fund now amount to	\$34,900.00
and the cash balance to	2,032.34
Total	\$36,932.34
The investments made during 1913 are in	
Philadelphia City Loan	\$11,500.00
The Philadelphia City Loan face value is	11,500.00
the premiums amounted to	3.92
the discounts amounted to	1,091.34
the average rate of interest on these purchases is .....	.0428

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EASTERN FRONT
OF THE CITY.

The expense of lighting, of patrolling, and of minor items incident to the care of the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, has been paid out of the income of the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City. In accordance with the action of the Board, the work of cleaning and repairing the streets in this district was discontinued on January 1, 1913.

The investments made for this Fund during the year were:—	
Philadelphia City Loan	\$12,000.00
on which the premiums amounted to	15.67
and the discounts to	742.52
the rate of interest being .....	.0424

In the following statements are shown the invested capital and the cash receipts and payments of the several funds comprised in the Girard Estate.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent, Girard Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1913.

GIRARD ESTATE.

RESIDUARY FUND,

FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EXTENSION OF GIRARD COLLEGE.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND LOANS,

COMPOSING INVESTED CAPITAL.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.

REAL ESTATE.

Girard College ground and buildings (approximate cost)	\$3,500,000.00
Office buildings, banking houses, dwellings, stores, wharves and farms in the city of Philadelphia; assessed valuation for 1913	16,253,633.00
Real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania, about 18,000 acres; assessed valuation for 1913	2,250,588.00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	\$22,004,221.00
[1084]	

Amount brought forward \$22,004,221.00

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	\$6,000.00	
City of Phila. 4 " "	1,658,100.00	
City of Phila. 3½ per cent. loan	1,743,900.00	
City of Phila. 3 " "	554,300.00	
City of Pittsbgh. 4 " "	4,000.00	
Girard Water Company stock ..	240,000.00	
Reading Co., and Philadelphia and Reading C. & I. Co.'s gen- eral mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	6,000.00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	3,774,900.00	
Ground rents	110,000.00	
	<hr/>	8,097,200.00
Total invested capital of Residuary Fund..	<hr/>	<u><u>\$30,101,421.00</u></u>

**CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE RESIDUARY
FUND FROM JANUARY 1st, 1913, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1913,
INCLUSIVE.**

Receipts.

REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Rents and royalties from collieries	\$663,037.25	
Sale of timber	3,742.03	
Rent of real estate, &c	19,250.87	
Rent of water-pipe lines	15,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$701,030.15

REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Rent of real estate	\$1,062,417.49	
Income from power plants	88,834.13	
Miscellaneous receipts	5,475.03	
	<hr/>	1,156,726.65

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ...	\$137,316.75	
“ Allegheny City loan	240.00	
“ Pittsburgh City loan	913.00	
“ Mortgage loans	176,798.02	
“ Reading Company, and Philadelphia and Read- ing Coal and Iron Com- pany's bonds	240.00	
“ on deposits in bank	4,816.29	
Ground rents	4,750.00	
Dividend, Girard Water Company stock	12,243.50	
	<hr/>	337,317.56
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		<u><u>\$2,195,074.36</u></u>

RECEIPTS—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$2,195,074.36
Sale of waste material, &c., Girard College	4,317.45
Discount on bonds purchased	8,364.15
Principal of investments collected:—	
Mortgage loans	\$316,400.00
Philadelphia City loan	300.00
Pittsburgh City loan	31,400.00
	<hr/>
	348,100.00
Advances for improvements 1120-42 Mar-	
ket Street returned	4,792.24
Condemnation of land Twenty-second and	
Ritner Streets	25,000.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts, Residuary Fund	<u>\$2,585,648.20</u>

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.**REAL ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**

Taxes	\$85,464.91
Refunded by lessees ..	3,693.58
	<hr/>
	\$81,771.33
Expenses, water-pipe lines	1,599.54
Miscellaneous expenses	8,548.74
Repairs, &c., to real estate	261.26
Municipal improvements, Shenandoah	126.00
Farm improvements, Catawissa Val-	
ley	171.77
Salaries	13,498.33
Amount set aside for Sinking Fund	
for Girard Water Co. stock	5,000.00
Testing Coal Measures on Locust	
Mountain	14.69
Repurchase of Water Rights on	
Locust Mountain	100,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$210,991.66

REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Taxes	\$238,264.79
Water rents	12,821.48
General repairs	48,371.19
	<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	<u>\$299,457.46</u>

\$210,991.66

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$299,457.46	\$210,991.66
Salaries and Wages:—		
Stephen Girard Bldg.	\$26,157.07	
Mariner and Merchant Building	12,498.87	
Lafayette Building ..	21,332.02	
Third Street power plant	9,091.70	
Passyunk power plant	7,648.19	
132-36 S. Third St. ..	710.83	
Girard Park	1,972.04	
General	3,360.00	
	<hr/>	82,770.72
Sundry Supplies:—		
Stephen Girard Bldg.	\$7,549.58	
Mariner and Merchant Building	23,030.63	
Lafayette Building ..	33,755.71	
Third Street power plant	4,999.78	
Passyunk power plant	8,861.02	
132-36 S. Third St. ..	1,157.82	
Girard Park	4,540.80	
	<hr/>	\$83,895.34
Store Room		
Amount issued exceeded expenditures by	40.50	
	<hr/>	83,854.84
Miscellaneous expenses	8,122.67	
Insurance premiums	11,023.21	
Fuel	35,999.42	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate	10,793.00	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward</i>	\$532,021.32	\$210,991.66

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$532,021.32	\$210,991.66
Alterations to first floor and base- ment, Stephen Girard Bldg.	184.68	
	<hr/>	532,206.00
Real estate improvements:—		
Grading lots	\$1,404.36	
Street improvements	5,580.88	
Erection of Houses Twentieth and Shunk Streets (Operation No. 5)	261.20	
Erection of Houses 21st and Rit- ner Streets and Passyunk Ave. (Operation No. 6)	337.80	
Erection of Houses on Lambert Street, between Porter and Shunk Streets (Operation No. 7)	143,116.03	
Erection of Houses on 21st Street between Ritner and Porter Sts. (Operation No. 8)	36,607.29	
Erection of Passyunk Power Plant	21,687.83	
Erection of Lafayette Building ..	1,881.65	
Sundry Improvements:—		
Concrete wall, east of 21st Street, bet. Ritner and Porter Streets .	107.25	
Stock Lumber	32,070.50	
	<hr/>	243,054.79

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Expenses of investment	\$65.00	
Premium on bonds purchased	174.38	
	<hr/>	239.38
<i>Amount carried forward</i>		\$986,491.83

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND, ESTATE.—Continued.

Amount brought forward \$986,491.83

GENERAL OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$36,399.94	
General expenses	19,485.39	
Arranging and indexing Mr.		
Girard's papers	3,253.13	
	<hr/>	59,138.46
Advances to officials		900.00

INVESTMENTS AND REINVESTMENTS.

Philadelphia City loan	\$192,000.00	
Mortgage loans	429,000.00	
	<hr/>	621,000.00

Total expenditures for Residuary Fund, Estate \$1,667,530.29

EXPENDITURES—GIRARD COLLEGE.**HOUSEHOLD AND INFIRMARY.****Salaries and Wages :—**

Administration	\$11,488.33
Care of pupils	48,961.31
Subsistence	20,948.94
Housekeeping	16,149.38
Clothing	13,669.54
Laundry	17,848.91
Repairs to buildings	12,757.42
Heat, light and power	16,669.68
Grounds	8,554.88
Stable	1,400.00
Gate and watchmen	2,977.10
	<hr/> \$171,425.49

Supplies and Maintenance :—

Administration	\$2,134.15
Care of pupils	9,559.29
Subsistence	151,760.41
Housekeeping	2,607.47
Clothing	69,598.30
Dry goods	1,248.20
Laundry	3,534.88
Furniture	10,943.38
Repairs to buildings	95,681.37
Heat, light and power	28,643.82
Grounds	2,750.35
Stable	1,127.35
Water	2,570.64
Athletics	3,477.74
Sundries	520.87
	<hr/> 386,158.22
Insurance	2,052.98
Incidentals	6,794.49
Retiring allowances	3,895.03

Amount carried forward \$570,326.21

EXPENDITURES—GIRARD COLLEGE.—Continued.

Amount brought forward \$570,326.21

INSTRUCTION.**Salaries and Wages:—**

Administration	\$15,108.41	
High school	24,418.97	
Grammar school	20,687.73	
Primary school	11,826.04	
Mechanical school	18,230.75	
Miscellaneous	17,293.75	
		<hr/> 107,565.65

Sundry Supplies:—

Books, stationery and music	\$7,994.30	
Chemistry and physics	983.14	
Furniture and apparatus	2,014.03	
Natural history	350.73	
Library	879.07	
Mechanical school	4,771.31	
Excursion and field visits	1,438.74	
Battalion of cadets	1,999.03	
Administration	1,361.40	
		<hr/> 21,791.75

Retiring allowances 6,318.34

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, &c.

Salaries	\$3,765.00	
Sundry expenses	1,887.71	
Rewards and premiums	783.08	
		<hr/> 6,435.79

Total ordinary expenditures \$712,437.74

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Erection high school building	56,157.25	
Soldiers and sailors monument	3,000.00	
		<hr/>

Total expenditures for Girard College \$771,594.99

RECAPITULATION—RESIDUARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Real estate out of City	\$701,030.15	
Expenses	110,991.66	
		\$590,038.49
Real estate in the City	\$1,156,726.65	
Expenses	532,206.00	
		624,520.65
Stocks and loans	\$337,317.56	
Expenses	65.00	
		337,252.56
		\$1,551,811.70
General office expenses		59,138.46
		\$1,492,673.24
Discount on bonds purchased	\$8,364.15	
Premium “ “ “	174.38	
		8,189.77
Net receipts, Residuary Fund	\$1,500,863.01	
Condemnation of land 22d and Ritner Sts.	25,000.00	
Principal of investments collected	348,100.00	
Advances for improvements 1120-42 Market		
Street returned	4,792.24	
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	61,423.40	
		\$1,940,178.65

PAYMENTS.

Girard College expenses, ordinary..	\$712,437.74	
Sale of waste material, &c.	4,317.45	
		\$708,120.29
Girard College extraordinary ex-		
penditures	59,157.25	
Amounts carried forward	\$767,277.54	\$1,940,178.65

RECAPITULATION—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

<i>Amounts brought forward</i>	\$767,277.54	\$1,940,178.65
Repurchase of water rights on Locust Mountain	100,000.00	
Permanent improvements to real estate in Philadelphia	243,054.79	
Investments and reinvestments, mortgages, &c.,	621,000.00	
Advances to officials	900.00	1,732,232.33
		<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1913</i>		<u>\$207,946.32</u>

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

**Established in December, 1892, to carry a Selected Portion of the
Fire Risks of the Girard Estate.**

INVESTED CAPITAL, DECEMBER 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$6,000.00
“ “ 3½ “ “ “	16,000.00
“ “ 4 “ “ “	23,600.00
Pittsburgh City 4 “ “ “	3,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	51,300.00
Total	\$99,900.00

**CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JANUARY 1st, 1913,
TO DECEMBER 31st, 1913, INCLUSIVE.**

RECEIPTS.

Fire insurance, annual premiums	\$4,545.27
Interest, mortgage loans	2,345.47
“ Philadelphia City loan	1,674.00
“ Pittsburgh City loan	120.00
“ on deposits in bank	67.40
	<hr/>
	8,752.14
Principal of investments collected:—	
Mortgage loans	2,500.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	141.26
	<hr/>
	\$11,393.40

EXPENDITURES.

General expenses	\$173.76
Expenses of investment	10.00
Premium on bonds purchased	3.92
Investments:—	
Mortgage loans	\$6,000.00
Philadelphia City loan	500.00
	<hr/>
	6,500.00
	<hr/>
	6,687.68
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$4,705.72

SINKING FUND, GIRARD WATER COMPANY STOCK.

Established in 1906 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of the Girard Water Co. Stock held by the Girard Estate.

INVESTED CAPITAL, DECEMBER 31st, 1913.

City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	\$15,400.00
“ “ “ 3½ “ “ “	10,500.00
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “	600.00
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate	19,300.00
	\$45,800.00

RECEIPTS.

Instalment No. 8	\$5,000.00
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	656.50
“ on deposit in bank	40.36
“ mortgage loans	963.00
	\$6,659.86
Discount on bonds purchased	644.88
Principal of investments collected :—	
Philadelphia City loan	1,500.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	5,481.53
	\$14,286.27

PAYMENTS.

General expenses	\$61.25
Premium on bonds purchased	54.83
Investments :—	
Philadelphia City loan	13,500.00
	13,616.08
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$670.19

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENT TO REAL ESTATE, CITY.

Established in 1910 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of improvements to real estate in 26th and 36th Wards, Philadelphia.

Invested capital December 31st, 1913:—

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$10,900.00
“ “ 3½ “ “ “	11,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	13,000.00
	<u>\$34,900.00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Instalment No. 4	\$10,793.00	
Interest on deposit in bank	12.60	
“ “ mortgage loans	610.25	
“ “ Philadelphia City loan	426.00	
	<u> </u>	\$11,841.85
Discount on bonds purchased		1,091.34
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		645.47
		<u>\$13,578.66</u>

PAYMENTS.

General expenses	\$42.40	
Premium on bonds purchased	3.92	
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	11,500.00	11,546.32
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance, December 31st, 1913		\$2,032.34

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**FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT
OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, &c.**

**Stocks and Loans Appropriated by the Executors of Stephen
Girard's Will for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of
the City, &c., with Subsequent Investments and Reinvestments.**

DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.

City of Philadelphia	3 per cent. loan	\$130,600.00	
" " "	3½ " " "	10,000.00	
" " "	4 " " "	253,900.00	
			<hr/>
			\$394,500.00
City of Pittsburgh	4 " " "	10,000.00	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		105,500.00	
			<hr/>
Total			\$510,000.00
			<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Expenditures of the Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, &c., from January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$14,034.00
“ Pittsburgh City loan	450.00
“ mortgage loans	5,055.81
“ on deposits in bank	188.36
Rent of electrical ducts	187.00
	<hr/>
	\$19,915.17
Discount on bonds purchased	742.52
Principal of investments collected:—	
Pittsburgh City loan	2,000.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts	<u>\$22,657.69</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$1,155.00
Street cleaning	741.67
“ lighting	7,379.00
Incidentals	9.86
	<hr/>
	\$9,285.53
General expenses	905.92
Premium on bonds purchased	15.67
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	12,000.00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures	<u><u>\$22,207.12</u></u>

**RECAPITULATION, FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, &c.**

RECEIPTS.

Gross income	\$19,915.17
General office expenses	905.92
<hr/>	
Net income	\$19,009.25
Discount on bonds purchased	742.52
Principal of investments collected	2,000.00
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1913</i>	1,766.48
<hr/>	
	\$23,518.25

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses, Delaware front of city	\$9,285.53
Premium on bonds purchased	15.67
Investments	12,000.00
<hr/>	
	21,301.20
<hr/>	
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1913</i>	\$2,217.05
<hr/>	

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent Girard Estate.

LAFAYETTE BUILDING,
FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,
December 31st, 1913.

APPENDIX B

REPORT OF THE
ENGINEER

OF THE

GIRARD ESTATE

IN

SCHUYLKILL AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES,
PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

OFFICERS.

MINING ENGINEER AND AGENT . JAMES ARCHBALD, Jr., Pottsville.

SOLICITOR DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Pottsville.

SUPERVISOR AND MINE INSPECTOR, HENRY J. WELLER, Girardville.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ENGINEER of the GIRARD ESTATE

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ.,
Superintendent,
GIRARD ESTATE,
Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: In spite of the unseasonably warm weather which prevailed during both the early and late months of 1913, and the depression in business due to the uncertainty and lack of confidence caused by the tariff and other legislation enacted and prospective, the year, as a whole, both in the quantity of coal produced and the prices obtained for it, was a prosperous one for the Anthracite Coal Trade, surprisingly so when the conditions above referred to are considered. The increases in the prices of stove, chestnut and pea coal made on April 1st, 1912, have been well maintained, and the average prices for 1913, even without the addition made on July 1st to cover the Pennsylvania State Tax, were slightly above those for 1912, although the latter was a year of threatened strike and of actual suspension of business for seven weeks.

The shipment to market of Anthracite coal during 1913, which amounted to 69,069,628 tons, almost equalled the record shipment of 69,954,299 tons made in 1911, and was 5,459,050 tons more than that of 1912. There was, however, a marked falling off in the later months of the year, and whereas 1913 was entered upon with but a small quantity of coal in stock, so that the high temperature of the early months was welcomed by both producers and consumers alike, the year closes with a large supply and a light demand, which does not promise well for 1914.

The shipment of coal from the Girard Estate in 1913 was 1,976,728 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, a slight increase of only 11,869 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons over 1912, making its proportion of the shipments from the State less than in the two previous years, as shown in the following table, which gives the relation which the shipments from the Girard Estate have borne to the total shipment from Pennsylvania in 1863, the first year of mining on the Girard Estate, and at various periods since then:

[1102]

SHIPMENTS OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

	From the State of Pennsylvania.	From the Girard Estate.	Girard Estate Proportions of Pennsylvania Shipments.
	Tons.	Tons. Cwt.	Per Cent.
1863	9,566,006	40,788 15	0.4
1865	9,652,391	240,466 03	2.5
1870	16,182,191	471,998 19	2.9
1880	23,437,242	1,251,685 06	5.3
1890	36,615,459	1,313,097 11	3.6
1900	45,107,484	1,092,357 04	2.4
1910	64,905,786	1,878,630 00	2.9
1911	69,954,299	2,162,047 05	3.0
1912	63,610,578	1,964,859 07	3.1
1913	69,069,628	1,976,728 11	2.9

The shipments monthly during 1913 from Pennsylvania and the Girard Estate were:

	From the State of Pennsylvania.	From the Girard Estate.
	Tons.	Tons. Cwt.
January	6,336,419	204,859 00
February	5,674,169	175,129 10
March	4,909,288	122,693 01
April	5,966,189	181,481 12
May	5,995,742	175,012 00
June	5,970,047	165,355 07
July	5,487,852	137,230 02
August	5,369,900	144,559 02
September	5,572,279	153,849 17
October	6,338,194	183,358 04
November	5,786,931	166,345 02
December	5,662,618	166,855 14
Total	69,069,628	1,976,728 11

During the fifty-one years of active mining on the Girard Estate, beginning with 1863, there has been marketed from it 61,262,828 tons.

Under date of January 10th, 1913, the Girard Water Company conveyed to the Girard Estate 1223 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres of land, comprising those parts of the Edward Lynch, Joseph Howell, Thomas P. Cope, Israel Cope, James McNeal, Josiah Haines and Jeremiah Jackson warrantee tracts upon the water sheds of Lost Creek and Raven Run, which the proving operations entered upon in August, 1910, had shown to be underlain with extensive beds of coal, including the Mammoth, Skidmore, Seven Foot, Buck Mountain and Little Buck Mountain beds. These water sheds had been condemned by the Girard Water Company and three reservoirs had been built upon them. Two of these, Number 2 and Number 3, have been retained by the Girard Water Company as storage and distributing reservoirs, the coal under them being of less value than the reservoirs.

The Girard Water Company has also retained the land containing the small basin of coal proved east of the reservoirs of the Shenandoah Citizens Water and Gas Company and under the water shed tributary to those reservoirs.

A lease covering all the coal west of these last-mentioned reservoirs, for a term of sixteen years from January 1st, 1913, was made under date of January 1st, 1913, to the late Baird Snyder, Jr., and was by him transferred to the Locust Mountain Coal Company, which began active development on March 18th, 1913. A detailed account of this operation will be found later in this report under "Mining Operations."

Including this lease there were in force during 1913, fourteen (14) coal leases, viz:

COAL LEASES.

Lessees.	Collieries.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	Hammond.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	East Bear Ridge.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	Kimberley.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	Packer No. 1-5.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	Packer No. 2-4.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	Packer No. 3.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	Continental.
Susquehanna Coal Company	William Penn.
Thomas Colliery Company	Kehley's Run.
W. R. McTurk Coal Company	Girard.
W. R. McTurk Coal Company	West Bear Ridge.
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company	West Bear Ridge.
Locust Mountain Coal Company	Weston.
Oxford Coal Company	Oxford Washery.

All of these leases, except that of West Bear Ridge and Weston Collieries, expired on December 31st, 1913. Negotiations begun during 1912 and carried on through 1913, resulted in the renewal with the same lessees of all the leases except East Bear Ridge, which was not taken by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and at the close of the year is still vacant.

In the renewal of these mine leases, as in the making of that with Baird Snyder, Jr., there have been marked departures from earlier leases, though the most important change, that in the method of establishing the royalty rates, is rather an extension of the principle, partially put into effect in the leases now expiring, that royalty rates should be proportioned to the value of the product as fixed by the selling prices. The important changes in the new leases are three in number, viz:—

First.—The royalty rates, instead of being fixed for each size of coal, are a percentage of the average selling prices of each size of coal at the breaker, received by all the colliery lessees on the Girard Estate. Under the leases last in force there had been an increase in the royalty on pea coal and the smaller sizes, but not on chestnut and the larger sizes, based on any increase in the circular or published prices above these prices in 1898, the year before the leases went into effect. The increase in royalty rates was 20% of the increase in circular prices, an adjustment being made every five years. In the new leases the royalty rates are based on the actual, rather than the circular prices, and an adjustment is made each year on the basis of the prices for the preceding year.

Second.—Instead of establishing the same royalty rates for all collieries and all coal beds, the colliery leases have been classified according to their value as based on the quantity and accessibility of the coal remaining unmined in each, and a distinction has been made between the coal from beds over four feet in thickness and that from beds four feet and less in thickness.

Including Weston Colliery, in which all the coal lies above water level and is entirely untouched, the new leases are divided into four classes as follows:

Class.	Colliery.	ROYALTY.	
		Beds over 4 feet in thickness. Per cent. of	Beds 4 feet and less in thickness. Selling Price.
A	Weston	28 $\frac{1}{10}$ %	23 $\frac{1}{10}$ %
B	Hammond	20%	16%
"	Packer No. 1-5		
"	Continental		
C	Packer No. 2-4	18%	16%
"	Packer No. 3		
"	William Penn		
"	Kehley's Run		
"	East Bear Ridge		
"	Kimberley	16%	16%
D	Girard		

Third.—The minimum annual payments have been very much increased, but instead of being as heretofore purely annual rentals restricted to each calendar year, they are divided into fourteen average annual payments, applied to the whole term of the lease, which is 15 years, no payment being required during the first year. This gives a margin of one year against the possible contingencies of fire, flood or strike, and as the

average yearly payment, though large, is in each case less than the royalty upon the normal annual production of the colliery, it is highly improbable that the increase will work any hardship to the lessees, while assuring the lessor an income from each lease based on a reasonable production from it.

Beginning with 1913, the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company's lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery will cover the portion of that colliery heretofore leased to the W. R. McTurk Coal Company and the former company has also leased directly from the Girard Estate for a term of five years, that portion of East Bear Ridge Colliery which is in the southern or main Mahanoy basin, and which it has been working under a sub-lease from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The lease of Oxford Washery has been extended for one year, expiring December 31st, 1914.

The shipment of coal from each colliery and washery during 1913, with its increase or decrease as compared with 1912, is shown in the following table:

SHIPMENTS OF EACH COLLIERY IN 1913 AND 1912 AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE FOR 1913.

COLLIERY	SHIPMENT.				INCREASE ABOVE 1912.		DECREASE BELOW 1912.		NET INCREASE.	
	1913.		1912.							
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Packer No. 1-5	367,284	15	323,905	01	43,379	12				
Hammond	320,313	10	325,003	15			4,690	05		
William Penn	289,016	00	239,441	13	49,574	07				
Kehley's Run	266,770	15	306,567	09			39,796	14		
Packer No. 3	192,232	02	156,228	09	36,003	13				
Continental	154,880	13	163,613	17			8,733	04		
Packer No. 2	139,392	00	134,073	14	5,318	06				
Packer No. 4	117,563	11	104,898	13	12,664	18				
Girard	57,568	04	86,142	02			28,573	18		
West Bear Ridge (Harleigh-Brook- wood Coal Co.)	22,429	13	8,891	17	13,537	16				
Oxford Washery	18,761	16	88,834	02			70,072	06		
West Bear Ridge (W. R. McTurk Coal Co.)	11,062	13	11,196	01			133	08		
Kimberley	10,469	04	14,300	05			3,831	01		
East Bear Ridge	8,957	17	1,745	09	7,212	08				
Preston No. 2 Culm Banks	26	00	17	00	9	00				
Total	1,976,728	11	1,964,859	07	167,700	00	155,830	16	11,869	04

The decreases were chiefly due to a reduction in the quantity

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of coal reclaimed from culm banks, which, owing to the light demand during the summer and fall, especially for the smaller sizes, was very much curtailed at Hammond and Kehley's Run Collieries and Oxford Washery, the latter being idle from February 22nd to November 24th.

Packer No. 1-5 Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company resumes first place, which it held in 1910 and 1911, while Hammond Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company drops from first to second place, and Kehley's Run Colliery of the Thomas Colliery Company from third to fourth. William Penn Colliery of the Susquehanna Coal Company made the largest increase over 1912, thereby getting third place, a position it last held in 1907.

The shipment for 1913 was the largest ever made from William Penn Colliery with one exception, that of 1887.

The total production of coal from the Girard Estate in 1913 was 2,245,547 $\frac{4}{10}$ tons, made up as follows:

PRODUCTION 1913.		Tons.	Cwt.
Shipped to market, fresh mined	1,772,576	03	
Shipped to market, reclaimed from culm banks	204,152	08	
Total coal on which royalty is paid		1,976,728	11
Coal consumed in operating		268,818	13
Total production		2,245,547	04

The quantity of coal consumed in operating was 11.97% of the total production.

The larger the production, the smaller, generally speaking, is the proportion of it that is consumed in operating, as shown by the table below covering the last thirteen years:

COAL CONSUMED IN OPERATING.			
	Production.	Consumed in	Operating.
	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Per Cent.
1901	1,436,114 15	188,080 15	13.10
1902	774,647 15	138,482 06	17.87
1903	1,701,669 11	186,455 17	10.96
1904	1,857,308 01	201,290 00	10.84
1905	2,010,807 13	187,909 01	9.34
1906	1,895,068 02	184,797 01	9.75
1907	2,290,269 09	204,943 16	8.95
1908	2,178,222 09	217,331 12	9.98
1909	1,977,300 14	218,915 02	11.07
1910	2,116,491 09	237,861 09	11.24
1911	2,420,747 19	258,700 14	10.69
1912	2,215,102 14	250,243 07	11.30
1913	2,245,547 04	268,818 13	11.97

The quantities of the different sizes of coal consumed in operating in 1913 were:

COAL CONSUMED IN OPERATING IN 1913.		
Sizes.	Tons.	Cwt.
Large coal	15,324	13
Pea coal	342	10
Buckwheat coal	4,274	16
Rice coal	53,475	07
Barley coal	195,354	05
Culm	47	02
Total	268,818	13

The marked reduction in the quantity of coal reclaimed from culm banks in 1913, as compared with 1912, is shown in the following table:

COAL RECLAIMED FROM CULM BANKS IN 1912 AND 1913.				
	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Hammond Colliery	94,231	15	73,258	00
Kehley's Run Colliery	102,006	03	65,970	09
Girard Colliery	37,519	14	26,031	09
Oxford Washery	88,834	02	18,761	16
Packer No. 2 Colliery	32,115	18	11,933	14
Continental Colliery	10,771	10	5,553	02
Packer No. 4 Colliery	23,373	15	1,524	12
Packer No. 3 Colliery	19,516	02	1,093	06
Packer No. 1-5 Colliery	960	09		
East Bear Ridge Lease	526	05		
William Penn Colliery	35	00		
John Alexander Tract	17	00	26	00
Total	409,907	13	204,152	08

The proportion of the total shipment which was reclaimed from culm banks was only $10\frac{1}{10}\%$, which is much less than in 1911 and 1912. There is always a large shipment from culm banks in the period immediately preceding or succeeding a strike or suspension.

Since 1889, when the reworking of culm banks was first taken up on the Girard Estate, 3,339,896 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons have been reclaimed from them. The shipments from this source in each year and their proportion of the total shipment from the Girard Estate have been:

COAL RECLAIMED FROM CULM BANKS.

Year.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent. of Total Shipment.	Year.	Tons.	Cwt.	Per Cent. of Total Shipment.
1889	1,309	08	.10	Forward ..	355,628	16	
1890	6,907	08	.53	1902	177,855	07	27.96
1891	4,504	08	.31	1903	464,931	15	30.68
1892	461	04	.03	1904	245,891	12	14.85
1893 .....	....	..	..	1905	148,906	04	8.17
1894 .....	....	..	..	1906	202,203	12	11.82
1895 .....	....	..	..	1907	201,546	03	9.66
1896 .....	....	..	..	1908	247,635	03	12.63
1897	17,891	11	1.46	1909	147,730	02	8.40
1898	34,027	13	2.83	1910	179,842	04	9.57
1899	24,215	00	1.99	1911	353,665	08	16.36
1900	104,707	04	9.59	1912	409,907	13	20.86
1901	161,605	00	12.95	1913	204,152	08	10.32
Forward ..355,628 16				Total ...3,339,896 07			

The figures in the last two tables explain the decrease in the proportion of large coal which is shown in the shipments from the Girard Estate since 1900 as compared with 1899 and earlier years, due to the large quantity of small sizes reclaimed from culm banks, at first by washeries, but even more in recent years by collieries.

The proportion of sizes in fresh mined coal has varied but little since 1900, in spite of the fact that the production of the small sizes of coal from this source also has been very much increased. Thus in 1913 there was shipped from fresh mined coal alone 115,811 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons of rice coal and 36,764 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons of barley coal, yet the proportion of large coal was 63 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, but little below the average for the last 14 years. The increase in the production of the smallest sizes is a real saving to all concerned, and the fact that, in spite of this increase, the proportion of large sizes has remained so high, testifies to the care taken to prevent unnecessary breakage in the mining, transportation and preparation of the coal.

The following table shows the proportions of the sizes of fresh mined coal in recent years:

PROPORTIONS OF SIZES IN SHIPMENTS OF FRESH MINED COAL.

	Large Coal. Per cent.	Pea. Per cent.	Buckwheat. Per cent.	Rice. Per cent.	Barley & Culm. Per cent.
1899	67.55	12.81	17.01	2.63	....
1900	63.31	13.56	18.83	4.30	....
1901	63.46	13.94	18.78	3.82	....
1902	64.31	14.33	17.47	3.87	0.02
1903	66.75	11.72	15.29	6.23	0.01
1904	63.26	13.43	13.75	8.92	0.64
1905	62.99	13.06	15.49	8.11	0.35
1906	63.44	12.87	15.61	6.63	1.45
1907	63.97	12.59	15.11	6.52	1.81
1908	63.08	12.94	15.71	6.73	1.54
1909	62.59	13.19	16.55	5.96	1.71
1910	63.61	12.65	16.54	5.63	1.57
1911	63.19	12.17	17.13	5.80	1.71
1912	65.88	11.37	16.07	4.91	1.77
1913	63.01	12.53	15.85	6.53	2.08

As the proportions of sizes for fresh mined coal have varied but little in recent years, so also the average royalty rate on fresh mined coal has remained practically the same since 1903 when the royalty on the smaller sizes was increased.

The average royalty on coal reclaimed from culm banks has varied more, depending largely on the quality of the banks worked at the time. At 22 cents per ton it was higher in 1913 than it has ever been. This is chiefly because a very small proportion, only 9%, of the coal reclaimed from culm banks was prepared by itself through a washery, while 91% was prepared in conjunction with fresh mined coal through collieries, where a better proportion of large sizes can be maintained.

The variation in the average royalty on all coal shipped has been caused by the varying proportions in which the coal from culm banks has entered into it. This relation is shown in the table of average royalties since 1904, which follows:

AVERAGE ROYALTY.

Year.	Fresh Mined Coal.	Culm Bank Coal.	All Coal Shipped.	Proportion of Culm Bank Coal.
1904	34.02 cents	17.64 cents	31.59 cents	14.8%
1905	34.14 "	21.04 "	33.07 "	8.2%
1906	34.21 "	19.49 "	32.47 "	11.8%
1907	34.25 "	18.78 "	32.75 "	9.7%
1908	34.17 "	16.84 "	31.99 "	12.6%
1909	34.33 "	17.73 "	32.93 "	8.4%
1910	34.48 "	16.56 "	32.77 "	9.6%
1911	34.29 "	16.28 "	31.34 "	16.4%
1912	34.80 "	19.37 "	31.58 "	20.9%
1913	34.24 "	22.00 "	32.98 "	10.3%

[1110]

Stripping operations have been carried on at the same collieries as in 1912 and the quantity of coal coming from this source was much greater than ever before.

COAL WON BY STRIPPING IN 1912 AND 1913.

Colliery.	Lessee.	1912.		1913.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Packer No. 3	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. . . .	10,137	19	71,795	14
William Penn	Susquehanna Coal Co. . . .	25,575	00	40,592	00
Continental	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. . . .	34,194	04	35,881	01
Packer No. 1-5	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. . . .	28,066	10	27,999	19
Packer No. 2	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. . . .	10,450	08	20,320	15
Kehley's Run	Thomas Colliery Co.	19,798	10	19,371	11
West Bear Ridge	W. R. McTurk Coal Co. . .	11,196	01	11,062	13
Total		139,418	12	227,023	13

The average working time in 1913 of all operations on the Girard Estate, not including East Bear Ridge, which was idle throughout the year, or Oxford Washery, which was idle from February 22nd to November 24th, was 256 days or 85% of full time. The average for 1912 was 79% of full time, and the highest recorded was 89% in 1907.

The time worked by all the operations on the Girard Estate in 1913 was:

TIME WORKED IN 1913.

Colliery.	Lessee.	Days of 9 Hours.	Proportion of Full Time.
West Bear Ridge	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company	288	96%
Kehley's Run	Thomas Colliery Company	277	92%
William Penn	Susquehanna Coal Company	265	88%
Packer No. 3	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	260	87%
Packer No. 4	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	260	87%
Packer No. 1-5	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	258	86%
Packer No. 2	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	256	85%
Continental	Lehigh Valley Coal Company	253	84%
Kimberley	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	253	84%
Hammond	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	243	81%
Girard	W. R. McTurk Coal Company	201	67%
Oxford Washery	Oxford Coal Company	68	23%
East Bear Ridge	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company	Idle	...

During 1913 development work in the mines on the Girard Estate, not including gangways reopened or driven entirely through old workings, consisted of:

MINE DEVELOPMENT, 1913.

Gangways	12,987	yards
Slopes	124	"
Tunnels	1,951	"

[1111]

The length of tunnel was double what it has usually been, there being included 955 yards driven by the Locust Mountain Coal Company in opening its Weston Colliery. The length of gangway was about normal, as shown in the following table:

GANGWAY DRIVEN, 1897-1913.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1897	5.3	1905	7.7
1898	4.0	1906	7.5
1899	6.3	1907	8.7
1900	6.0	1908	8.3
1901	6.5	1909	8.0
1902	3.1	1910	8.5
1903	5.9	1911	6.9
1904	7.2	1912	5.6
	1913	7.4	

There continues to be a successful effort on the part of all the mining lessees of the Girard Estate to place their collieries in the best possible condition of safety and efficiency.

At HAMMOND COLLIERY the new shaft, the sinking of which was begun on May 14th, 1909, was put in full operation hoisting coal from the third and fourth levels on June 16th, 1913.

At PACKER NO. 1-5 COLLIERY the foundations for a new breaker have been completed. The coal from this lease has been prepared for market through Packer No. 4 breaker since 1902, though the old breaker was not torn down until 1906.

At GIRARD COLLIERY the new pump slope, driven in the leader underlying the Buck Mountain bed, has been sunk to the first level and a tunnel is driving south to tap the water in the old workings. Two large compound duplex pumps are on the ground ready for installation as soon as the pump room is finished.

At the new WESTON COLLIERY of the Locust Mountain Coal Company there has been an energetic development along all lines. The water level tunnel was begun on March 18th and has been pushed with record-breaking speed, 513 feet being driven in October and 2865 feet in all up to December 31st. Ground was broken for the breaker on April 1st and the stripping of the Mammoth bed was started on June 1st, 1913.

There were only two mine fires on the Girard Estate during 1913. One was discovered on the morning of June 8th at

Continental Colliery shaft on the first level in the cribbing under the empty car tracks. This was quickly extinguished by prompt and efficient work. The second occurred on September 3rd at Packer No. 1-5 Colliery in No. 11 chute of the east Holmes gangway on the second level. This threatened to be very serious, but was also overcome after three days of most energetic fighting under difficult conditions, for which great credit is due to the officers and men who took part in it. Further details regarding these fires may be found by referring to the respective collieries under "Mining Operations."

The territory in the west Buck Mountain bed workings at William Penn Colliery, sealed off since February 28th, 1911, because of the fire which had been burning there since 1907, was unsealed on May 28th, 1913, and the gangways have been reopened to the old points of robbing, but no evidence of fire has been discovered. It has thus taken six years to extinguish this fire.

MR. HENRY J. WELLER, of Girardville, Mine Inspector of the Girard Estate since December 1st, 1902, was, on March 1st, 1913, given the additional title of Supervisor, succeeding under it to the duties of the late Assistant Superintendent E. C. Wagner.

Assistant Supervisor ELMER HECHLER, who had been in the employ of the Girard Estate and The Girard Water Company since March 1st, 1889, a period of nearly twenty-five years, died on October 19th, 1913. His services in the supervision of the farms and timber lands, the building of the township roads and the laying of the pipe lines, were loyal and efficient in the highest degree, and his experience and judgment of great value. His loss is keenly felt by all who have been associated with him in the work of the Girard Estate. Patrick J. Dixon, of Lost Creek, who has been in the employment of the Girard Estate for twenty-one years, has succeeded Mr. Hechler as Assistant Supervisor.

SAMUEL H. KAERCHER, ESQ., who was elected Solicitor of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties on April 11th, 1883, succeeding his brother, George R. Kaercher, who had resigned to become General Solicitor of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, died on November 16th

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after an illness of only two days. He had been Solicitor of the Girard Estate for over thirty years and no one who has had any business with the Estate in that time need be told the value of his services to it. His knowledge of the law was most accurate and comprehensive and he had few equals in searching and establishing land titles. His death is a great loss to the Girard Estate. His brother, Assistant Solicitor Daniel W. Kaercher, was appointed to succeed him as Solicitor.

The tables which follow give the shipments of coal and the percentages of sizes from the Girard Estate for each of the fifty-one years since 1863, the percentages of each size for each colliery during 1913, the shipments from each colliery since 1863, and the gross income from the mining leases for 1913. Following the tables are detailed statements as to the mining leases, surface leases and taxes.

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE OF COAL SHIPPED EACH YEAR FROM 1863 TO 1913.

YEAR.	LUMP.	STREAM-BOAT.	BROKEN.	EGG.	STOVE.	CHEST-NUT.	TOTAL LAROR.	PEA.	BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	BARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.	TOTAL SHIPMENT.
	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.
1913..	3,769 10 0.19%	50,391 15 2.55%	96,538 15 4.88%	235,222 02 11.90%	311,039 18 15.74%	450,126 06 22.77%	1,147,088 08 58.03%	253,991 17 12.85%	344,291 14 17.42%	182,144 10 9.21%	49,212 02 2.49%	.....	829,640 03 41.97%	1,976,728 11 100%
1912..	10,729 01 0.54%	68,212 08 3.47%	106,423 03 5.42%	246,350 03 12.54%	254,193 06 12.94%	385,327 13 19.61%	1,071,235 11 51.25%	228,696 03 11.64%	372,856 00 18.98%	199,918 01 10.17%	92,153 12 4.69%	.....	893,623 16 45.48%	1,964,859 07 100%
1911..	13,545 08 0.63%	69,711 06 3.22%	128,964 05 5.96%	237,729 02 11.00%	289,981 17 13.41%	432,347 16 20.00%	1,172,279 14 54.22%	253,170 07 11.71%	400,998 14 18.55%	223,255 13 10.32%	112,345 17 5.20%	.....	989,767 11 48.78%	2,162,047 08 100%
1910..	8,461 15 0.45%	87,573 19 4.66%	154,921 05 8.25%	225,290 19 11.99%	252,671 10 13.45%	367,654 02 19.57%	1,096,573 10 58.37%	230,480 00 12.27%	330,707 13 17.60%	185,192 05 8.26%	65,676 12 3.50%	.....	782,066 10 41.63%	1,878,630 00 100%
1909..	4,175 11 0.24%	80,874 19 4.60%	146,114 08 8.31%	200,244 12 11.39%	262,177 12 14.91%	325,087 03 18.48%	1,018,674 05 57.93%	229,255 01 13.04%	312,620 16 17.79%	144,116 09 8.19%	53,719 01 3.05%	.....	739,711 07 42.07%	1,758,385 12 100%
1908..	2,851 06 0.15%	72,644 01 3.70%	165,829 12 8.46%	205,513 17 10.48%	305,514 03 15.58%	346,399 05 17.66%	1,096,752 04 56.03%	251,020 07 12.81%	338,287 06 17.25%	207,910 18 10.60%	64,920 02 3.31%	.....	862,138 13 43.97%	1,960,890 17 100%
1907..	4,461 13 0.22%	125,475 04 6.02%	199,797 15 9.58%	231,134 00 11.08%	318,867 12 15.29%	345,926 08 16.59%	1,225,672 12 58.78%	262,004 02 12.56%	347,044 17 16.64%	191,992 16 9.21%	58,611 06 2.81%	.....	889,653 01 41.22%	2,085,325 13 100%
1906..	6,800 01 0.40%	97,831 01 5.72%	130,753 07 7.64%	200,948 00 11.75%	241,779 03 14.14%	298,986 06 17.48%	977,067 18 57.13%	219,126 11 12.81%	305,632 10 17.87%	165,510 13 9.68%	42,933 09 2.51%	.....	733,203 03 42.87%	1,710,271 01 100%
1905..	11,489 06 0.63%	80,041 12 4.39%	146,731 06 8.05%	205,638 03 11.28%	294,680 00 16.17%	329,989 14 18.10%	1,068,540 01 58.62%	241,777 17 13.26%	316,469 09 17.36%	188,232 08 10.32%	7,767 01 0.41%	111 19	784,368 11 41.38%	1,822,898 12 100%
1904..	5,175 06 0.31%	52,700 08 3.18%	131,532 16 7.94%	181,953 02 10.99%	247,186 02 14.93%	294,232 15 17.77%	912,780 09 55.12%	220,256 12 13.30%	289,032 01 17.45%	202,637 02 12.24%	31,160 19 1.88%	150 18	743,237 12 44.88%	1,656,018 01 100%
1903..	2,989 17 0.20%	40,501 09 2.67%	100,921 08 6.66%	143,780 14 9.49%	211,895 16 13.98%	264,856 07 17.48%	764,945 11 50.48%	210,170 06 13.87%	327,398 08 21.61%	190,313 10 12.56%	22,226 16 1.47%	189 03	780,268 03 49.52%	1,515,213 14 100%
1902..	1,675 14 0.26%	15,192 06 2.39%	38,640 15 6.07%	57,031 03 8.96%	82,619 06 12.99%	121,484 08 19.09%	316,643 12 49.76%	98,394 18 15.94%	149,425 07 23.49%	65,197 15 10.25%	5,187 17 0.82%	1,316 00	319,521 17 50.24%	636,165 09 100%
1901..	789 08 0.06%	21,257 08 1.70%	115,192 02 9.23%	131,150 03 10.51%	168,512 13 13.50%	260,209 06 20.85%	697,080 17 55.85%	185,569 19 14.87%	277,734 02 22.26%	81,386 10 6.52%	6,292 12 0.50%	.....	550,983 03 44.15%	1,248,034 00 100%
1900..	4,376 13 0.40%	36,672 14 3.36%	116,324 11 10.65%	111,703 09 10.22%	148,191 09 13.57%	209,824 14 19.21%	627,093 10 57.41%	152,655 15 13.96%	230,546 12 21.10%	82,061 07 7.51%	.....	.....	465,263 14 42.59%	1,092,357 04 100%
1899..	12,234 08 1.01%	42,783 11 3.52%	141,984 16 11.69%	139,350 12 11.47%	194,947 11 16.04%	274,804 07 22.61%	806,105 05 66.34%	159,136 17 13.10%	212,734 08 17.51%	37,052 08 3.05%	.....	.....	408,923 10 33.66%	1,215,028 15 100%
1898..	16,725 12 1.59%	60,046 10 5.00%	120,542 19 10.04%	138,729 14 11.55%	205,892 04 17.14%	275,106 09 22.50%	817,043 08 68.02%	151,092 03 12.58%	216,592 11 18.03%	16,456 08 1.37%	.....	.....	384,140 19 31.98%	1,201,184 07 100%
1897..	21,688 16 1.77%	67,948 13 5.55%	120,010 06 9.81%	145,910 13 11.92%	231,801 17 18.94%	265,897 05 21.72%	853,257 10 69.71%	146,698 06 11.96%	213,085 10 17.41%	10,988 11 0.90%	.....	.....	370,742 07 30.29%	1,223,999 17 100%

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE OF COAL SHIPPED EACH YEAR FROM 1863 TO 1913.—Continued.

YEAR.	LUMP.	STEAM-BOAT.	BROKEN.	EGG.	STOVE.	CHEST-NUT.	TOTAL LARG.	PEA.	BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	BARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.	TOTAL SHIPMENT.
	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.	Tons Cwt.
1896..	42,707 10 3.38%	77,848 12 6.17%	125,809 02 9.96%	137,711 01 10.90%	237,514 14 18.90%	276,760 03 21.91%	898,471 02 71.12%	147,595 13 11.69%	213,061 06 16.88%	3,960 01 0.31%	.....	.....	364,617 02 28.38%	1,263,088 04 100%
1895..	53,567 17 3.60%	127,768 01 8.57%	155,148 09 10.42%	162,293 01 10.90%	255,361 17 17.15%	302,514 00 20.31%	1,056,653 06 70.95%	171,443 03 11.45%	246,441 05 16.84%	14,820 19 1.00%	.....	.....	432,705 07 29.05%	1,489,358 12 100%
1894..	57,668 05 4.12%	126,402 09 9.04%	150,572 06 10.77%	164,966 09 11.79%	249,890 07 17.88%	281,807 03 20.15%	1,031,306 19 73.75%	155,451 17 11.12%	211,504 19 15.13%	.....	.....	.....	366,986 16 26.25%	1,398,263 15 100%
1893..	47,702 04 3.09%	198,478 06 12.87%	183,228 17 11.88%	196,381 06 12.73%	298,342 16 19.34%	259,235 08 16.80%	1,183,348 17 76.71%	159,210 04 10.32%	200,073 02 12.97%	.....	.....	.....	359,283 06 23.29%	1,542,652 03 100%
1892..	54,936 04 3.67%	234,807 09 15.70%	175,359 05 11.73%	177,108 16 11.84%	284,992 01 19.06%	230,072 08 15.39%	1,157,276 03 77.39%	148,816 18 9.95%	189,283 04 12.66%	.....	.....	.....	338,100 02 22.61%	1,495,376 05 100%
1891..	42,321 07 2.95%	242,066 10 16.80%	171,027 19 11.91%	170,516 19 11.87%	273,652 00 19.05%	227,717 08 15.86%	1,127,322 03 78.50%	170,991 02 11.91%	137,623 14 9.89%	.....	.....	.....	308,614 16 21.50%	1,435,936 19 100%
1890..	30,611 15 2.33%	230,099 14 17.52%	179,419 05 13.66%	132,898 17 10.12%	270,282 16 20.59%	196,903 07 15.15%	1,042,215 14 79.37%	141,603 03 10.78%	129,278 14 9.85%	.....	.....	.....	270,881 17 20.63%	1,313,097 11 100%
1889..	38,356 14 2.97%	190,123 18 14.71%	189,669 14 14.60%	129,390 19 10.01%	294,690 12 22.80%	179,289 14 13.87%	1,020,521 11 78.96%	182,882 19 14.15%	89,103 10 6.89%	.....	.....	.....	271,986 09 21.04%	1,292,508 00 100%
1888..	35,005 17 2.81%	209,889 08 16.83%	180,772 05 14.49%	146,251 18 11.72%	300,029 05 24.06%	147,072 14 11.79%	1,019,121 07 81.70%	157,540 09 12.63%	70,791 18 5.67%	.....	.....	.....	228,332 07 18.30%	1,247,453 14 100%
1887..	63,882 04 6.05%	226,790 13 22.44%	122,785 19 11.66%	101,789 10 9.65%	210,844 17 15.99%	108,713 10 10.30%	844,806 13 80.09%	152,730 14 14.47%	57,344 12 5.44%	.....	.....	.....	210,075 06 19.91%	1,054,881 19 100%
1886..	77,926 11 7.07%	152,816 16 13.87%	140,344 13 12.73%	122,173 04 11.09%	246,705 06 24.20%	131,046 06 11.90%	891,012 16 80.86%	149,381 10 13.56%	61,501 08 5.88%	.....	.....	.....	210,882 18 19.14%	1,101,895 14 100%
1885..	51,395 15 4.53%	139,091 07 13.01%	173,452 15 15.20%	130,176 08 11.40%	288,158 15 25.25%	156,863 02 11.99%	919,138 02 80.55%	150,433 15 13.18%	71,562 08 6.27%	.....	.....	.....	195,455 03 19.45%	1,406,516 00 100%
1884..	78,488 15 3.58%	165,629 01 11.77%	223,103 19 15.87%	165,643 11 11.78%	346,866 17 24.66%	167,251 02 11.89%	1,146,983 06 81.35%	177,243 18 12.60%	82,318 17 5.85%	.....	.....	.....	259,562 15 18.45%	1,597,985 06 100%
1883..	130,434 08 8.17%	184,253 17 11.50%	242,633 01 15.18%	188,594 12 11.80%	401,623 10 25.13%	194,392 03 12.17%	1,341,981 11 83.96%	190,245 00 11.91%	68,788 15 4.11%	.....	.....	.....	256,033 15 16.02%	1,597,985 06 100%
1882..	157,574 11 10.85%	159,720 06 11.06%	248,153 15 17.09%	172,981 06 11.91%	343,903 11 23.68%	156,989 08 9.94%	1,219,262 14 84.02%	163,524 00 11.26%	68,518 09 4.72%	.....	.....	.....	232,042 09 15.96%	1,451,305 03 100%
1881..	163,185 14 11.49%	169,312 09 11.92%	233,021 04 16.41%	192,158 14 13.53%	313,191 14 22.06%	159,687 04 11.24%	1,230,556 19 86.65%	158,711 03 11.18%	30,722 17 2.17%	.....	.....	.....	189,434 00 13.35%	1,419,940 19 100%
1880..	194,200 01 15.51%	151,791 17 12.13%	190,694 11 15.23%	143,920 07 11.49%	261,590 05 22.51%	141,890 05 11.34%	1,104,097 06 88.21%	135,832 19 10.85%	11,755 01 0.94%	.....	.....	.....	147,588 00 11.79%	1,251,685 06 100%

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH SIZE OF COAL SHIPPED EACH YEAR FROM 1863 TO 1913.—Continued.

YEAR.	LUMP.		STEAM-BOAT.		BROKEN.	EGG.		STOVE.		CHEST-NUT.		TOTAL LARGE.		PEA.		BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	BARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.		TOTAL SHIPMENT.		
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.		Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.					Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
1879 . .	163,631	13	180,946	03	268,956	14	205,030	08	402,561	15	212,377	03	1,433,503	16	185,661	19	3,581	19	.....	.....	189,243	18	1,622,747	14
	10.08%		11.15%		16.58%		12.64%		24.80%		13.09%		88.34%		11.44%		0.22%		.....	.....	11.66%		100%	
1878 . .	149,219	04	136,116	12	160,650	05	119,553	07	237,643	11	130,196	16	933,379	15	105,962	08	696	06	.....	.....	106,658	14	1,040,038	09
	14.35%		13.09%		15.45%		11.49%		22.84%		12.52%		89.74%		10.19%		0.07%		.....	.....	10.26%		100%	
1877 . .	156,950	02	136,330	05	174,032	06	135,873	07	259,745	15	153,062	09	1,015,994	04	102,765	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,765	19	1,118,760	03
	14.02%		12.18%		15.56%		12.15%		23.22%		13.68%		90.81%		9.19%		.....	.....	.....	.....	9.19%		100%	
1876 . .	Lump		to		stove		inclusive		614,404	12	117,063	05	731,467	17	74,992	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,992	03	806,460	00
									76,119%		14.51%		90.70%		9.30%		.....	.....	.....	.....	9.30%		100%	
1875 . .	"		"		"		"		550,758	10	93,799	01	644,557	11	59,987	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,987	14	704,545	05
									78,117%		13.31%		91.48%		8.52%		.....	.....	.....	.....	8.52%		100%	
1874 . .	"		"		"		"		791,830	18	111,776	04	903,607	02	64,000	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,000	03	967,607	05
									81,833%		11.55%		93.38%		6.62%		.....	.....	.....	.....	6.62%		100%	
1873 . .	"		"		"		"		755,354	11	110,860	17	866,215	08	45,724	07	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,724	07	911,939	15
									82,833%		12.16%		94.59%		5.01%		.....	.....	.....	.....	5.01%		100%	
1872 . .	"		"		"		"		581,940	15	83,333	16	665,274	11	35,475	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,475	19	700,750	10
									83.05%		11.89%		94.94%		5.06%		.....	.....	.....	.....	5.06%		100%	
1871 . .	"		"		"		"		519,284	05	76,229	08	595,513	13	25,503	05	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,503	05	621,016	18
									83.62%		12.27%		96.89%		4.11%		.....	.....	.....	.....	4.11%		100%	
1870 . .	"		"		"		"		397,623	18	57,544	08	455,168	06	16,830	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,830	13	471,998	19
									84.24%		12.19%		96.43%		3.57%		.....	.....	.....	.....	3.57%		100%	
1869 . .	"		"		"		"		427,153	11	55,153	16	482,307	07	10,336	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,336	14	492,644	01
									86.71%		11.19%		97.90%		2.10%		.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10%		100%	
1868 . .	"		"		"		"		396,979	05	50,628	14	447,607	19	4,179	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,179	03	451,787	02
									87.87%		11.20%		99.07%		0.93%		.....	.....	.....	.....	0.93%		100%	
1867 . .	"		"		"		"		453,163	04	62,943	02	516,106	06	1,800	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	19	517,907	05
									87.49%		12.17%		99.66%		0.34%		.....	.....	.....	.....	0.34%		100%	
1866 . .	"		"		"		"		384,891	01	39,485	18	424,376	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424,376	19
									90.70%		9.30%		100.00%		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100%	
1865 . .	"		"		"		"		220,756	03	19,710	00	240,466	03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,466	03
									91.80%		8.20%		100.00%		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100%	
1864 . .	"		"		"		"		106,176	18	11,647	19	117,824	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,824	17
									90.11%		9.89%		100.00%		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100%	
1863 . .	"		"		"		"		36,709	19	4,078	16	40,788	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,788	15
									90.00%		10.00%		100.00%		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100%	

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES OF COAL SENT TO MARKET BY EACH COLLIERY AND WASHERY IN 1913.

COLLIERY OR WASHERY.	LUMP.	STEAM-BOAT.	BROKEN.	EGG.	STOVE.	CHEST-NUT.	TOTAL LARGE.	PREA.	BUCK-WHEAT.	RICE.	HARLEY.	CULM.	TOTAL SMALL.	TOTAL.
Hammond	2.70	10.76	13.42	13.39	20.60	60.87	13.86	17.63	6.89	0.75	. . . . .	39.13	100
East Bear Ridge (No Shipment)
Kimberley	7.91	15.87	11.59	16.32	22.41	74.10	11.61	14.12	0.17	. . . . .	. . . . .	25.90	100
Packers Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4	4.39	4.06	10.46	18.50	24.48	61.89	12.28	17.27	5.10	3.46	. . . . .	38.11	100
Continental	4.98	. . . . .	10.64	18.44	30.10	64.16	12.12	14.03	8.75	0.92	. . . . .	35.84	100
William Penn.	1.31	. . . . .	9.06	16.27	15.29	25.85	67.78	9.26	14.43	8.50	0.03	. . . . .	32.22	100
Kehley's Run	4.48	20.44	13.91	20.37	59.20	15.83	12.86	9.55	2.86	. . . . .	40.80	100
Girard	0.06	14.85	36.42	21.75	73.08	16.10	9.76	1.06	. . . . .	. . . . .	26.92	100
West Bear Ridge	20.98	19.59	25.09	65.66	14.39	16.62	3.20	0.13	. . . . .	34.34	100
All fresh mined coal	0.21	2.83	5.42	13.22	17.19	24.14	63.01	12.53	15.85	6.53	2.08	. . . . .	36.99	100
Oxford
Hammond	5.71	7.32	7.32	4.59	13.07	58.60	16.42	. . . . .	92.68	100
Packer Number 2	3.78	10.75	16.46	19.54	34.91	29.09	. . . . .	. . . . .	83.54	100
Packer Number 3	0.61	7.76	5.28	. . . . .	6.65	24.08	12.00	33.01	14.29	16.62	. . . . .	75.92	100
Packer Number 4	5.62	48.06	25.34	23.98	. . . . .	100.00	100
Continental	6.61	4.50	4.50	5.55	21.16	6.04	33.52	17.81	21.47	. . . . .	78.84	100
Kehley's Run	3.96	. . . . .	10.14	7.69	10.85	32.64	9.82	28.55	13.90	15.19	. . . . .	67.36	100
Girard	0.17	0.26	0.69	2.77	3.89	7.76	42.51	34.70	11.14	. . . . .	96.11	100
All coal reclaimed from culm banks	0.12	0.24	0.48	3.11	10.85	14.80	15.60	31.01	32.49	6.10	. . . . .	85.20	100
All shipments	0.19	2.55	4.88	11.90	15.74	22.77	58.03	12.85	17.42	9.21	2.49	. . . . .	41.97	100

ANNUAL SHIPMENT TO MARKET OF THE SEVERAL COLLIERIES ON THE GIRARD ESTATE.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY 1862-1868. James J. Conner, 1862-1868. Agard, Moodie & Co., 1869-1876.	40,788	15	84,446	04	66,725	03	90,650	04	76,817	04	62,413	16	67,476	11	29,702	01	118,027	12
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY																		
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Seitzinger & Huntzinger, 1863-1867. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880.					21,430	19	55,439	04	95,436	03	117,414	00	112,666	11	125,055	17	121,976	10
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Franklin B. Kaecher, 1863-1865 Girard Mutual Coal Co., 1865-1869. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.			1,523	04	36,410	10	33,544	12	30,327	13	59,507	10	71,858	07	81,154	10	80,901	09
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Herring & Williams, 1866-1869. Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.																		
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Carter, Shoener & Co., 1863-1866. Continental Coal Co., 1866-1868. Goodridge & Audenried, 1869-1871. Gorrell & Audenried, 1871-1878.			2,750	04	21,017	17	38,724	14	43,276	10	37,004	04	31,440	02	37,653	04	73,623	08
7	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY John Anderson & Co., 1863-1877.			15,388	00	36,503	19	41,249	19	49,361	18	48,374	08	45,042	07	41,103	18	44,361	17
8	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Samuel E. Griscom & Co., 1864-1872. KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.					9,085	05	59,915	00	65,448	11	28,295	01	27,002	10	35,363	13	53,558	13
9	GIRARD COLLIERY Cornelius Garretson, 1863-1866. Theodore Garretson, 1867-1876.					2,372	17	10,139	08	35,113	06	18,935	00	67,940	09	79,585	19	68,554	01
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Dangler & Robinson, 1863-1866. Boston & Mahanoy Coal Co., 1867-1869. Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.			13,717	05	33,828	16	49,097	04	67,867	04	54,801	12	60,562	05	38,841	11	40,318	09
		40,788	15	117,824	17	240,466	03	424,376	19	517,907	05	451,787	02	492,644	01	471,998	19	621,016	18

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Agard, Moodie & Co., 1869-1876. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1928.	98,813	09	142,066	08	146,619	12	123,935	17	114,552	01	223,785	08	177,886	03	247,993	00
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,821	04	40,311	14	47,356	06	85,001	19	51,144	16	30,036	18
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880.	121,162	17	89,116	13	45,604	07	46,003	03	59,871	09	85,985	08	62,229	08	85,297	03
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY	60,688	16	149,886	15	137,243	00	62,994	14	112,118	03	89,129	12	88,544	19	144,138	01
5	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,860	01	118,790	04	248,341	18
6	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880.	53,344	06	65,622	07	97,449	11	67,580	19	75,747	13	117,170	11	83,987	15	111,487	03
7	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Gortell & Audenried, 1871-1878. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.	82,203	07	69,731	14	54,847	09	48,861	12	59,612	18	25,228	13	53,948	16	107,233	12
8	NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY John Anderson & Co., 1863-1877. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	53,444	10	89,421	12	59,336	16	56,469	04	35,976	10	38,685	09	70,566	17	127,893	01
9	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Samuel E. Griscom & Co., 1864-1872. Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892.	85,602	18	140,726	14	146,357	00	106,639	17	118,209	13	164,476	13	120,354	18	178,445	09
10	KERLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	102,837	04	99,314	19	87,709	03	65,466	18	89,368	00	68,905	07	100,520	19	151,266	11
11	GRAND COLLIERY Theodore Garretson, 1867-1876. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	38,022	12	33,076	08	48,797	19	45,969	13	46,291	01	95,043	07	67,573	09	101,877	10
12	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Bear Ridge Coal Co., 1870-1879.	4,630	11	32,976	08	71,821	04	40,311	14	47,356	06	23,517	15	44,520	05	89,337	08
13	.....	700,750	10	911,939	15	967,607	05	704,545	05	806,460	00	1,118,760	03	1,040,038	09	1,622,747	14

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.
COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.								
1 HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1928.	175,875 18	231,192 00	229,207 03	265,089 17	231,692 07	244,201 00	192,667 07	163,730 17
2 EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Myers, McGreary & Co., 1880-1883. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	64,549 03	74,782 10	77,514 15	108,304 09	70,704 05	2,422 02	7,946 18	6,532 00
3 PACKER NO. 1 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1867-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	64,598 11	81,563 19	61,469 18	48,503 13	34,172 13	2,032 01	63,692 04	61,097 01
4 PACKER NO. 2 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	117,022 12	126,751 04	98,327 02	111,689 12	128,356 03	83,854 04	.....	.....
5 PACKER NO. 3 COLLIERY Philadelphia Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	167,102 01	200,636 07	218,073 09	225,406 19	206,504 02	206,402 14	213,037 04	124,514 10
6 CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1870-1880. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	74,733 16	169,978 09	157,986 10	155,528 15	122,182 00	146,164 03	171,662 04	102,067 13
7 WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892. Kerley's Run Colliery Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	79,361 12	62,124 14	16,801 14	63,906 19	62,538 02	1,712 01	.....	.....
8 GIBARD COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	98,734 15	118,760 11	110,527 06	122,021 04	102,126 19	35,568 11	68,816 00	152,940 06
9 WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Myers, McGreary & Co., 1880-1883. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	173,212 14	221,869 05	227,889 15	228,098 19	233,157 15	242,114 13	256,944 15	307,848 09
10 HIGH POINT (KNICKERBOCKER) COLLIERY John A. Dutter, 1884-1885. Simmons H. Barrett, 1886-1890.	82,095 02	.....	79,645 07	115,311 15	110,784 17	106,829 09	116,628 05	133,244 11
11 KIMBERLEY COLLIERY John A. Dutter, 1884-1885. Simmons H. Barrett, 1886-1890.	80,947 03	69,165 02	103,761 08	81,349 01	59,368 02	69,832 17	10,148 07	.....
13	73,451 19	63,196 18	70,130 16	72,834 03	45,028 15	10	4 00	100 10
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348 10	2,806 02

	1,251,685 06	1,419,990 19	1,451,305 03	1,597,985 06	1,406,516 00	1,141,134 05	1,101,895 14	1,054,381 19

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1928.	158,403	10	130,605	09	171,033	18	199,618	07	169,991	02	177,292	16	127,843	07	178,016	01	143,080	12
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	9,844	03	60,173	11	35,544	16	134,510	06	199,541	03	156,012	06	151,353	13	157,864	09	139,418	02
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	120,513	09	129,644	15	145,199	03	101,908	18	61,011	19	162,587	10	135,330	15	179,341	07	129,005	01
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	67,592	16	48,394	15	89,106	17	110,101	15	147,717	09	77,076	01	87,240	05	110,996	18	114,459	08
5	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	148,751	06	154,893	12	105,642	13	90,237	12	55,948	16	122,597	06	97,769	04	108,729	01	117,478	11
6	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	161,247	02	136,336	17	78,122	08	144,997	13	185,862	13	175,174	15	149,811	03	183,248	14	151,212	03
7	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898.	157,265	19	71,536	15	121,987	19	124,632	07	178,063	16	138,979	09	107,747	08	93,969	06	92,366	15
8	WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Edward and George Brooke, 1873-1892. Stuckney and Conyngham, 1892-1898.	280,675	04	278,722	04	280,558	11	264,315	13	219,530	17	219,371	16	262,441	13	249,224	05	211,900	17
9	KELLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	120,136	19	109,246	01	123,998	02	120,356	16	120,308	00	110,127	11	88,288	15	85,659	12	77,443	10
10	GIRARD COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1895.	894	02	72,518	13	106,210	04	118,366	12	118,924	01	121,888	04	90,639	17	28,002	14	.....	.....
11	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	20,325	16	91,265	12	48,263	19	22,386	12	78,015	08	81,544	09	99,827	15	114,306	05	86,723	05
12	HIGH POINT (KNICKERBOCKER) COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1886-1890.	1,803	08	5,960	08	521	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	PRESTON No. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT Theobald and Kester, 1889-1892. Benjamin D. Brown, 1893-1898. KIMBERLY COLLIERY Simmons H. Barrett, 1886-1890.	.....	.....	1,309	08	6,907	08	4,504	08	461	04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		1,247,453	14	1,297,808	00	1,313,097	11	1,435,936	19	1,496,376	08	1,542,652	03	1,398,263	15	1,489,388	12	1,263,088	04

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.																			
		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
1	HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1928.	121,255	02	131,991	16	157,448	18	134,065	04	44,043	10	3,836	12	117,037	09	245,515	15	296,896	03
2	EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	104,859	06	84,109	01	83,877	14	91,732	07	91,309	12	38,423	18	88,356	12	101,357	13	106,937	12
3	PACKER No. 1 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	98,477	19	83,324	11	218,364	03	223,452	05	248,234	17	92,803	19	208,221	10	262,245	19	340,578	09
4	PACKER No. 2 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	89,622	02	140,988	14	151,869	19	24,234	11	84,989	06	15,261	03	118,190	42	119,152	09	127,555	11
	PACKER No. 4 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	147,648	15	140,716	11	51,621	06	11,650	11	25,792	08	50,735	05	112,169	13	98,296	07	116,168	01
5	PACKER No. 3 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	152,738	11	168,687	01	202,080	16	206,265	13	196,244	17	85,480	06	171,193	13	169,989	18	207,492	17
6	CONTINENTAL COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1879-1898. NORTH ASHLAND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1877-1898.	104,735	17	85,034	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,248	10
7	CONTINENTAL (AND N. ASHLAND) COLLY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1899-1928. WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Stickney and Conyngham, 1892-1898.	231,661	00	205,021	08	222,307	13	190,371	15	197,513	16	64,605	09	165,474	08	202,606	17	239,966	02
8	SUSQUEHANNA COAL CO., 1899-1928. KRELEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Coal Co., 1865-1905.	81,106	18	69,333	19	83,263	07	80,639	02	80,904	09	1,155	12	54,004	06	107,879	18	98,696	10
9	GRAND COLLIERY Bennettville F. Bertolet, 1897-1898. W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1899-1928.	17,891	11	34,027	13	24,215	00	64,518	13	20,450	02	26,983	17	75,293	17	102,056	17	114,587	07
10	WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1898.	73,982	16	57,979	01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,404	08
11	BROOKWOOD COAL CO., 1905. HIGH POINT COLLIERY Price, Glenn and O'Hearn, 1905-1908.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	05
12	PRESTON No. 2 CULM BANKS OF JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT, 1893-1898. Benjamin D. Brown, 1893-1898. Madeira, Hill & Co., 1898-1903. Raven Run Coal Co., 1903-1907.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,597	13	39,567	05	52,204	17	55,952	17	24,894	02	23,819	03
13	KIMBERLEY (DRAPEL) COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1899-1928.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	710	05	8,922	00	30,650	13	25,460	09	18,378	14
14	WILLIAM PENN CULM BANKS North American Coal Co., 1900-1905.	1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	.....	.....
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00	101,587	13	174,087	01	99,892	09	1,656,018	01
		1,223,999	17	1,201,184	07	1,215,028	15	1,097,357	04	1,248,034	00								

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS.—Continued.

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	TOTAL
COLLIERIES AND LESSEES.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.
1 HAMMOND COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1876-1928.	339,345 12	414,320 09	352,832 04	309,772 02	286,355 04	278,974 09	325,003 15	320,313 10	8,980,618 13
2 EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1883-1913.	96,681 10	115,198 05	98,534 14	108,753 18	71,111 13	274 16	1,745 09	8,987 17	3,034,883 05
3 PACKER NO. 1 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	327,838 00	382,417 02	301,808 19	247,332 13	311,526 04	386,522 02	323,905 01	367,284 13	7,251,620 15
4 PACKER NO. 2 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	117,882 05	161,396 09	132,906 10	101,470 16	123,817 19	162,435 00	134,073 14	139,392 00	4,703,707 16
5 PACKER NO. 3 COLLIERY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1881-1928.	103,702 17	111,898 14	93,683 12	79,239 00	101,346 10	131,747 19	104,898 13	117,563 11	4,631,617 03
6 CONTINENTAL (AND N. ASHLAND) COLLY Lehigh Valley Coal Co., 1899-1928.	178,456 00	198,797 19	137,702 04	131,077 16	137,136 16	171,992 12	156,228 09	192,232 02	6,040,984 09
7 WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY Susquehanna Coal Co., 1899-1928.	53,075 06	85,537 16	101,377 06	101,877 01	123,738 13	159,151 08	163,613 17	154,880 13	5,369,895 02
8 KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY Thomas Colliery Co., 1905-1928.	212,445 18	243,974 15	205,519 00	200,929 09	249,698 06	269,167 02	239,441 13	289,016 00	9,127,049 11
9 GIBARD COLLIERY W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1899-1928.	128,018 09	230,851 05	322,672 05	322,408 05	300,382 09	327,855 18	306,567 09	266,770 15	5,611,245 09
10 WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY W. R. McTurk Coal Co., 1906-1913. Hartigh-Brookwood Coal Co., 1912- 1928.	64,897 19	64,635 09	108,203 13	109,664 11	79,298 07	102,716 19	86,142 02	57,568 04	3,119,724 10
11 HIGH POINT COLLIERY Price, Glenn & O'Hearn, 1905-1908.	2,062 09	6,961 17	12,452 10	12,700 15	15,514 04	7,899 15	11,196 01	11,062 13	1,704,792 05
12 PRESTON NO. 2 CULM BANKS ON JOHN ALEXANDER TRACT Raven Run Coal Co., 1903-1907. William Neiwender, 1908. Thomas J. Lehman, 1909-1913.	2,613 01	3,742 19	5,436 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,401 15
13 KIMBERLEY (DRAPEL) COLLIERY Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1899-1928.	39,680 15	25,518 00	229 10	163 00	41 00	12 00	17 00	26 00	310,855 10
14 WILLIAM PENN CULM BANKS Oxford Coal Co., 1906-1914.	12,649 17	13,073 02	6,943 11	2,717 18	12,443 06	23,351 17	14,300 05	10,469 04	180,071 01
	30,971 03	30,001 12	80,588 10	30,278 08	66,219 09	139,945 08	88,834 02	18,761 16	977,360 16
	1,710,271 01	2,086,325 13	1,960,890 17	1,788,385 12	1,876,630 00	2,162,047 05	1,964,899 07	1,976,728 11	61,262,828 00

QUANTITY OF COAL SHIPPED AND GROSS INCOME DERIVED FROM COAL LEASES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING JANUARY 1ST, 1913, AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1913.

PRESENT TENANTS.	SHIPMENT.		ROYALTY.	COLLIERY RENT.	RIGHT OF WAY.	GROUND RENTS.	TOTAL INCOME.
	Tons.	Cwt.					
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.....Hammond Colliery	320,313	10	\$102,279.87	.....	.....	\$123.00	\$102,402.87
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.....East Bear Ridge Colliery	8,987	17	3,206.25	.....	.....	72.00	6,072.00
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.....Kimberley Colliery	10,469	04	3,882.41	.....	\$135.42	.....	4,017.83
Lehigh Valley Coal Company .....Packer No. 1-5 Colliery	367,284	13	121,235.68	.....	.....	242.75	121,478.43
Lehigh Valley Coal Company .....Packer No. 2 and No. 4 Collieries.....	256,965	11	84,404.39	.....	.....	243.00	84,647.39
Lehigh Valley Coal Company .....Packer No. 3 Colliery	192,232	02	64,838.79	.....	.....	218.50	65,057.29
Lehigh Valley Coal Company .....Continental Colliery	154,880	13	52,441.73	.....	.....	9.00	52,450.73
Susquehanna Coal Company .....William Penn Colliery	289,016	00	100,044.45	.....	.....	289.25	100,333.70
Thomas Colliery Company .....Kehley's Run Colliery	266,770	15	79,072.96	.....	.....	36.00	79,108.96
W. R. McTurk Coal Company .....Girard Colliery	57,568	04	20,922.14	.....	.....	3.00	20,925.14
W. R. McTurk Coal Company .....West Bear Ridge Colliery	11,062	13	4,944.79	.....	.....	.....	4,944.79
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co. ....West Bear Ridge Colliery	22,429	13	9,476.36	.....	224.29	.....	9,700.65
Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co. ....Stanton Colliery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703.54	.....	703.54
Oxford Coal Company .....Oxford Washery	18,761	16	2,222.81	.....	.....	.....	2,222.81
Preston No. 2 Culm Banks .....On John Alexander Tract	26	00	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.40
Total	1,976,728	11	\$651,982.03	\$2,794.75	\$1,063.25	\$1,236.50	\$657,076.53

MINING OPERATIONS.

LEASE NO. 1.—HAMMOND COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—There was an increase in the shipment of fresh mined coal from this colliery in 1913 as compared with 1912 of 16,283 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, but a larger decrease of 20,973 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons reclaimed from culm banks, resulting in a net decrease of 4690 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons. The total shipment for 1913 was 320,313 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, which puts this colliery in second place among the collieries on the Girard Estate. It was first in 1912. It worked 81% of full time and made the same average daily shipment as in 1912, viz: 1316 tons, in which it was exceeded only by Packer No. 1-5 Colliery. Hammond Colliery was idle from May 29th to June 16th while the connections with the new shaft were being made, and this reduced its aggregate shipment.

No stripping has ever been done at this colliery. The east water level gangways in the Buck Mountain bed, the reopening and extension of which was taken up in 1907 and all of which have reached the lease limits and are now being very thoroughly worked out, are furnishing 17% of the total production of the colliery, as in 1912, but no coal is now being mined from the Seven Foot bed above water level and only 3% from the Top Split of the Mammoth bed.

No coal is coming from the first level and the production from the second level has dropped from 10% in 1912, to 4% in 1913, all from the Diamond bed.

On the third level all the gangways have reached the lease limits. The output from this level has increased from 61% in 1912 to 68% in 1913, coming from the Diamond, Orchard, Holmes, Mammoth Top and Bottom Splits and Buck Mountain beds.

A tunnel from the Diamond to the Orchard bed on the east side of this level cut the Little Orchard bed in fair condition

and its development will soon be started. Hammond will be the fourth colliery on the Girard Estate to work this bed. On the west side a tunnel driven to facilitate the robbing of the Diamond, Orchard, Holmes and Mammoth beds cut two splits of the Primrose bed, both of which may be workable.

On the fourth level, the only beds as yet developed are the Buck Mountain and Mammoth, in both of which gangways have been continued east and west. A tunnel is now driving south, which will cut all the overlying beds. The output of this level is now 8% as compared with 4% in 1912.

The new shaft, the sinking of which was begun on May 14th, 1909, was put in full operation on June 16th, 1913, and all coal has since been hoisted through it. There are landings on the third and fourth levels, at both of which the approaches are supported with steel posts and beams. Of the two slopes displaced by this shaft, that in the Buck Mountain bed is being filled with rock, while that in the Mammoth bed will be maintained for handling timber and possibly be used in further developing the lower levels. The pumpway and tender slope in the Buck Mountain bed will be retained. A large fan, 21 feet in diameter, has been placed on the Skidmore airway, driven to the surface in 1912.

A concrete building, divided into a room for the fire bosses, a hospital and a wash house, has been erected on the third level. This is lighted by electricity.

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER, 1913.

	Diamond Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Above water level .....	..	..	..	3	..	17	20
First level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second level	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Third level	3	5	25	10	9	16	68
Fourth level .....	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
All levels	7	5	25	13	14	36	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Diamond Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Above water level	87	82	...	169
First level
Second level
Third level	286	63	317	...	...	666
Fourth level	365	373	738
All levels	286	63	404	447	373	1,573

TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number	4
Aggregate length	259 yards

LEASE NO. 2.—EAST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—As the renewal of this lease was in question until very late in the year and the lessee then decided not to renew it, no steps were taken toward rebuilding the breaker, which was destroyed by fire on August 23rd, 1910, or taking the coal elsewhere for preparation. The lessee kept a force of men steadily employed retimbering the long east gangway in the Buck Mountain bed on the slope level, and at the expiration of the lease it was reopened for 2203 yards to within 200 yards of the slope sunk to this level at the eastern end of the lease. As the main part of this lease is now vacant, the Girard Estate will keep the colliery free from water and gas for the present, using the plant of the lessee, as it has a right to do for four months after the termination of the lease.

A small quantity of coal was shipped from this lease in 1913, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having prepared through its West Shenandoah breaker 1748 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons of coal mined in sinking the slope in the Mammoth bed at the east end of the East Bear Ridge lease, and the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company having mined and prepared through its Stanton breaker 7209 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons from the Mammoth and Buck Mountain beds in the main Mahanoy basin, under a sub-lease from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The coal in this basin has now been leased directly to the Herleigh-Brookwood Coal Company for a term of five years from January 1st, 1914.

LEASE NO. 3.—PACKER NO. 1-5 COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—With a shipment of 367,284 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons in 1913, an increase of 43,379 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons over 1912, this colliery again takes, as in 1910 and 1911, first place among the collieries on the Girard Estate. All of its shipment was fresh mined coal and 27, 999 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons are estimated to have come from strippings, practically the same quantity as in 1912, but less than in 1911. In this respect three collieries outstripped it, both figuratively and literally, in 1913.

The average daily shipment was 1421 tons, slightly less than in 1912, but the working time was much better, 86% of full time as compared with 75% in 1912.

Including the stripping coal, 19% of the output is coming from above water level, of which 8% is contributed by the Seven Foot bed on the Bear Ridge anticlinal. In 1912 there was 22% from above water level.

The first level again increased its proportion of the shipment from 41% in 1912 to 43% in 1913, made up from the same beds, the Diamond, Little Orchard, Orchard, Mammoth, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain. The output of the Little Orchard dropped from 8% to 6% and no gangways are now being driven in it. During the year, 1346 yards of gangway were driven on this level in the Little Orchard, Orchard and Seven Foot beds.

The Mammoth and Seven Foot beds are furnishing a little coal, 4%, from the plane level.

On the second level 1155 yards of gangway were driven in the Diamond, Holmes, Mammoth, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain beds, and it is furnishing, as in 1912, one-third of the colliery production. On this level a tunnel has been driven from the west Seven Foot gangway to the south dip of the Mammoth bed south of the Bear Ridge anticlinal and the development of this unexplored territory will again be taken up. Another tunnel is advancing north from the east Seven Foot gangway and will cut all the overlying beds up to and including the Little Orchard.

From all sources the Mammoth bed furnishes 31% of the total shipment including 11% from the strippings, while the Seven Foot bed furnishes 26%. In the latter bed 1415 yards

of gangway were driven on all four levels. It is the only bed from which coal is being mined on all the levels. The total length of gangway driven at this colliery was 3180 yards, which is more than at any other colliery.

A fire occurred at this colliery on September 3rd on the second level in Chute No. 11 east Holmes gangway, being discovered at 3.30 P. M. It was in a location that had been nearly robbed out, on a very heavy dip, 70°, where it was therefore extremely difficult to fight the fire, and where there was grave danger of its spreading to such an extent that it would be necessary to flood the second or lower lift of the colliery, with some possibility that the fire might spread to the upper lift before the lower could be filled with water. After trying for twelve hours to extinguish the fire by drawing the coal from the chute, which proved unavailing, perforated pipes were driven from the gangway into, through, beyond and on each side of the fire, through which water was forced under heavy pressure, thus saturating the burning material. These pipes were from 20 to 40 feet in length, and were forced in by hand, the ends being pointed. At the same time chutes were driven up in the pillars on each side of the fire, and eventually connected through the loose material above it. All this work was undertaken with the utmost promptness, and pushed with constant and untiring energy. By the morning of September 6th it was felt that the fire was extinguished, and when the cross headings above the fire were connected on September 7th, this was practically assured. Both Lessor and Lessee are to be congratulated on this prompt extinguishing of what might have been a very disastrous fire, and the officers and men engaged in fighting it deserve great credit for their energy and courage. The fire was probably caused by the firing of a large number of shots at one time, in which some of the dynamite burned instead of exploding, thus igniting the decayed timber.

The foundations for a new breaker have been completed, and the breaker will be built during 1914. Ever since 1907 the coal from this colliery has been prepared for market through Packer No. 4 breaker, being transported thither over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, after the heavy slate had been removed in a cleaner building at Packer No. 1-5.

[1130]

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER, 1913.

	Diamond Bed.	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings .....	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	11
Water level .....	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
First level	10	6	5	..	6	8	8	43
Plane level .....	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
Second level	3	..	..	9	13	7	2	34
All levels	13	6	5	9	31	26	10	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Diamond Bed.	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Water level .....	..	..	..	..	..	367	..	367
First level .....	..	493	569	..	..	284	..	1346
Plane level .....	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	312
Second level	288	..	..	148	58	452	209	1155
All levels	288	493	569	148	58	1,415	209	3,180

TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number	2
Aggregate length	99 yards

LEASE NO. 4.—PACKER NO. 2 and NO. 4 COLLIERIES.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*

PACKER NO. 2 COLLIERY.—The total shipment of coal from this colliery in 1913 was 139,392 tons, an increase of 5318 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons over 1912. This continues it in seventh place among the collieries on the Girard Estate. There was a large increase of 25,500 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in the shipment of fresh mined coal, which amounted to 127,458 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and a small increase of 442 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in the coal hauled away from the culm banks by the Schuylkill Railway Company, amounting to 8415 tons classed as rice coal, but a large decrease of 20,624 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in the coal reclaimed from the culm banks by the colliery, this amounting to only 3518 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

The output of the strippings increased to 20,320 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons or

[1131]

16% of the total shipment of fresh mined coal, though at present only 3% is coming from this source. The proportion from the Buck Mountain drifts has also decreased from 12% to 3%, so that the total proportion from above water level is now only 6% as compared with 27% in 1912.

On the first level all coal now being mined is from the Buck Mountain bed. This shows a decrease from 26% in 1912 to 20% in 1913.

On the second level, tunnels have been driven from the Orchard bed to the Little Orchard bed, and from the Little Orchard bed to the Diamond bed. The Little Orchard was cut in fair condition and gangways have been driven east and west in it, a total of 327 yards. It is now producing 14% of the output of the colliery, while $\frac{1}{2}$ % is coming from the Diamond bed. Packer No. 2 is the third colliery on the Girard Estate to work the Little Orchard bed. On this level also the Mammoth bed is furnishing 5% and the Buck Mountain bed 28% of the output, making $47\frac{1}{2}$ % for the level, as compared with only 11% in 1912. As in 1912, no coal is coming from the third level.

On the fourth level the Buck Mountain bed's proportion has also increased from 3% in 1912 to 14% in 1913, but the only other source of supply on this level is the Top Split of the Mammoth bed with $3\frac{1}{2}$ %, a total of $17\frac{1}{2}$ % as against 13% in 1912. On the fifth level gangways are driving east and west in the Top Split of the Mammoth, which furnishes 9% of the production. Both gangways in the Bottom Split of the Mammoth have been stopped for the present, the east gangway being at the basin pillar. It is worthy of note that the Buck Mountain bed's proportion of the total shipment is now 65%, as compared with 46% in 1912, while the two splits of the Mammoth have dropped from 50% to $20\frac{1}{2}$ %. Their proportion in 1911 was 63%.

There was a large increase in the gangway driven in 1913, the total being 1179 yards. Only 233 yards were driven in 1912. No coal is being mined from the Orchard, Primrose, Holmes or Seven Foot beds. A tunnel is being driven from the Top Split of the Mammoth to the Holmes bed on the third level, and this bed will furnish coal again in the near future.

[1132]

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER, 1913.

	Diamond Bed. Per Cent.	Little Orchard Bed. Per Cent.	Primrose Bed. Per Cent.	Top-Split Mammoth Bed. Per Cent.	Mammoth Bed. Per Cent.	Skidmore Bed. Per Cent.	Buck Mountain Bed. Per Cent.	All Beds. Per Cent.
Strippings .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Above water level ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
First level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
Second level	4	14	..	..	5	..	28	47½
Third level .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth level .....	..	..	..	3½	..	..	14	17½
Fifth level .....	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
All levels	4	14	..	12½	8	..	65	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Diamond Bed. Yards.	Little Orchard Bed. Yards.	Primrose Bed. Yards.	Top-Split Mammoth Bed. Yards.	Mammoth Bed. Yards.	Skidmore Bed. Yards.	Buck Mountain Bed. Yards.	All Beds. Yards.
Above water level	157	157
First level
Second level	327	7	..	..	22	..	356
Third level	217	217
Fourth level
Fifth level	360	89	..	..	449
All levels	327	7	360	89	22	374	1,179

TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number	4
Aggregate length	142 yards

PACKER NO. 4 COLLIERY.—Packer No. 4 Breaker, through which the coal from all the Packer Collieries is prepared for market, made a total shipment in 1913 of 808,057 $\frac{8}{10}$ tons, an increase of 116,440 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons over 1912, but 43,452 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons below its record shipment of 1907. The breaker worked 87% of full time, as compared with 81% in 1912. Its average daily shipment was 3103 tons. The record for this was also in 1907, at 3205 tons.

The shipment of Packer No. 4 Colliery alone was 117,563 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons, a slight increase of 12,664 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons over 1912, giving it the same place at eighth, as last year. The quantity of coal reclaimed from culm banks was very small, only 1524 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons, as compared with 23,373 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons in 1912.

There has been but one marked change in the sources of production, in that the bottom split of the Primrose bed is now being worked on the second level and is furnishing 19% of the output of the colliery. This, with the top split of the same bed, gives 40% to the Primrose bed as a whole. The other beds worked are the Orchard, Mammoth, Skidmore, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain. The proportions from each of the three levels are practically the same as in 1912.

A start was made at stripping the outcrop of the Seven Foot bed near the eastern end of the lease, but no coal has been taken from it. Two tunnels were driven during the year, one on the second level from the east Skidmore gangway to the Seven Foot, as a haulage way; the other on the third level from the Holmes to the Primrose bed, which was cut in good condition and is now furnishing 5% of the output.

The gangway driven was 471 yards, which is 12% less than in 1912.

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER, 1913.

	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Little Primrose Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
First level .....	..	..	..	7	..	10	..	17
Second level	6	16	19	3	1	2	..	47
Third level .....	..	5	..	18	1	10	2	36
All levels	6	21	19	28	2	22	2	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Little Primrose Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
First level .....	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	129
Second level	79	...	...	...	113	...	...	192
Third level .....	...	100	...	...	50	...	...	150
All levels	79	100	...	...	163	129	...	471

TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number	2
Aggregate length	51 yards

LEASE NO. 5.—PACKER NO. 3 COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—With a shipment of $192,232\frac{2}{3}$ tons in 1913, Packer No. 3 Colliery regains fifth place among the collieries on the Girard Estate, from which it dropped to sixth in 1912. The increase over the shipment credited to it in 1912 is $36,003\frac{1}{3}$ tons, but in the shipment for 1912 was included $19,516\frac{2}{3}$ tons estimated to be in a culm bank used as a roadbed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which paid the royalty thereon. The real increase made by Packer No. 3 Colliery in 1913 was, therefore, $55,519\frac{1}{3}$ tons, which is a greater increase than was made by any other colliery. This was due to the large quantity of coal obtained from its strip-pings, viz., $71,795\frac{1}{3}$ tons, the largest output from this source ever made by a colliery on the Girard Estate. Only $1093\frac{2}{3}$ tons were reclaimed from culm banks.

The production from the Mammoth bed, upon which is the stripping operation, has increased from 86% in 1912 to 88% in 1913. As the strip-pings are now furnishing 35%, as compared with 8% in 1912, there was a corresponding decrease in the quantity of coal mined subterraneously from this bed, this decrease being especially marked on the fifth and sixth levels, which were the lowest levels on which any work was done in 1913, although the seventh, eighth and ninth levels have been opened and are now free from water. The beds furnishing the small proportion of the output not coming from the Mammoth bed are the Skidmore, 3%, Seven Foot, 8% and Buck Mountain, 1%. Nothing is being done in the Little Buck Mountain bed.

The small amount of gangway driven in the Seven Foot and Buck Mountain beds was all above water level, but 1123 yards were driven in the Skidmore bed on the second, third, fourth and sixth levels, solely for the purpose of reworking the Mammoth bed. The total length of gangway driven was 1627 yards, 1171 yards more than in 1912.

One seven-and-one-half-ton electric motor has been added to the haulage plant and is used in handling the stripping coal.

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER, 1913.

	Mammoth Bed. Per Cent.	Skidmore Bed. Per Cent.	Seven Foot Bed. Per Cent.	Buck Mountain Bed. Per Cent.	All Beds. Per Cent.
Strippings	35	..	..	..	35
Above water level .....	..	..	4	1	5
First level	6	..	..	..	6
Second level	16	1	4	..	21
Third level	7	..	..	..	7
Fourth level	8	2	..	..	10
Fifth level	9	..	..	..	9
Sixth level	7	..	..	..	7
Seventh level .....	..	..	..	..	..
Eighth level .....	..	..	..	..	..
Ninth level .....	..	..	..	..	..
All levels	88	3	8	1	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Mammoth Bed. Yards.	Skidmore Bed. Yards.	Seven Foot Bed. Yards.	Buck Mountain Bed. Yards.	All Beds. Yards.
Water level	117	..	73	49	239
First level .....	..	..	..	..	..
Second level	265	309	..	..	574
Third level .....	..	146	..	..	146
Fourth level .....	..	516	..	..	516
Fifth level .....	..	..	..	..	..
Sixth level .....	..	152	..	..	152
Seventh level .....	..	..	..	..	..
Eighth level .....	..	..	..	..	..
Ninth level .....	..	..	..	..	..
All levels	382	1,123	73	49	1,627

TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number	5
Aggregate length	104 yards

LEASE NO. 6.—CONTINENTAL COLLIERY.—*Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Lessee.*—This colliery shows a small reduction of 8733 $\frac{4}{10}$ tons in its shipment for 1913, as compared with 1912, and drops from fifth to sixth place among the Girard Estate collieries. The total shipment was 154,880 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons, of which 5553 $\frac{7}{10}$ tons was reclaimed from culm banks and 35,881 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons won by stripping.

[1136]

The proportion of the output which is now coming from strippings has decreased from 28% in 1912 to 26% in 1913. The stripping on the north outcrop of the Mammoth bed east of the shaft has been finished during the year, but some coal is still coming from it. On that at the southwest corner of the lease, one large steam shovel is uncovering the coal and a smaller shovel loading it. Both the Mammoth and Holmes beds increased their proportions by 1% each, and $\frac{1}{2}$ % is now coming from the Skidmore bed, with a corresponding decrease of $2\frac{1}{4}$ % from the Buck Mountain bed. The Skidmore bed has never before been worked at this colliery. A gangway is now being driven in it on the second level from which to rework the Mammoth bed. The latter bed will also be reworked on the first level by a gangway driving east from a new tunnel north from the shaft. A new slope has been started to win the coal in the basin of the Holmes bed west of the shaft.

Steel beams have replaced the timbers at the shaft landings and bottom turnouts on the first and second levels. A concrete hospital and room for fire bosses has been made on the second level.

In the early morning of June 8th smoke was discovered coming up the shaft and was found to be from a fire in the cribbing under the empty car track on the first level. It was promptly attacked with water through a hose fastened to the cage and dropped down the shaft, and with chemical extinguishers in the hands of men equipped with Draeger helmets, who went down the traveling way. It was quickly extinguished. The fire is supposed to have been started by careless rock men, who were working here during the previous night.

The length of gangway driven was 1159 yards, over twice as much as in 1912. Most of this was in the Buck Mountain bed.

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR DECEMBER, 1913.

	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings .....	...	26	...	...	26
Above water level .....	...	6	...	...	6
Buck Mountain plane level .....	...	6	...	7	13
Mammoth plane level .....	...	5	...	...	5
First shaft level	10	...	...	...	10
Holmes basin slope	10	...	...	...	10
Second shaft level .....	...	...	4	15½	16
Drainage tunnel level .....	...	14	...	...	14
All levels	20	57	4	22½	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Holmes Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Plane level .....	...	...	...	119	119
Second level .....	...	...	...	858	858
Basin gangway	57	...	...	...	57
No. 74 tunnel .....	...	...	33	...	33
West basin slope	92	...	...	...	92
All levels	149	...	33	977	1,159

SLOPES AND TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number of slopes	1
Length	92 yards
Number of tunnels	1
Length	37 yards

LEASE NO. 7.—WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY.—*Susquehanna Coal Company, Lessee.*—This colliery made a large increase of 49,574 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons in its shipment for 1913, as compared with 1912, being only excelled in this respect by Packer No. 3 Colliery. Its total shipment was 289,016 tons, only exceeded from this lease by the shipment of 1887, which was 307,848 $\frac{9}{16}$ tons. The aggregate shipments from this lease during the forty-nine years since it was first opened in 1865, including 972,360 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons reclaimed from the old culm banks by the North American and Oxford Coal Companies, have been 10,099,410 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons, which is 764,085 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons more than from any other lease on the Girard Estate. Packer No. 2-4 lease,

on which there are two collieries, is second with 9,335,324½ tons. For 1913 William Penn Colliery takes third place among the collieries on the Girard Estate, having been fourth for the preceding five years. The working time was 88% of full time and the average daily shipment 1090 tons.

No coal was reclaimed from culm banks. The three strip-pings furnished 40,592 tons, in which this colliery is second only to Packer No. 3. This was 14% of the total shipment, but at present only 10% is coming from this source, the same as at the end of 1912. Including the stripping coal, the Mammoth bed's proportion is 53%. This bed is being reworked on all levels except the fourth. The other sources of supply are the same as in 1912, viz: the Little Orchard, Orchard, Primrose, Holmes, Four Foot, Mammoth, Skidmore, Seven Foot and Buck Mountain beds, with no marked changes in the proportions for each. Nor has there been much change in the proportions from the various levels.

The gangway driven increased in 1913 to 2682 yards, as compared with 1309 yards in 1912. Of this, 993 yards was in the Mammoth bed counter gangways.

The west Buck Mountain workings, sealed off on all four levels on February 28th, 1911, in order to smother the fire which had been burning there since July, 1907, though not actually seen until February 21st, 1911, were opened on May 28th, 1913, after being closed for twenty-seven months. The gangways have now been reopened to the old points of robbing and no evidences of fire have been found. It may therefore safely be assumed that it is at last extinguished. It was sealed off once before, in February, 1909, and reopened on July 1st, 1910, after a period of sixteen months, but the sealing had either not been sufficiently tight or was not long enough continued, as seven months later fire was discovered as above noted, and the process had to be repeated. It took six years to extinguish this fire, and its history has been continued through seven annual reports.

The remodeling of the breaker begun in 1912, has been continued until it has practically been entirely renewed in accordance with the best modern practice, resulting in a much improved preparation of the coal. The remodeling of the

rest of the surface plant has followed. The boiler house has been entirely rebuilt of steel and concrete with a large reinforced concrete storage bin of 10,000 tons capacity. There has also been constructed a blacksmith, carpenter and machine shop, its dimensions 30 feet by 100 feet, of concrete and steel, a pump house of brick, and an engine house of brick. All the buildings are now of fireproof construction except the breaker, and that has been furnished with a better water supply for use in case of fire.

The Susquehanna Coal Company has organized a Division of Safety. This is in charge of a Mining Engineer, who has three district assistants, and a man at each colliery whose sole duty is to see that every possible precaution is taken to insure the safety of men and property. At William Penn Colliery each fire boss now has an assistant, so that every working place can be visited twice each day. This should reduce accidents and fires to a minimum.

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR NOVEMBER, 1913.

	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes and Four Foot Beds.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings . .	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
Water level. .	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	4	..	18
First level . .	..	2	6	..	..	12	2	..	2	24
Second level .	4	3	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	16
Third level. .	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	..	..	18
Fourth level .	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	9	14
All levels ..	4	5	8	13	..	53	2	4	11	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Little Orchard Bed.	Orchard Bed.	Primrose Bed.	Holmes and Four Foot Beds.	Mammoth Top-Split Bed.	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Water level. .	...	...	...	...	...	139	12	20	...	171
Plane level . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	163
First level . .	113	187	...	...	...	589	68	87	150	1,194
Second level .	153	...	...	...	176	95	188	...	75	687
Third level.	170	215	47	...	432
Fourth level	35	35
All levels ..	153	113	187	35	176	993	646	154	225	2,682

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SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR NOVEMBER, 1913.

	Mammoth Bed.	Skidmore Bed.	Seven Foot Bed.	Buck Mountain Bed.	Little Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Strippings	8	..	..	..	..	8
First level	3	1	..	2	..	6
Second level	44	..	..	2	..	46
Third level .....	..	..	3	12	6	21
Fourth level .....	..	..	..	2	..	2
No. 3 slope .....	..	..	5	10	..	15
No. 4 slope .....	..	2	..	..	..	2
All levels	55	3	8	28	6	100

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Mammoth Bed	Skidmore Bed	Seven Foot Bed	Buck Mountain Bed	Little Buck Mountain Bed	All Beds
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
First level .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second level	406	...	...	...	...	406
Third level .....	...	...	100	...	197	297
No. 3½ level .....	...	...	...	187	...	187
Fourth level .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
All levels	406	...	100	187	197	890

TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number	2
Aggregate length	37 yards

LEASE NO. 9.—GIRARD COLLIERY.—*W. R. McTurk Coal Company, Lessee.*—As no new sources of supply were developed during 1913, the shipment of coal from this lease has continued to decrease as in 1912, and amounted to only 57,568 $\frac{8}{10}$ tons, of which 26,031 $\frac{8}{10}$ tons were reclaimed from the culm banks. In addition, there was prepared through Girard breaker 11,062 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons from the West Bear Ridge lease, making the total shipment from the breaker 68,630 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, as compared with 97,338 $\frac{8}{10}$ tons in 1912. This colliery only worked 67% of full time, losing thirty days from March 16th to April 21st, because of the destruction by fire of its new boiler house.

TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number	5
Aggregate length	146 yards

LEASE NO. 8.—KEHLEY'S RUN COLLIERY.—*Thomas Colliery Company, Lessee.*—The shipment from this colliery in 1913 was 266,770 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, a decrease of 39,796 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons, as compared with 1912, although the working time increased from 82% to 92%. This large decrease was chiefly in the coal reclaimed from the culm banks, which, as noted in the report on this lease for 1912, are being rapidly exhausted. The shipment from this source in 1913 was 65,970 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons or 25% of the total, while in 1912 it was 102,006 $\frac{3}{8}$ tons or 33% of the total. There was a decrease in the output of fresh mined coal of 3761 tons. The average daily shipment was 951 tons. The colliery has dropped from third to fourth place.

The coal obtained from strippings was 15,509 tons, a slight decrease below 1912. This does not include the coal mined from the outcrop of the Mammoth and Seven Foot beds near the western end of the lease by William Niswenter under a sub-lease. This amounted to 3862 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons.

The reworking of the Mammoth bed has furnished a largely increased proportion of the output of the colliery. Including the strippings, this proportion was 55% in 1913, of which 44% came from the second level. The Mammoth bed's proportion in 1912 was 44%. The Buck Mountain bed's proportion dropped correspondingly from 37% to 28%. The Seven Foot bed is now furnishing 8%, but the Skidmore bed has dropped to 3%, while the Little Buck Mountain, the development of which has again been taken up, is furnishing 6%. In this last bed 197 yards of gangway were driven in 1913. The total gangway driven in new ground was 890 yards, as compared with 1193 yards in 1912. Some further proving of the Lykens Valley beds has been done both on the outcrop and from the tunnel driven to these beds on the second level in 1895. The results have not been very promising.

As in 1912, no gangway whatever was driven. It is rather remarkable that this lease has been able to maintain even the small output it has, aggregating 1,101,202 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, for the full fifteen years of its term, with no development below water level, except 697 yards of gangway driven in the Buck Mountain bed on the Seven Foot slope level, which is 161 feet vertically below the water level. Of the above shipment, however, 560,633 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons, or about half, were reclaimed from the culm banks, which are now almost exhausted.

The new pump slope, started in 1911, and driven from the surface to the anticlinal on the thin seam of coal underlying the Buck Mountain bed and then continuing on this seam, was finished during the year at a point 162 yards from the surface and at an elevation about ten feet lower than the first level gangways in the old workings. A tunnel has been driven south for 21 yards, and will be continued to within a safe distance from the Buck Mountain bed, when the water in the old workings will be drawn off through bore holes. In the meantime a pump house is being excavated in the rock and two compound, duplex pumps with 23-inch and 40-inch steam cylinders, 14-inch water ends and 48-inch stroke, their combined capacity being eight million gallons per day, are ready for installation.

The boiler house, which was destroyed by fire on March 16th, has been rebuilt of steel with asbestos covered steel siding. One new 500 horse-power Maxim boiler has been added to the plant, and one 150 horse-power Maxim boiler has been moved from the old to the new boiler house, making the total rated capacity 2150 horse-power.

West Bear Ridge is furnishing the same proportion of the shipment as in 1912, viz, 25%. This is from strippings on the Mammoth bed outcrop. The Mammoth bed also furnished 21% from the Girard lease, the Holmes bed 10% and the Buck Mountain bed 44%. No coal is now coming from the Primrose or Seven Foot beds.

SOURCES OF PRODUCTION FOR NOVEMBER, 1913.

	Holmes Bed	Mammoth Bed	Buck Mountain Bed	All Beds
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
West Bear Ridge strippings .....	..	25	..	25
Water level	10	21	..	31
Seven-foot slope level .....	..	..	44	44
All levels	10	46	44	100

SLOPES AND TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number of slopes	1
Length	56 yards
Number of tunnels	2
Aggregate length	23 yards

LEASE NO. 10.—WEST BEAR RIDGE COLLIERY.—The coal in this colliery has been divided between two lessees.

W. R. McTurk Coal Company.—This lease covered only the southern outcrop of all the beds of coal above an elevation of 1010 feet above mean tide. The only bed mined under it has been the Mammoth, which has been stripped. The output for 1913, prepared for market through Girard Colliery, was 11,062 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons, a slight decrease of 133 $\frac{7}{8}$ tons below 1912. This lease expired on December 31st, 1913, but as little coal remains to be won by stripping, the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company, whose lease now covers this also, has agreed to let the W. R. McTurk Coal Company continue its operation until the stripping is finished.

Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company.—Under its lease of all of West Bear Ridge Colliery not included in the last-mentioned lease, the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company has mined and shipped to market through its Stanton breaker 22,429 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, as compared with 8891 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons in 1912, when the first shipment was made on August 19th.

On the south dip, or north side of the basin, the water level gangways in the Buck Mountain bed have been driven to the lease limit on the east and to the outcrop on the west, and are being robbed back. The total length of gangway driven in this bed on the south dip during 1913 was 143 yards. The Little

Buck Mountain bed has not proved workable at this point and only 7 yards of gangway were driven in it.

On the north dip, or south side of the basin, a slope has been sunk on the Little Buck Mountain bed for 31 yards. A water level tunnel, 57 yards in length, has been driven from the Mammoth bed stripping to the Buck Mountain bed. This has been connected with the slope by gangways in the Buck Mountain and Little Buck Mountain beds and a short tunnel. The Buck Mountain bed was found to be in good condition. The tunnel also cut the Skidmore and Seven Foot beds. The Skidmore bed appears to be workable, but the Seven Foot and the Little Buck Mountain are not promising.

A pair of hoisting engines have been placed on the slope, and a track has been built to the site of the new breaker to be erected on the Gilbert and Sheafer lands to the east.

The old pumpway on the south dip of the Holmes bed has been reopened for 85 yards and the water found to be standing at the elevation at which the West Bear Ridge workings are connected with the Lawrence Colliery workings. As the water in the latter has been lowered below this elevation, it is evident that the barrier pillar below this point is solid.

GANGWAY DRIVEN IN 1913.

	Buck Mountain Bed	Little Buck Mountain Bed.	All Beds
	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
Water level	220	37	257

SLOPES AND TUNNELS DRIVEN IN 1913.

Number of slopes	1
Length	31 yards
Number of tunnels	2
Aggregate length	70 yards

LEASE NO. 11.—JOHN BARBER TRACT.—The coal in this tract as far as the Buck Mountain bed, the only bed workable under present conditions, is concerned, has been exhausted, the last shipment being made in 1908. The total output was 23,401 $\frac{5}{8}$ tons.

LEASE NO. 12.—CULM BANKS DEPOSITED ON THE JOHN
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ALEXANDER TRACT FROM PRESTON NO. 2 COLLIERY.—Under the permit given to Thomas J. Leahan 26 tons of coal, classed as Size No. 1, were taken from these banks in 1913. The royalty paid was \$10.40.

As reported by the Superintendent of the Girard Estate, on page 50 of the Report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts for 1912, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals adjudged as the property of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company the culm which slid across the line between the land of that Company and the Girard Estate in 1907, when the Raven Run Coal Company, lessee from the Girard Estate, hauled away and prepared for market the coal in all the culm that it could reach without actually crossing the line. In conformity with this decision the Girard Estate refunded to the Raven Run Coal Company the royalty on the quantity of coal, 15,874 tons, estimated to have come from the land of the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. This quantity of coal is therefore to be deducted from the total output of these banks, making it 310,855 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons.

LEASE NO. 13.—KIMBERLEY (part of Draper) COLLIERY.—*Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lessee.*—The shipment from this lease in 1913 was 10,469 $\frac{4}{10}$ tons, a further decrease of 3831 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons, as compared with 1912. This came entirely from the Buck Mountain bed on the No. 4 and No. 5 slope levels. No gangway was driven on the Girard Estate.

LEASE NO. 14.—OXFORD WASHERY.—CULM BANKS DEPOSITED UNDER FORMER LEASE OF WILLIAM PENN COLLIERY. *Oxford Coal Company, Lessee.*—This plant was idle for nine months, from February 22nd until November 24th, and worked in all only 23% of full time. Its shipment of 18,761 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons for 1913 was therefore much below that for 1912, which was 88,834 $\frac{2}{10}$ tons. The total shipments from these banks have been 972,360 $\frac{1}{8}$ tons. The lease expired on December 31st, 1913, but has been renewed for one year on the same terms. The banks will probably be exhausted during 1914.

LEASE NO. 15.—WESTON COLLIERY.—*Locust Mountain Coal*

Company, Lessee.—This lease, made to Baird Snyder, Jr., of Pottsville, Pa., under date of January 1st, 1913, was transferred by him, with the consent of the Lessor, to the Locust Mountain Coal Company, of which he was President and General Manager, on January 2nd. As early in 1913 as weather conditions permitted, the development of this lease was undertaken with the utmost energy. A location for the water level tunnel, which will be the main opening for the colliery, was selected at a point on the northern slope of the Shenandoah Valley just above the Packer No. 3 Colliery plant, at an elevation from which it was calculated that the tunnel would cut the Little Buck Mountain bed at its lowest point or basin, according to the depth at which the coal proving operations of the Girard Estate had indicated that the basin would probably be found. The high elevation of the coal beds on this lease is shown by the fact that the elevation of the mouth of the tunnel, 1390 feet above tide, is 20 feet higher than the outcrop of the Little Buck Mountain bed, the lowest workable bed in the Shenandoah Valley. The tunnel was begun on March 18th and at the end of the year had been driven 955 yards. As this is written, it is known that it had then 280 yards further to go to reach the coal. In the month of October 513 feet were driven.

Ground was broken on April 1st for the breaker, which is on the site of the old Packer No. 3 breaker, removed in 1906. The mine cars will run from the tunnel to the breaker head by gravity. The breaker is now nearing completion. It contains 1,750,000 feet of lumber, the main structure being 130 feet wide and 212 feet deep. The highest bent is 117 feet above the foundation. The breaker contains 7 sets of crushers, 40 shaking screens, 20 jigs, 2 sets of elevators and 3 conveyor lines. Power will be furnished through transmission ropes from three electric motors, each operated independently of the other, so that part of the breaker can be idle for a short time without stopping all work. The current is supplied by the Schuylkill Gas and Electric Company, a subsidiary company of the Lehigh Navigation Electric Company. A commodious office building, its dimensions 30 by 40 feet, has been erected.

The stripping of the eastern basin of the Mammoth, Skidmore and Seven Foot beds was begun on June 1st and this also has been pushed rapidly. In this work 3 large 70-ton steam shovels have been used in excavating, the material being handled by 11 twenty-ton locomotives and 74 dump cars. Three 25-ton revolving steam shovels will load the coal. A mine car railway, 3800 feet in length and a gravity plane, 1726 feet in length, will be used in transporting the coal from the stripping to the breaker.

The sudden death, on July 9th, 1913, of Baird Snyder, Jr., who was, in a pre-eminent sense, the moving spirit in this enterprise, was felt by the representatives of the Lessor and Lessee alike, to be a crushing blow to their high hopes for its success. His well conceived and comprehensive plans have, however, been energetically carried out by his successors.

SURFACE LEASES TO COLLIERIES.—*Thomas Paschall Tract.*—The lease of 10,1 $\frac{1}{8}$ acres of the surface of this tract, including the right to transport coal from other lands through and over it, to the Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company, has returned for 1913 a rental, based on the quantity of coal carried over it, of \$703.54.

Nathan Beach and John Blakey Tracts.—The rental of 32 acres of these tracts, on which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has been granted the right to dump rock and ashes from its Gilberton Colliery, this rental being based on the shipment from the colliery, amounted to \$405.58 for 1913.

SURFACE LEASES.—The income for 1913 from rental of farms, lots, reservoir sites, rights of way and other surface rights was \$18,454.45, as compared with \$16,492.01 in 1912.

The farm leases are:

FARM LEASES.				
Farm.	Acres Leased.	Acres Cultivated.	Name of Tract.	Present Farm Tenant.
No. 1	100	52	Joseph Evans.	Peter C. Barron.
No. 2	119	69	Thomas Davison.	Rebecca Powell.
No. 3	111	74	Joseph Evans.	Joseph Honis.
No. 4	108	72	Joseph Evans.	Olof B. Lundahl.
No. 5	117	55	Joseph Evans.	Carl J. Lundahl.
No. 6	113	54	Thomas Davison.	Rebecca Powell.
Total	668	376		

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The other surface leases are divided as follows:

Lot leases	565
Surface leases to collieries	3
Reservoir sites	4
Rights of way for railroads	12
Rights of way for pole lines	4
Rights of way for pipe lines	6
Total	594

TIMBER CUT from the stripping areas on the William Penn, Packer No. 1, Hammond, Continental and Weston Colliery leases brought in an income of \$1,605.38, and fallen and dead timber cut from the Herman Beatty, Peter Beatty, Samuel Beatty, Simeon Beatty, John Donaldson, Alexander Gibson, Charles Cochran, James Chapman, Alexander Rorison, Thomas Davison, Joseph Evans, Daniel Rees and Thomas Grant tracts, an income of \$2,136.65 during 1913, a total from this source of \$3,742.03.

FOREST FIRES.—There were five small forest fires on the Girard Estate in 1913. These burned over 155 acres of the Thomas Grant, John Alexander, Samuel Scott, Edward Lynch, Joseph Howell, Samuel Beatty and Simeon Beatty tracts.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS from the sale of stone, sand, wood, etc., amounted to \$374.01.

THE WATER MAINS on the Girard Estate, ten and one-third miles in length, are leased to The Girard Water Company, but are maintained and changed as required, over territory undermined and broken by mining operations, at the expense of the Girard Estate.

THE PUBLIC ROADS in Butler, Mahanoy, West Mahanoy and Kline Townships, Schuylkill County, and in Conyngham Township, Columbia County, were made and repaired in 1913, as in former years, by the large taxpayers in each township, under the Act of Assembly of June 22nd, 1893, without the levy of a road tax.

The rates of the tax levies for 1913 in each township and borough for county, borough, school, poor, light and road purposes, including under the last head the voluntary assessments made by the Taxpayers' Association, are as follows:

TAX LEVIES, 1913.

TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH	COUNTY	BOROUGH	SCHOOL	ROAD	POOR	LIGHT	TOTAL
	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills	Mills
Shenandoah . .	7½	16	23¼	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	46¾
Gilberton . .	7½	10	25	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	42½
Girardville . .	7½	12	25	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	44½
Butler	7½	. . .	14	8	. . . .	. . . .	29½
Mahanoy . . .	7½	. . .	10	3½	. . . .	. . . .	21
West Mahanoy	7½	. . .	20	6¼	. . . .	. . . .	34¼
Union	7½	. . .	5	20	. . . .	. . . .	32½
East Union . .	7½	. . .	14	10	. . . .	. . . .	31½
Delano	7½	. . .	18	10	. . . .	. . . .	35½
Kline	7½	. . .	25	16	. . . .	. . . .	48½
Conyngham . .	5	. . .	18	12½	14	2	51½

The total taxes levied against the Girard Estate for 1913 were \$78,704.08, as compared with \$70,495.20 for 1912, an increase of \$8,208.88, or 12%.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES ARCHBALD, Jr.,

Engineer Girard Estate.

POTTSVILLE, PENNA.,

DECEMBER 31st, 1913.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY *FOR THE YEAR 1913.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

* LOUIS WAGNER, *President*,

SAMUEL BELL, JR.,	HOBART A. HARE,
JOHN K. CUMING,	ALFRED MOORE,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	EDWIN S. STUART,
	EDWARD B. SMITH.

OFFICERS.

† *Secretary* GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK, Philadelphia.
Treasurer LOUIS OTTO HEILAND, Philadelphia.
General Manager JAMES ARCHBALD, JR., Pottsville.
Supervisor HENRY J. WELLER, Girardville.
Solicitor DANIEL W. KAERCHER, Pottsville.

* Died January 15, 1914.

† Died March 26, 1914.

THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

To the President and Board of Directors of The Girard Water Company.

GENTLEMEN: The demand for water in the territory supplied by The Girard Water Company has been increasing rapidly during recent years, due largely to the growing needs of the various collieries, where the coal is coming from greater depths requiring more steam both for hoisting and pumping, while the development of mining operations has almost entirely destroyed the local sources of supply. Thus while the precipitation has been fairly constant and for 1913 was slightly above the average, the increase in consumption has made the margin between supply and demand very narrow, and has demonstrated the necessity for an extension of the sources of supply, which The Girard Water Company is now engaged in developing.

The total consumption for the year 1913 was 508,162,356 gallons, an increase of 63,433,220 gallons, or 14 per cent. over 1912, the year of greatest consumption previously. It would have been still greater in 1913 but for the restriction which it was necessary to place on domestic consumption from September 3d to October 20th, because of the depleted quantity of stored water, which was at its lowest on September 21st at 36,314,393 gallons.

The precipitation for 1913 was 56 6/100 inches, which is 2 3/100 inches or 4 per cent. above the average for the twenty-seven years during which observations have been taken on the water sheds of The Girard Water Company. This was fairly well distributed, as shown graphically on the following page,

though there were three months, February, June and August, in which the precipitation was very low. The reservoirs, which at the close of 1912 contained 154,250,974 gallons, became full on January 7th, 1913, and continued practically so until May 30th, though at three times during this period they dropped a little, and at no time was there much water running over the spillways. The stored water decreased gradually after May 30th until September 21st, when it was lowest at 36,314,393 gallons. From then until the end of the year the quantity of stored water has fluctuated, being up to 85,244,302 gallons on November 20th and at 74,279,389 gallons on December 31st. This is also shown by the chart on the following page.

The rapid decrease in the quantity of water on hand at the beginning of September made necessary some restriction, and on September 3d the domestic consumers were given water for only two hours daily, which was increased to three hours on September 24th, the restriction being removed entirely on October 20th. The supply to Bast Colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company was entirely cut off from September 16th to September 24th, and Girard Mammoth Colliery of the Girard Mammoth Coal Company was given only a small supply from September 16th to October 25th. No water was given to the Shenandoah Citizens Water and Gas Company from August 31st to October 25th.

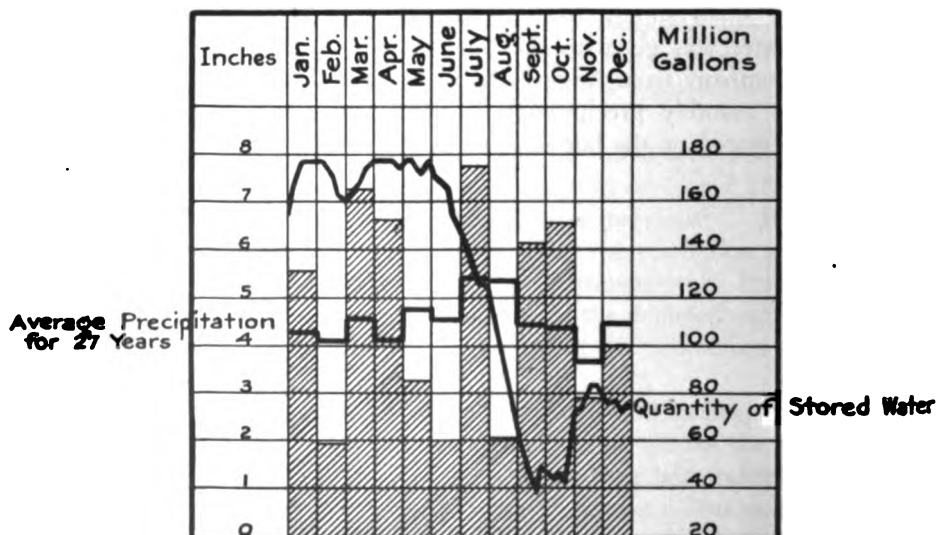
The monthly precipitation in 1913 and the quantities of water stored on the last days of each month were:

Monthly Precipitation 1913.		Quantity of Water Stored.	
January	5.55 inches.	January 31st	177,029,903 gallons.
February	1.94 "	February 28th	159,715,431 "
March	7.24 "	March 31st	177,029,903 "
April	6.63 "	April 30th	177,029,903 "
May	3.27 "	May 31st	176,572,887 "
June	2.00 "	June 30th	147,371,769 "
July	7.75 "	July 31st	118,104,981 "
August	2.04 "	August 31st	67,850,957 "
September	6.15 "	September 30th	47,360,497 "
October	6.59 "	October 31st	73,420,328 "
November	2.87 "	November 30th	81,437,141 "
December	4.03 "	December 31st	74,279,389 "

These monthly precipitations and their relation to the average precipitations of each month for twenty-seven years, are shown graphically by the following chart, on which there is also a line showing the quantity of stored water throughout the year.

1913

MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AND WATER STORED

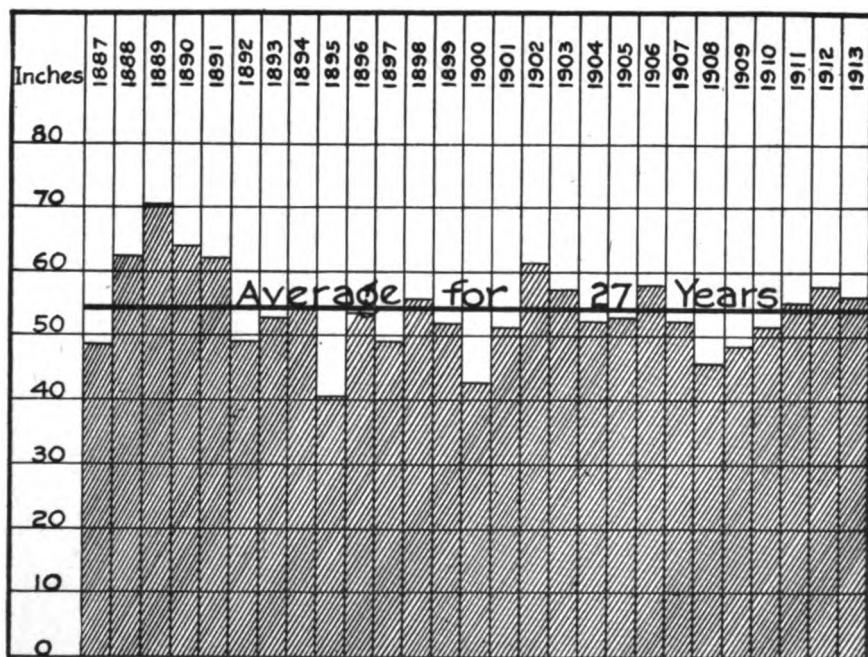


[1154]

It is interesting to note that in the last twenty-seven years July has had the largest average precipitation, with August a close second, while November has been the month of least precipitation, with February second and April a close third. This is contrary to the popular ideas of April as a wet month and the summer months as dry.

The yearly precipitations for the twenty-seven years from 1887 to 1913 inclusive, and the average for this period, are also shown graphically on the chart below.

YEARLY PRECIPITATION.



This shows that 1913 was slightly above the average.

Both the yearly and monthly precipitations for the twenty-seven years from 1887 to 1913 inclusive, and the averages for each year and each month, are set forth in detail in the following table:—

TABLE OF MONTHLY PRECIPITATIONS FOR TWENTY-SEVEN
YEARS FROM OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE RESERVOIRS OF
THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
January	5.03	3.50	3.80	2.94	8.74	8.46	4.09 inches
February	5.32	3.45	1.66	4.56	4.36	1.46	7.00 "
March	1.32	4.35	2.77	5.25	4.08	7.60	4.82 "
April	3.13	3.29	7.23	4.40	3.54	1.77	3.58 "
May	3.65	7.08	6.93	12.41	1.80	4.95	8.51 "
June	6.52	6.50	8.01	4.56	3.70	7.62	2.17 "
July	3.51	3.34	9.46	6.36	9.64	4.35	4.87 "
August	8.79	8.58	6.03	6.48	9.47	2.56	4.11 "
September	3.41	8.18	6.50	4.51	1.99	3.42	3.10 "
October	1.16	4.83	4.41	6.24	3.77	0.41	3.87 "
November	1.98	4.90	10.16	1.67	5.12	4.70	3.57 "
December	4.91	4.62	3.31	4.65	6.23	2.02	3.23 "
Year	48.73	62.62	70.27	64.03	62.44	49.32	52.92 inches
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
January	2.72	3.82	1.39	2.59	5.43	2.76	2.65 inches
February	5.52	1.54	6.40	3.46	1.77	6.69	5.63 "
March	1.13	2.80	6.00	2.89	4.26	4.85	5.50 "
April	5.43	4.91	1.88	3.77	4.21	2.02	0.94 "
May	12.69	3.33	2.23	8.27	6.33	3.53	1.29 "
June	1.79	2.77	5.14	4.17	2.38	5.40	3.70 "
July	2.50	2.73	11.30	5.58	4.84	4.99	6.96 "
August	1.47	4.69	1.28	2.64	11.32	7.40	4.77 "
September	5.74	2.69	3.26	2.48	1.14	6.65	1.22 "
October	7.66	3.47	5.55	1.98	6.18	1.02	3.32 "
November	2.99	2.71	8.05	6.12	5.00	2.63	3.77 "
December	4.75	4.65	1.20	5.92	3.02	4.19	3.03 "
Year	54.39	40.11	53.68	49.87	55.88	52.13	42.78 inches
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
January	3.33	4.22	4.28	5.78	6.29	3.74	4.66 inches
February	1.03	6.45	5.86	2.91	2.12	3.80	2.66 "
March	5.68	6.39	4.72	5.39	6.57	7.22	3.31 "
April	2.52	3.57	4.23	3.42	2.71	6.21	2.46 "
May	5.59	1.31	2.28	4.01	2.50	3.41	1.91 "
June	1.39	7.76	7.95	5.95	2.47	8.17	4.99 "
July	3.21	5.02	6.19	4.26	5.27	5.20	4.17 "
August	12.05	2.83	5.15	4.04	6.79	2.75	3.38 "
September	4.20	8.44	3.05	6.50	4.32	4.55	8.50 "
October	2.81	6.92	6.75	4.42	5.90	5.96	3.84 "
November	2.51	1.60	1.87	2.55	3.01	1.83	4.41 "
December	7.87	7.04	4.83	3.28	4.99	5.24	7.89 "
Year	51.34	61.55	57.16	52.51	52.94	58.08	52.18 inches
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Average for Twenty-seven Years.
January	3.33	3.79	6.88	4.41	2.17	5.55	4.28 inches
February	7.70	6.95	4.44	2.33	3.51	1.94	4.09 "
March	4.40	4.64	0.79	3.31	6.21	7.24	4.57 "
April	3.08	7.56	7.75	4.37	6.10	6.63	4.10 "
May	5.78	3.59	5.70	3.36	3.17	3.27	4.77 "
June	1.10	3.94	5.86	3.36	2.98	2.00	4.53 "
July	6.08	3.36	1.96	5.07	7.62	7.75	5.39 "
August	3.47	1.60	3.32	10.12	7.63	2.04	5.36 "
September	2.05	2.52	5.35	3.69	6.19	6.15	4.44 "
October	4.14	4.48	1.94	7.23	3.36	6.59	4.38 "
November	0.82	1.64	3.80	4.11	3.49	2.87	3.63 "
December	3.71	4.04	3.63	3.72	5.12	4.03	4.49 "
Year	45.66	48.11	51.42	55.08	57.55	56.06	54.03 inches

The smallest annual precipitation in this period of twenty-seven years was 40.11 inches in 1895, the largest 70.27 inches in 1889.

The smallest monthly precipitation was 0.41 inches in October 1892, the largest, 12.69 inches in May, 1894.

The average monthly precipitation for the past twenty-seven years has been 4.50 inches, and the average annual precipitation 54.03 inches.

The reservoirs have never been full for even six months in any calendar year and of late years have been full for less than three months, as is shown in the following table:—

DURATION OF FULL SUPPLY OF STORED WATER.

Year.	Months.	Year.	Months.
1884	1	1899	5
1885	3½	1900	2½
1886	3½	1901	3
1887	2	1902	4
1888	5	1903	4½
1889	4	1904	2½
1890	0	1905	1
1891	1	1906	5¼
1892	3	1907	3¾
1893	2½	1908	5½
1894	3	1909	3¾
1895	3	1910	2½
1896	4½	1911	2¼
1897	3	1912	2½
1898	2½	1913	2½

During 1910 and 1911 there was a period of over a year and a quarter, viz, from July 3d, 1910, to October 24th, 1911, when the reservoirs were full for only two days, April 28th and 29th, 1911.

The quantities of water supplied monthly in 1913 were as follows:—

WATER SUPPLIED MONTHLY IN 1913.

Month.	Quantity. Gallons.	Month.	Quantity. Gallons.
January	42,065,000	Forward	245,029,408
February	44,979,000	July	49,868,880
March	36,811,000	August	50,547,284
April	38,559,052	September	41,865,780
May	38,529,564	October	38,499,800
June	44,085,792	November	39,940,300
		December	42,410,904
6 months	<u>245,029,408</u>	12 months	<u>508,162,356</u>

The consumption for August, viz: 50,547,284 gallons, was the highest monthly consumption in the history of the Company, the highest previously being 49,965,400 gallons in Jan-

uary 1912. The high consumption in August 1913 was due to the low precipitation, which caused the drying up of all local sources of supply, and that in January 1912 to extreme cold weather, when many spigots are left open to prevent freezing and when there is an increased use of steam at the collieries.

The quantity of water supplied in 1913, viz: 508,162,356 gallons, is very much in excess of that of any previous year, as shown in the following table:—

WATER SUPPLIED ANNUALLY DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

Year.	Quantity. Gallons.	Year.	Quantity. Gallons.
1884	92,848,023	Forward	2,325,502,308
1885	149,350,286	1899	240,222,970
1886	123,716,803	1900	287,858,147
1887	81,318,299	1901	305,741,901
1888	102,205,751	1902	340,470,868
1889	103,896,900	1903	371,724,123
1890	122,503,850	1904	382,970,724
1891	125,115,998	1905	370,986,212
1892	170,985,664	1906	351,633,848
1893	191,642,967	1907	385,827,516
1894	219,485,513	1908	308,200,912
1895	225,386,086	1909	276,215,812
1896	187,436,786	1910	371,950,284
1897	211,624,474	1911	373,295,528
1898	217,984,908	1912	444,729,136
	<u>2,325,502,308</u>	1913	508,162,356
		Total	<u>7,645,492,645</u>

The quantities of water supplied to each individual consumer in 1912 and 1913 and the percentages to each class of consumers, is as follows:

QUANTITIES OF WATER SUPPLIED IN 1912 AND 1913.

	1912		1913
To Packer No. 4 Colliery	68,846,036	gallons.	87,493,700
" East Colliery	52,968,600	"	74,110,400
" Hammond Colliery	59,467,500	"	64,259,100
" William Penn Colliery	38,832,600	"	45,122,100
" Girard Colliery	24,773,200	"	33,986,700
" Packer No. 2 Colliery	19,028,100	"	24,974,600
" Packer No. 1 (shaft)	21,364,100	"	16,136,700
" Packer No. 3 Colliery	11,226,500	"	12,000,000
" Packer No. 1 (slope)	12,000,000	"	11,964,600
" Girard Mammoth Colliery	4,379,600	"	5,378,600
" Oxford Washery	14,005,100	"	5,037,400
" Weston Colliery		"	745,056
Total for colliery use	327,491,336	gallons.	381,208,956
	74%		75%

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS.—APPENDIX C. 109

To Schuylkill Railway Company	10,883,700	gallons.	12,011,800	gallons.
" Lehigh Valley Railroad Company ..	5,711,100	"	8,430,900	"
" Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co.	1,613,600	"	1,928,700	"
Total for railroads	18,208,400	gallons.	22,371,400	gallons.
	4%		4%	
To Borough of Girardville	52,231,400	gallons.	65,420,300	gallons.
" William Penn Village	18,000,000	"	18,000,000	"
" Moran & Cuff, Connerton and				
Rappahannock	7,524,000	"	5,843,200	"
" Shenandoah Citizens' Water and				
Gas Company	9,272,500	"	5,144,200	"
" Annie V. McDonald, West Lost				
Creek	6,803,400	"	4,199,200	"
" Lehigh Valley Coal Company				
Houses at Lost Creek	2,898,800	"	3,085,800	"
" William Parfitt <i>et al.</i> , East Lost ..				
Creek	1,375,700	"	1,517,700	"
" William Wilkinson <i>et al.</i> , North				
Lost Creek	796,900	"	1,209,000	"
" School District of West Mahanoy				
Township	26,200	"	107,500	"
" Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron				
Co. Houses at Hammond Colliery	100,500	"	55,100	"
Total for domestic use	99,029,400	gallons.	104,582,000	gallons.
	22%		21%	
Total to all consumers	444,729,136	gallons.	508,162,356	gallons.
	100%		100%	

This shows a general increase in demand from all classes of consumers, though the actual consumption in some cases was modified by the restriction imposed in September and October.

The total income from water supplied during 1913 was \$44,692.86, much the largest in the history of the Company. For the past eight years it has been:—

INCOME FROM WATER SUPPLIED.

1906	\$29,482.90	1910	\$31,609.93
1907	31,934.98	1911	31,167.10
1908	26,076.75	1912	37,761.41
1909	23,100.88	1913	44,692.86

The low incomes shown for the years 1908 and 1909, were due to the restriction in the supply furnished because of the drouths in those years.

The average price received for all water sold during 1913 was 8 79/100 cents per thousand gallons, as compared with 8 49/100 cents in 1912, an increase of 30/100 of a cent.

The average prices received for all water sold in the last eight years have been:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER THOUSAND GALLONS.

1906	8.38 cents.	1910	8.50 cents.
1907	8.28 "	1911	8.35 "
1908	8.50 "	1912	8.49 "
1909	8.36 "	1913	8.79 "

The water agreements of The Girard Water Company have heretofore been in two forms, one of which provides for a rate of five cents per thousand gallons for the first million gallons in each month, and ten cents per thousand gallons thereafter, the minimum charge being \$50.00 per month, and the other for a flat rate of ten cents per thousand gallons for all water used. The more water that is used in excess of one million gallons per month in each case under the former agreements, or the larger the proportion of the total consumption that is covered by the flat rate agreements, the higher the average price for all water supplied. As the cost of supplying water will be materially increased by the necessity of pumping from the new sources of supply, which will be begun during 1914, no agreements will hereafter be made or renewed except at a flat rate of ten cents per thousand gallons.

Four new agreements were made during 1913, two of which cover lands purchased to provide sources for an additional water supply, one a right of way for a pipe line and one a supply of water for Weston Colliery of the Locust Mountain Coal Company.

The number of agreements now in force is thirty-eight, made up as follows:—

AGREEMENTS IN FORCE.	
Supplying water to collieries	11
" " " towns and villages	8
" " " railroads	3
Reservoir sites and water rights	4
Farm and lot leases	9
Right of way for railroad	1
" " " pole line	1
" " " pipe line	1
Total	38

The aggregate income accruing for 1913 from the agreements other than those for supplying water was \$1,672.59. The taxes for 1913 on land not used for water purposes amounted to \$2,326.61.

In order to allow the Girard Estate to lease the coal under the water sheds of Lost Creek and Raven Run, 1223 2/10 acres covering all of these water sheds except the land covered by Reservoirs No. 2 and No. 3 and the small water shed which is tributary to the southeast corner of No. 3, were re-conveyed, under date of January 10th, 1913, to the Girard Estate from which this land was originally taken by condemnation proceedings. This conveyance also covers so much of the water shed of Kehley's Run as lies west of the reservoirs of the Shenandoah Citizens' Water and Gas Company. Under the provisions of the lease to the Locust Mountain Coal Company, that company is not permitted to disturb the reservoirs of The Girard Water Company or contaminate the water shed west of the Ringtown road until after January 1st, 1915. It is not permitted to disturb or contaminate the reservoirs of the Shenandoah Citizens' Water and Gas Company at any time. Stripping operations under the lease were begun on June 1st, 1913 east of the Ringtown road, but all the drainage is conducted out of the water sheds.

Additional purchases of 50 9/10 acres of land on the water shed of Dresher's Run were made during the year.

The land now owned by The Girard Water Company is:—

Land acquired prior to December 31st, 19127,834.33 acres.
Lands acquired in 1913:—

From Thomas Keating	30.14 acres.
“ Martin Keating	20.76 “
	<u>50.90 “</u>

	7,885.23 acres.
Less land conveyed to Girard Estate	<u>1,223.20 “</u>

Total land, December 31st, 1913	<u>6,662.03 acres.</u>
---------------------------------------	------------------------

In addition to this land the property of The Girard Water Company consists of:—

Four reservoirs, viz:—

Reservoir.	Depth of Water.	Water Area.	Capacity.	Built.
No. 1	8.00 feet.	0.25 acres.	400,000 gallons.	1879
“ 2	23.40 “	8.55 “	29,956,785 “	1880-81
“ 3	28.00 “	18.31 “	73,092,228 “	1884-85
“ 4	27.30 “	21.90 “	73,580,890 “	1893
Total capacity			<u>177,029,903 gallons.</u>	

The stone cottage occupied by the watchman at Reservoir No. 4 was covered by the deed to the Girard Estate, and one farmhouse and barn on the water shed of Dresher's Run have been torn down. There remains as the property of The Girard Water Company one stone cottage at Reservoir No. 3, and three farmhouses and barns.

The pipe lines through which the water is distributed are owned and maintained by the Girard Estate, a rental being paid for their use by The Girard Water Company.

As satisfactory terms for the purchase of the 41 13/100 acres owned by William Niswenter on Dresher's Run, could not be agreed upon, condemnation proceedings were begun on March 25th, 1913, and an award of viewers was made on October 6th. Appeals from this award have been made by both parties. Daniel H. Niswenter, occupant of this land, has agreed to vacate on April 1st, 1914.

Upon plans and specifications made by Mr. J. W. Ledoux of Philadelphia, Chief Engineer of the American Pipe and Construction Company, who was engaged as Consulting Engineer, the contract for the construction of Reservoir No. 5 on Dresher's Run and of a 16-inch pipe line from this reservoir to Reservoir No. 3, was awarded to Bennett and Randall of Greensburg, Penna., who began work on April 23d. Their progress has been slow, but the work has been well done. The pipe line has been completed. At the reservoir the cut-off trench has been excavated and filled with concrete and puddle to the natural surface across the valley from hill to hill, and some excavation has been made up each hillside. The cut-off trench was sunk to a depth of thirty feet, in order to get into as impervious strata as possible. Drill holes were bored into the bottom of the trench to a depth of twenty feet, into which cement grout was forced under a pressure of 50 pounds to the square inch. This appears to have been very successful in closing all seams in the strata. The cut-off trench is 8 feet wide and is filled with 2 feet of concrete, backed by 6 feet of puddle, the concrete being on the upstream side. The two 24-inch discharge pipes have been laid and covered with concrete, and a screen pot and five valves placed at the lower ends. The valve house has been built. Of the 89,240 cubic yards

of embankment, only 10,464 cubic yards have been placed up to the end of the year. The reservoir will hold 264,000,000 gallons with a maximum depth of 50 feet. This, with the retention of Reservoirs No. 2 and No. 3, will give a total storage capacity of 365,000,000 gallons, or a little more than twice that of The Girard Water Company at the present time. To supply this quantity of water will require a source in addition to Dresher's Run, and a pipe line will be constructed during the coming year from Reservoir No. 5 to Whiskey Mill Creek, to bring in the flow of the latter stream.

After careful consideration of the merits of steam, gas and electricity as motive powers for the pumping plant, electricity has been decided upon, and will be furnished by the Harwood Electric Company. Plans for the pumping plant are well under way, but at the close of the year have not yet been approved by the Board of Directors.

For the first time since 1909, a forest fire got within the walled enclosure on the Lost Creek water shed. It was caused by locomotives on the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the south and burned over 109 acres of the Edward Lynch and Joseph Howell tracts. About half of this was within the enclosure but while the undergrowth was destroyed, the larger timber does not seem to have been damaged. All fires are fought as soon as discovered and their ravages are thus generally confined to a few acres. The State now meets some of the cost of fighting forest fires.

Assistant Supervisor Elmer Hechler, who had been in the employment of The Girard Water Company since March 1st, 1889, a period of nearly 25 years, died on October 19th, 1913. Mr. Hechler was competent, forceful and faithful in the highest degree and gave most loyal and valuable service to The Girard Water Company. He knew his business thoroughly and whatever he had to do was done well. Patrick J. Dixon of Lost Creek, who has been in the employ of The Girard Water Company and the Girard Estate for 21 years, has been appointed as Mr. Hechler's successor.

Samuel H. Kaercher, Esq., who had been Solicitor of The Girard Water Company since its incorporation on August 29th, 1883, a period of over thirty years, died on November 16th,

1913. No words can do justice to the value of his services to this Company. Especially in connection with the purchase and condemnation of the lands recently acquired on Whiskey Mill Creek and Dresher's Run has his thorough and exact knowledge of the law and his experience in establishing land titles been of value. He has been succeeded as Solicitor by his brother, Daniel W. Kaercher, Esq.

On March 1st, 1913, Mr. Henry J. Weller of Girardville, Supervisor and Mine Inspector of the Girard Estate, was appointed Supervisor of The Girard Water Company, assuming under this title the duties of the late Superintendent E. C. Wagner.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES ARCHBALD, JR.,

General Manager.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 31st, 1913.

At Lost Creek Dams, on North Mahanoy Mountain, Schuylkill County, Penna. Elevation above Tide, 1605 Feet.

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THE GIRARD WATER CO.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Assets and Liabilities, December 31st, 1913.

ASSETS.

Real estate, reservoirs, buildings, etc.	\$240,376.79	
Cash	54,764.81	
Water rents, etc., due and uncol- lected	1,604.47	
	<u> </u>	\$296,746.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$240,000.00	
Dividends uncollected	303.00	
Ground rent paid in advance .....	.02	
	<u> </u>	240,303.02
Surplus		<u><u>\$56,443.05</u></u>

Cash Receipts and Payments during the Year 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Water rents	\$43,711.24	
Rent of real estate	1,656.81	
Interest bank account	1,383.57	
Sale of crops, etc.	210.64	
Sale of timber	440.87	
	<u> </u>	\$47,403.13
Sale of water rights on Locust Mountain		100,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		8,737.29
		<u> </u>
Amount carried forward		\$156,140.42

Amount brought forward \$156,140.42

PAYMENTS.—EXPENSES.

Taxes	\$3,853.65	
Rent of pipe lines	15,000.00	
Repairs and improvements to reservoirs	68.02	
Salaries	2,105.00	
Traveling expenses	1.50	
Miscellaneous expenses ..	760.88	
Stationery and printing ..	64.65	
General maintenance	468.32	
Forestry	8.66	
		\$22,330.68
Dividends		12,243.50
Purchase of land on Dreshers Run ..		6,338.87
Construction of Reservoir No. 5 ...		40,710.33
Construction of Reservoir No. 6 ...		205.28
Construction of Pipe Line Reservoir No. 5		19,077.20
Erection of Pumping Station, Dresh- ers Run		469.75
		<u>101,375.61</u>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1913</i>		<u><u>\$54,764.81</u></u>

LOUIS OTTO HEILAND,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1913.

APPENDIX D.

OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE

JANUARY 1, 1914.

PRESIDENT.

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, PH.D., LL.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH M. JAMESON, PH.B.

FACULTY AND TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

FRED'K PRIME, A.M., PH.D.,
Professor of Natural History.

JOHN K. HARLEY, M.E.,
Professor of Bookkeeping, Pen-
manship and Drawing.

C. ADDISON WILLIS, M.E.,
Professor of Mathematics.

ALFRED NEWLIN SEAL, PH.L.,
Professor of Chemistry and
Physics.

GEORGE C. FOUST, A.B., A.M.,
Professor of English.

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD,
Major and Inspector, N. G. P.
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

S. L. MILLARD ROSENBERG, B.S., A.M., PH.D.,
Professor of Romance Languages.

D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M.,
Professor of History and Social
Science.

MARSHALL K. STEELE, A.B.,
Teacher of History.

FRANÇOIS DE LA FONTAINERIE, A.M.,
Professor of Romance Languages.

DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B.,
Teacher of Mathematics and Science.

MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS,
Teacher of English.

†CHARLES T. BARDSLEY,
Teacher of Shorthand and Typewriting.

*JAS. L. CANNON, B.S. in E., LL.B.,
Teacher of Commercial Subjects.

†ALBERT J. DORN, B.S.,
Assistant in English.

LIBRARIAN.

MISS MARY MECUTCHEN.

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

HAROLD BARNES, A.B., A.M.

TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

FREDERICK A. FINKELDEY,
Instructor of Physical Training.

THOMAS A'BECKET,
Organist and Pianist.

ERNEST LINDBLAD,
Instructor in Sloyd.

THOMAS WINN,
Precentor.

RALPH L. JOHNSON, M.A.,
Teacher of Special Class.

JERRY MARCH,
Professor of Vocal Music.

EDMONDSON HUSSEY,
Director of Drawing and Manual Arts.

C. STANLEY MACKEY,
Instructor of Band.

EARL R. BROWN,
Assistant Instructor in Sloyd.

HORACE R. ANDERS,
Assistant Instructor of Ban

* Resigned December 31, 1913.

† Appointed January 12, 1914.

‡ Appointed February 1, 1914.

RELIEVING TEACHER AND ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR.**MISS ETHEL M. DAVIE.****TEACHERS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

MISS HESSY R. MILLER,
 MISS VIRGINIA B. TUCKER,
 MISS SUSAN B. PRICE,
 MISS LOUISE ST. C. WOLF,
 MISS MARY E. ROBB,
 MISS ANNIE DEAN SWIFT,
 MISS JANE PEOPLES,
 MISS ELIZABETH SHARP,
 MISS MARY PEOPLES,
 MRS. EVA ROBERTS STEVENS.

MISS HELEN A. WILSON,
 MISS CHARLOTTE A. RAGOTZKY,
 MISS KATHERINE L. MORGAN,
 MISS ANNA M. SHENK,
 MISS ALICE B. RAGOTZKY,
 MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE,
 MISS M. HELEN McHENRY,
 MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND,
 MRS. MARY P. WARDLE.

RELIEVING TEACHER AND ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR.**MISS A. ELIZABETH SUPLEE.****TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.**

MISS KATHARINE S. PAUL,
 MISS SARAH A. CONARD,
 MISS MARY E. TEMPLIN,
 MISS ROBERTA H. HOBBS,
 MISS SOPHIE R. WORTHINGTON,
 MISS LAURA C. ESHLEMAN,
 MISS ADA R. TAYLOR,

MRS. SARA B. WEILER,
 MISS CHRISTINE McMICHAEL,
 MISS MAY SINGER WARD,
 MISS RENA W. MURPHEY,
 MISS EDITH REEVES,
 MISS MARIAN J. WESLEY,
 MRS. MABEL J. MORROW.

M ECHANICAL SCHOOL.**THELLWELL RUSSELL COGGESHALL,**

Superintendent.

***CHARLES S. WILLIAMSON, B.S.,**

Instructor in Trade Drawing.

†GEORGE A. PEDDLE,

Instructor in Machine Shop Practice.

JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK,

Instructor in Blacksmithing.

DANIEL FINK,

Instructor in Carpentry.

HENRY SCHREINER,

Instructor in Foundry.

JACOB MARTIN,

Instructor in Applied Electricity.

GEORGE R. STROHM,

Instructor in Woodwork and Pattern Making

CLYDE I. MARTIN,

Teacher of Intermediate Class.

BENJAMIN F. ZIMMERMAN,

Instructor in Machine Shop Practice.

BENJAMIN BRAIM,

Assistant Instructor in Foundry.

* Died March 23, 1914.

† Died October 17, 1913.

STEWARD.

FRANK O. ZESINGER.

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

ERNEST CUNNINGHAM.

MATRON.

MISS ANNA M. SHREVE.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

MISS JOSEPHINE ROSS.

ASSISTANT TO MATRON.

MISS LOUISA LAU.

ASSISTANT TO MATRON.

*MISS GRACE R. OWENS.

SUPERVISING PREFECT.

F. D. SEARS, B.S., C.E.

PREFECTS.

HENRY HANBY HAY,
WILLIAM H. HAGER,
JAMES B. MacDERMOTT,
TOWNSEND R. WOOD,
ALBERT B. HARMER,
†CHARLES E. DAVIS,
ISAAC P. WALKER,
THOMAS W. FERGUSON,
WILLIAM L. DAWES,

RICHARD J. GUSTIN,
ARCHIBALD RALSTON,
WILLIAM E. NEILL,
EDWARD B. WILLIAMSON,
MERTON G. WESCOTT,
J. WESLEY POST,
GEORGE T. MOSHER,
DABNEY C. FITZHUGH,
WILLIAM C. DUNLAP,

FRED. G. COWARD.

* Assigned to Building No. 7.

† Died January 27, 1914.

GOVERNESSES.

MISS SARAH M. CHEW,	MRS. ELIZABETH H. WILT,
MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,	MISS GERTRUDE L. MANN,
MRS. ANNA H. RAINIER,	MISS ALEXANDRINA ROSS,
MISS ADELE C. CASE,	MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK,
MISS LILLIAN T. SMITH,	MISS IRENE MALLAMS,
*MISS SARA H. WHITBY,	MISS LAURA KAY,
MISS MARGARETTA P. BULLOCK,	MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY,
MISS ELIZABETH C. DARE,	MISS M. BELLA LOY,
MISS MARY S. CHANCE,	MISS NETTIE MARKWARD.
MISS JENNIE M. SUPPLEE,	MISS ANNA M. ELLIOTT,
MISS MARGARET R. WYLLIE,	MISS GRAYCE HOYT,
MISS MARY E. RUHL	

VISITING PHYSICIAN**FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.****RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.****RUTHERFORD L. JOHN, M.D.****OPHTHALMOLOGIST.****JOHN R. FORST, M.D.****CHIEF OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT.****JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D.****CHIEF OF DENTAL DEPARTMENT.****SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.****DENTISTS.****A. EDGAR PARK, D.D.S.,
WILLIAM Z. HILL, D.D.S.****CONSULTING SURGEON.****HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D.**

SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.**FRANK D. WITHERBEE.****ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.****HOWARD D. HUMPHREYS.**

* Died November 1, 1913.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1913.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1913.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

With the close of another calendar year, it becomes my pleasant duty to present a review of the work in the several departments of Girard College and to make suggestions and recommendations looking to the future development of the Institution. This report is accompanied by a detailed summary of the activities in various branches of the College work, which separate reports of departments are recommended for printing as part of the Annual Report and Catalog.

In 1912 there was presented to your honorable body a section of the President's Report under the general title Administrative System, with a plan of organization outlined in tabular form. During the past year we have made further progress in the development of a departmental system and the eight documents accompanying this report are in the direction of giving definite duties and responsibilities to Heads of Departments and receiving from these, reports and suggestions for improvement in the conduct of the work committed to them. Such a course seems necessary if we are to have the highest efficiency in promoting the administrative activities of such an institution as Girard College.

The most serious limitation on the head of an educational institution is the great mass of detail work, clerical and administrative, which is involved in the execution of its policies. There are a multitude of interests in a place like Girard College, affecting such matters as the bringing in and sending out of boys, the care of their material necessities as food and clothing,

the attention to their health, particularly in the field of preventive medicine, their lives in the section rooms and on the playgrounds, and not the least important, the numerous schools in which they are educated and trained for life. The demands upon the President of the College are so numerous and diverse as to be both disconcerting and interesting. The preparation for and supervision over religious and moral education; the chapel services, weekday and Sunday; the various forms of entertainment, lectures and otherwise; the visits to the sick and the giving of encouragement and hope to those who are in trouble; these duties themselves present a field to which one might with profit give his whole time. In the working out of that provision of the Girard will, which precluded the admission of clergymen, the President of the College has of necessity become the chaplain and spiritual advisor of the Institution.

My effort during the past year has been to delegate to an increasing degree the routine and fixed duties of the College to Heads of Departments, and to reserve to myself consideration of new and unexpected matters which develop. Particularly have I sought to deal with the more human phases of the College work.

And thus engaged in the active duties of the present, I have sought neither to be forgetful of the past nor unmindful of the future. It would appear that the largest service of the President of Girard College will be in making his work a contribution to the accomplishment of worthy work which was begun in advance of his own period, and as a beginning for greater accomplishment in the future.

We are too prone to be dominated by the past in our thinking, our social customs, our methods of education and our employments. We are in constant need of opening our minds to the new conditions of the present and the influence of the newer conditions of the future. Too often we do not think of the future at all, or if we think of it, it is regarded as a "blank" on which the present that is to be will be written. Progress has come from men visioning the future and living consciously, not for the present alone, but for the distant and the more distant time to come.

The question which we should ask ourselves over and over,

is how the work of Girard College should be administered so as to realize in the largest measure the beneficent purposes of the Founder. He was interested in the accomplishment of the best possible result, and both methods and machinery must change that a more worthy result can be secured. Suggested changes in an institution should not be regarded as a criticism of the past. A new period brings the necessity for new methods; a service which was adequate ten years ago or five years ago is not adequate in the present year; the service which will be rendered by an institution to the boys of the present year would be insufficient for the boys who will be its wards in the years to come.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Resigned.

MISS HARRIET E. MATTHEWS, Teacher of Mathematics and Science	January 31st.
EMLEN F. DINAN, Prefect	February 4th.
CHRISTIAN F. KLEBSATTEL, A.M., Professor of History and Social Science	February 12th.
MISS FANNY WEST, Teacher of Drawing	February 28th.
WINTHROP D. SHELDON, A.M., LL.D., Vice-President	March 3d.
WILLIAM M. RUSSELL, Prefect	July 31st.
LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D., Resident Physician	August 31st.
MISS ERMINNIE L. JOHNSON, Teacher	August 31st.
MISS RACHEL W. WALKER, Teacher	August 31st.
MISS ANNA J. FLETCHER, Governess	September 6th.
CALIXTO GUITERAS, C.E., Professor of Romance Languages	September 30th.
JAMES L. CANNON, B.S. in E., LL.B., Teacher of Commercial Subjects	December 31st.

Died.

GEORGE A. PEDDLE, Instructor in Metal Work	October 17th.
MISS SARA H. WHITBY, Governess	November 1st.

Appointments.

DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B., Teacher of Mathematics and Science	February 1st.
CLYDE I. MARTIN, Teacher of Intermediate Class	February 1st.
MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND, Teacher	February 1st.
D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M., Professor of History and Social Science	February 13th.
WILLIAM C. DUNLAP, Prefect	April 7th.
MISS EDITH REEVES, Teacher	July 1st.
MISS MARIAN J. WESLEY, Teacher	September 1st.

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JOSEPH M. JAMESON, PH.B., Vice-President	September 1st.
EDMONDSON HUSSEY, Director of Drawing and Manual Arts	September 1st.
FRANÇOIS DE LA FONTAINERIE, A.M., Professor of Romance Languages	September 1st.
FRED G. COWARD, Prefect	September 5th.
MRS. MABEL J. MORROW, Teacher	September 8th.
MISS ANNA M. ELLIOTT, Governess	September 16th.
RUTHERFORD L. JOHN, M.D., Resident Physician	October 6th.
BENJAMIN F. ZIMMERMAN, Instructor in Metal Work	October 27th.
MISS GRACE HOYT, Governess	November 17th.
MISS MARY E. RUHL, Governess	November 17th.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

On March 3, 1913, Dr. Winthrop D. Sheldon retired as Vice-President of the College. He had been for quite twenty years in the service of the Institution and was held in the highest regard by all with whom he had come in contact. On the occasion of his retirement, the Board of Directors adopted and presented to Dr. Sheldon an engraved minute as follows:—"His scholarly attainments, his sterling integrity and his kindness of heart made Dr. Sheldon a most valuable officer, who discharged his duties with such fidelity and zeal, that he enjoyed the respect of the pupils, the confidence of his associates and the esteem of the Directors."

The teachers and officers of the College presented to Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon as a token of their esteem, a beautiful solid silver table service and adopted resolutions expressing their regard. The boys of the College similarly showed their respect for the retiring Vice-President in the presentation of a loving cup, suitably engraved, at the chapel service on the last day when he was regularly in attendance.

The appointment of a Vice-President was regarded of such importance that the Board of Directors appointed a special committee to nominate a man. For months, the President of the College worked under the direction of this special committee, collecting information as to suitable candidates, visiting them in their fields of work and seeking to find one who had the peculiar qualities for the position in question. From two or three lines of approach, we were led to the same man, and after a careful inquiry into his experience and qualifica-

tions, he was invited to a meeting of the Board of Directors for conference. After such conference, Mr. J. M. Jameson, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., was unanimously elected as Vice-President.

Mr. Jameson is a graduate of Cornell University, from which Institution he received Phi Beta Kappa honors for scholastic attainment. He had several years experience, first in a Public High School, afterward at Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., and at Pratt Institute. Mr. Jameson has a recognized standing in education from his work as author and editor. Though liberally trained, he has a strong leaning to the practical in education. He has an insight into what should be done and skill in the doing of it. Of great importance for our work, he is interested in boys and has evidenced a capacity in managing them. Mr. Jameson is relatively a young man of robust health and energetic disposition. He has accomplished much in the four months during which he has been in the service of the College and we have high hopes for his future work. His inaugural address was a single sentence, expressing the wish after he had entered on his work in the College, that all who had to do with him would be as pleased that he had cast his lot with us as he himself was. As the weeks and the months have passed, we have all felt an increasing satisfaction that Mr. Jameson came to the service of Girard College as Vice-President.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The new Vice-President first gave his attention to closer supervision over and reorganization of the High School and related work in the Mechanical School, the Intermediate High School and the Band and Battalion. The advantages of an experienced educator, familiar with the system and methods of other institutions coming with an open mind to deal with the problems in the fields of educational endeavors above mentioned, have been very great. Limiting his interest as stated has enabled the Vice-President to give careful attention to details and to strengthen both methods of instruction and discipline.

There has been a decided gain in the shifting back of the fourth grade of the elementary school from sloyd to the drawing and manual arts work in the regular classroom. The transfer of the sixth elementary school grade from the Mechanical School to sloyd has made possible a reorganization of instruction in the Mechanical School.

The Vice-President has been able to accomplish much towards the establishment of harmonious relations between the High School faculty and those household officers who have charge of the boys from the High School. The tasks for study hour have been reduced in number and rendered more definite. The demands of the teachers have been made more possible of accomplishment by the boys, with the result that the number of failures in school work have been reduced. As a result, the problems of discipline have been lessened, for boys have been in better spirit and have had more joy of succeeding in their work.

Two suggestions of the Vice-President are deserving of careful consideration. The first is the establishment of a class for summer study to help the boys of the High School grade who need to make up failures and deficiencies in past work and to aid others who wish to do advanced work so that they may pass from the grade to which they are regularly assigned into the next higher school class. Very many boys fall one term short of graduation in advance of their eighteenth birthday and by a little help they would be able to advance themselves and complete the course in the College. Our summer vacation, with the school hours which are regularly established, offers an unusual opportunity for such a class as is suggested. The teacher should be a strong man, experienced in High School work and it would seem on the whole more promising to have some one trained in mathematics and science, as it is in these subjects that boys experience the greatest difficulties in making the desired advance.

The other suggestion of the Vice-President is in the change of time schedule for high school and intermediate boys. Such a change as recommended would make possible a more complete differentiation between academic and vocational work and a separation into commercial and trade school branches on the

vocational side. This would be a further step in a development begun two years ago when the present schedule was adopted for the High School, making an election necessary between commercial and trade school studies in the last two years of the High School course.

Many obvious advantages would result from the change suggested. There would also be some obstacles in carrying it out, but the obstacles are not insuperable. The changes would affect various branches of work and departments of the College, and in introducing it we should be sure just what we are doing and enter on the new order with a sympathetic spirit.

Numerous changes have been made in the staff of the High School during the past year. Professor Christian F. Klebsattel retired from the Headship of the Department of History. This position was filled by the appointment of Professor D. Montfort Melchior, a graduate of Gettysburg College, who had been for some years registered as a graduate student at the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Melchior served for seven years in Perkiomen Seminary, where he was Vice-Principal and had general management of the discipline of the Institution. At the time of his appointment, he was a teacher and supervisor of courses at Pennington Seminary. He brought into our service a rare combination of scholarship, experience and personal magnetism.

Professor Calixto Guiteras resigned as Professor of Romance Languages with the close of the term in June last. Professor Guiteras had been for twenty-one years a part time teacher of Spanish. With the changes when the new curriculum went into effect, February 1, 1912, the relative amount of French and Spanish was changed and there was a less demand for Spanish than for French teaching. Professor Guiteras had been a faithful, conscientious teacher and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large number of Girard College boys. At his withdrawal from the service of the College he returned to his old home in Matanzas, Cuba.

For the vacancy in the Department of Romance Languages, we secured the service of Professor François de la Fontainerie. Professor Fontainerie, while the son of a French father had

an English mother, and from infancy he has been bi-lingual. He has been educated in various higher institutions of learning in France and Germany and had teaching experience first at Rome and for five years in private schools in America. Professor Fontainerie came to Girard College from the Teachers College of New York City. Not only has he accurate scholarship and facility in the use of Romance Languages but he adds to this pedagogical interest, a knowledge of boys and a capacity to interest and manage them.

With the change in curriculum above mentioned, which now becomes operative for the pupils of the third year, it is possible to begin the study of Spanish. The greater maturity of the boys who come to this study and the fact that they have had two years of French gives promise that this work will be of decidedly higher grade than was heretofore possible in our Spanish.

During the year also Miss Harriet E. Matthews retired as teacher of mathematics and science and she was succeeded by Mr. David A. McIlhatten. Mr. McIlhatten is a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College and has had some years experience in teaching in a private school in western Pennsylvania. He has shown a combination of qualities which seem to assure for him success as a teacher at Girard College.

During the year we have progressed not a little in raising the standard of education of the College. The four year course in the High School makes possible a better educational development than could be realized in a three year course. I believe too that there is an advantage in beginning high school work at an earlier age than is usual in American education. We look forward to the possibility of transferring still another year from the Elementary School to the High School when the new High School building is available for use, and we have suitable conditions for a High School under unit organization.

THE INTERMEDIATE HIGH SCHOOL.

Beginning in February last an experiment was tried with boys who are too old for graduation in the regular high school course or who had evidenced lack of capacity or lost interest

in their High School studies. The so-called Intermediate High School has had in attendance during the year an average of seventy-five to eighty boys. Two-thirds of the day has been given to shop work or practical experience, and one-third of the day to recitations based on or related to text-books. The latter division of time is devoted to English and mathematics. In both of these studies, the aim has been to make the work practical. It has been possible in mathematics to prepare problems and do work with the trade or occupational interest definitely in mind.

We have had as teacher of the Intermediate High School class Mr. Clyde I. Martin, who was selected from the Philadelphia public schools. Mr. Martin, after graduation from a township High School in Chester County had the professional training in the First Pennsylvania Normal School at Millersville, and afterwards for two years in the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy. Before coming to Girard College, this young man had four years' experience in different schools and he has demonstrated skill in instruction and capacity for discipline.

As we develop the work interests of boys there will be a place of increasing importance for the kind of training given in the Intermediate High School class. To not a few boys of limited abilities, a practical education of the sort here suggested is quite all they can take successfully, and this kind of training gives a boy a facility by which he will be able to begin his life work with fair prospect of success from the start. Boys who, in advance of the establishment of the Intermediate High School class were restless and troublesome, have in this class settled down and are making a creditable showing.

SPECIAL CLASS.

The Special Class has continued an important adjunct during the year. We have sought, however, to place fewer boys in this class and to make the services of the teacher of the class a means of better understanding of the boys so that they may be kept in their regular places. Thus this Special Class becomes more and more of a psychological clinic and its teacher a diag-

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nostician. When boys are not succeeding or are not understood in the regular class work, they are referred to the teacher of the Special Class for an examination and suggestions as to changes in method of treatment. Thus we are often able to get a better adaptation of methods to the needs of the boys. The work of this teacher as examiner at the admission of boys is similarly of great service to the Institution as a whole, and under our present plan of organization, we are realizing a large return from the introduction at Girard College of a Special Class for the exceptional boy.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. George A. Peddle, Instructor in Iron Work in the Mechanical School, died on the 17th of October. Mr. Peddle had been for twenty years a teacher in the school and had earned for himself the respect of his superiors, associates and the boys whom he taught. Even after stricken with the illness from which he died, his interest in the College and its work continued unabated.

For the position left vacant by Mr. Peddle's death we have secured the services of Mr. Benjamin F. Zimmerman. Mr. Zimmerman is a practical machinist and has had experience in teaching. He has brought to his work a good point of view and energy and we have every confidence that he will make a creditable record as a teacher.

The Vice-President has given a large amount of time to the work in the Mechanical School and makes some suggestions for improvement which are deserving of careful consideration.

The first suggestion is the need for more drawing. It is not too much to say that drawing is the alphabet of trade instruction. The capacity of an artisan to see from the beginning the article on which he is working is invaluable. One thing that impresses one with great force in visits to European vocational schools is the large place they give to drawing. In my opinion, drawing should be representative, perspective and mechanical and it should be brought into relations with and

become a fundamental to all the trade school interests and activities. More emphasis can be given to drawing with the completion of the new High School building, but ultimately it is to be hoped such additions and modifications may be made to the Mechanical School building as will make it possible to give space for drawing there as well as to transfer the school instruction of the Intermediate High School to the same building.

The Vice-President further recommends improvement in the equipment of the Mechanical School. Many of the machines now in use in that school were purchased over twenty years ago and have seen constant use since their purchase. Not only are the machines antiquated in type but they are much worn. Already we have entered on a policy which it would seem should be followed up until the Mechanical School is equipped with modern appliances for doing its work. Satisfactory machines for mechanical instruction are expensive and to accomplish the changes here suggested will mean a considerable outlay within the next two or three years.

As soon as additional space can be secured the extension of the work in the printing and the employment of a competent instructor in this department is recommended. The Superintendent of the Mechanical School has supervised the work of the boys in the printshop which we have at present and a considerable saving has been possible in the doing of College printing in that shop. The practice which boys have received there has enabled some of them, on their leaving College, to go to employment as printers at very satisfactory wages.

Encouraging improvements have been introduced into the Mechanical School as a result of shifting back the sixth grade class above mentioned and thus giving an opportunity to make general instruction in the Mechanical School more definite. This arrangement has also made it possible to furnish improved opportunities to the trade and intermediate class boys who are giving the larger part of their time to mechanical instruction.

Already we are sending more boys to the industrial employment and as this field of placement is cultivated and boys are better prepared for usefulness in the trades I believe we shall

find further opportunities for life equipment in this direction. In the country at large there is a marked interest in vocational education along such lines as the Continuation School, the Part Time School, and the Trade School. Girard College was well abreast of the movement for manual training which swept over the country immediately after the Centennial Exposition of '76 and our present Mechanical School building was completed and put into use in 1884. It is our hope that in the development of the newer phases of industrial and vocational education, the College similarly may keep pace with progress of the movement. During the autumn, the Vice-President of the College attended the National Conference on Vocational Guidance and the meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, held at Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Superintendent of the Mechanical School served during 1913 as Chairman of the Department of Manual Arts in the Pennsylvania State Educational Association. The President of the College has been invited to be a director and member of the Executive Committee of the National Society above mentioned. Every effort is being made to bring to the perfection of the Mechanical School the best experience, both in this country and abroad.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

During the year Miss Fanny West who had been for thirty-five years a teacher of drawing in Girard College found it necessary to retire. Miss West was a competent teacher and a loyal and co-operative helper. Her instruction and her personal influence will be long remembered by thousands of Girard College boys.

With the retirement of Miss West, it seemed desirable to change somewhat the drawing work, and as her successor the Board of Directors elected Mr. Edmondson Hussey as Supervisor of Drawing and Manual Arts. The purpose of this change was to relate the work in drawing in the Elementary Schools to the instruction in drawing and the other activities in the Mechanical School and to introduce a certain amount of

manual arts and handwork in connection with the drawing in all grades of the College.

The new Director of drawing and manual arts had been for six years Supervisor of Drawing and Manual Training in the public schools at Lansdowne, Pa., and earlier he had experience in the public schools of Washington, D. C.

The results of Mr. Hussey's work during the first four months have been very gratifying. He has a great love for children and has made the art work a means of interesting the boys of the College and giving them happiness as well as formal instruction. On such holidays as Halloween, Thanksgiving and Christmas, several of the older boys have made drawings for the smaller boys and in so doing they have had good experience in drawing and have learned the lesson of giving pleasure to others.

Mr. Hussey's method has been to work with the regular grade teachers and in order to do this with the largest success, he has organized a voluntary class for the teachers, which has been held weekly in the period between one and two o'clock. Although this class in the beginning was for a limited number of teachers of the primary grades, the interest in it was such that it has been attended by a large proportion of the teachers representing all grades of the elementary schools. The spirit in which this work is being done is of the best and present indications are for splendid results.

The result from closer supervision over the work in drawing suggests the desirability of the same course being followed with music. We realized a gain when all the work of an accompanist of the College was put under one person and when we can unify the musical instruction in the classrooms, the chorus work, the congregational singing at the weekday chapel services and the Sunday singing, there would be decided gain. The difference in methods of two leaders does not work satisfactorily for either.

The discontinuance of the afternoon chapel has made awkward and undesirable the former practice of assembling the boys in groups for singing rehearsals in the afternoon. This period comes at the close of the day and I believe that it is not only costly as to time and annoying as to its being carried out,

but that we are not realizing an adequate return from the arrangement. It would seem much more satisfactory if the singing at the weekday chapel services might be in preparation for the Sunday services instead of boys being brought back in groups as is now done.

The suggestion here made presupposes that all the music work of the College shall be under a leader and supervisor who would give his whole time to the services of the Institution.

The President gladly approves a suggestion of the Vice-President's report, that rooms of the Elementary School should have window boxes and more attention be given to germination and growth of seeds. Also that as far as possible the boys in the College be interested in the care of animal pets. It is our hope that developments in these lines may be carried forward actively during the forthcoming spring.

It is a pleasure to report on the results of a school garden experiment which was conducted by forty boys of the fourth grade last year under the direction of their teacher. A small plot of unused ground south of the green-house was prepared and divided into forty gardens. Beans, parsley, lettuce, beets, carrots and tomatoes were planted and tended. General directions and instructions were given, after which the boys were assigned to individual plots and held responsible for planting, weeding, hoeing, etc., and the products. This school garden work gave a fine opportunity for nature study of vegetable and insect life. No little material for practical work in school came from the school garden in such matters as arithmetic, composition, letter writing, etc.

The boys had the further advantage of practical experience in handling and selling garden truck and in learning the value of such materials. Several of the teachers and officers in the College gladly purchased from this garden at the market rates for the products outside and in all a net return of \$15.53 was made from the sale of supplies. This it has been decided shall be used for the purchase of pictures and other decorative material for the class room from which those boys were assigned.

The teacher who carried on the school garden experiment last year is anxious to continue a similar work for the succeeding year and another teacher expresses a desire to under-

take a school garden project. There is, I believe, space lying north of the green house for another set of small gardens and I very much hope that approval may be given for breaking up and utilizing it for the same purpose.

The continuation of the experiment with capable classes, the doing of two terms work in one, etc., has been satisfactory. It is still true that quite fifty per cent. of the boys now in the College cannot graduate if they continue in the class to which they are assigned. Many of these boys have the capacity to make up the deficiency of one term or more and we are giving them an opportunity to do so.

Of late years there has been much discussion over waste years in school life and the charge is made in many quarters that there are two years lost in the life of the American boy in the public schools as he is compared with his fellow in the English or German system. Already we have reduced the usual twelve years for elementary and high school to eleven years, and it may be that we shall find the possibility of still further reducing the time. The problem presented to Girard College of completing an educational process before a boy is eighteen years of age almost forces us to do a thing which by common consent educators in this country feel to be desirable, namely, to get boys through the period of secondary education at an earlier age.

Not only have we continued the experiment with capable classes but during the year one interesting new experiment has been tried in the grouping of boys together who are retarded, who have shown little ability, who have given trouble in discipline and the like. A group of these special boys was constituted into a single class and put in the hands of a competent teacher. The results both from the standpoint of the management of the class and the progress in instruction have been gratifying. The Supervising Principal reports that in four months, not a single boy was sent from this class for punishment and that quite two-thirds of the class will be promoted at the end of the term. The remarkable success is, I think, made possible by the skillful enthusiastic service of the teacher and the loyal co-operation and support of the governess. By the segregation of similar pupils, it

has been possible to suit the methods of instruction to their needs.

Both the Vice-President and the Supervising Principal urge the desirability of our having a special teacher whose assignment will be that of giving help to those pupils who are below grade. Such a teacher would do much to remedy the deficiencies from which Girard College boys have suffered before they are admitted into the Institution.

The two officers above mentioned also recommend the desirability of our having an assembly hall or lecture room for the Elementary School where groups of pupils can be brought together for special instruction, illustrated talks, etc., in connection with geography, history, nature study and other branches.

Progress has been made during the past year in a further development of the course of study for the Elementary Schools. The results in 1912 were quite satisfactory for arithmetic; during the late autumn attention has been given chiefly to spelling and it is the purpose of the Supervisor to take in turn the subjects of the curriculum until there has been worked out a complete course of study.

During the year a list of graded memory selections has been compiled of literature suited to each grade. It is our purpose to have these printed and have them committed to memory, beginning with the lowest grade. As pupils advance from grade to grade, they will be required not only to commit the new selections for the grade to which they go but to keep and carry forward the selections committed in the lower grade or grades. When this matter has been worked out in detail, a boy who leaves the College ought to have as his own some forty to fifty choice selections of literature. During the period of his life in the College a boy's memory is retentive and selections committed and retained for a few years at this time will be a life possession and there are few services which the College could render that would be more lasting or beneficial than the one here suggested.

The work of the relieving teachers has been of great aid to the College; they have continued to discharge not only the duty of relieving teachers but that of Assistant Supervisors, one in the primary grades and the other in the grammar grades.

I can report with great confidence on the progress and fine spirit in the Elementary Schools of the College. The methods of instruction have improved steadily. The problems of discipline are less trying and the spirit of co-operation between the supervisors and teachers, the teachers of different grades themselves and between the teachers and the boys all betoken a result which will enable the Elementary School to send to the High School a higher grade boy.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The Battalion of Cadets, including the Band has maintained the high standard set in the preceding year. The new drill regulations are better understood and the method of appointment and promotion of officers on the merit basis is working well. The number of competent officers is sufficient for the needs of the organization and the spirit in the Battalion is good.

Near the close of the year an appropriation was made for the outfitting of the Battalion in fatigue uniforms in accordance with the recommendations of the Commandant, made last year. These uniforms are to be of the same pattern as those earlier secured for the Band, in the olive-drab forestry cloth. They will be useful, adding interest and saving the dress uniforms from the hard usage of frequent wear.

The Commandant recommends the establishment of a military efficiency prize, to consist of one complete officer's uniform in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be awarded to that cadet of the graduating class, who, in the opinion of the President of the College and the Commandant of Cadets, shall have shown the greatest military efficiency, and who shall previously have successfully passed the examination required for a second lieutenant in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and who shall have further expressed his desire to receive a commission in the National Guard.

The Band has improved steadily during the year and is now a high grade junior organization. A change has been made in the instruments used from what is termed "high pitch" to "low pitch" and a goodly number of new instruments have been

purchased. At the Founder's Day exercise in 1913, the Band turned out with a membership of 112, and its marching and playing were highly creditable. The new instruments will make it possible to furnish each boy in the Band with a high grade instrument.

FIELD VISITS.

During the year the usual historical excursions have been made to Valley Forge for one day by the students of the second year High School class, to Harrisburg and Gettysburg for two days by the classes of the third year and to Washington for three days by the classes of the fourth year. Lectures were given on these trips in advance of their having been taken and competent guides secured for an explanation of the things seen. On their return, the boys have written essays, descriptive of their trips and things observed. Not the least important is the fact that on these longer trips there has been an opportunity to meet distinguished men and to learn something of the ways of the world. The President of the United States and others prominent in public life in Washington, distinguished members of the State government and others have gladly given receptions to our boys. The conduct of the boys has been uniformly good and we feel that the policy of field visits is one of unquestioned value in the work of the College.

Not only are these longer trips taken, but numerous visits are made to places near at hand. The city government is studied from visits to City Hall and actual observations of the branches of the government as it is carried on. We have also made visits to League Island Navy Yard and to other places of historic interest in and around Philadelphia. The professor of physics and chemistry has similarly taken the boys for an industrial observation of the processes and operations of factories and large plants such as the Pottstown Iron Works, The Pencoyd Iron Works, The Atlantic Refining Co., the Welsbach Light Company's Works, etc. This work is all closely tied up with the work of the College, both in the preparation that is made for it and the tests that are based upon it after the trips.

For the forthcoming year we would suggest one new field visit for a limited number of older boys, viz, to the holdings of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties. The manufacturing and engineering operations in the coal mining districts would be of intense interest to our boys. A visit to the mines would be instructive and such important work as forest protection and conservation of water supply as is being done by The Girard Water Company would be well worth calling to the attention of these boys. And it would seem, too, quite proper that a visit should be made to the coal holdings of the Girard Estate, which have been so largely the basis for the financial support of the College.

ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS.

Speakers

New Year's Day	HON. J. WASHINGTON LOGUE.
Commencement, January 24th	HON. HENRY HOUCK, Secretary of Internal Affairs.
Lincoln's Birthday	HON. EDWARD C. STOKES, Ex-Governor of the State of New Jersey.
Founder's Day	EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, PH.D., LL.D., President, The Pennsylvania State College.
Founder's Day (Morning assembly of pupils)	MR. WILLIAM O. ATWOOD, Class of '79.
Memorial Day	FRANKLIN SPENCER EDMONDS, ESQ.
Commencement, June 27th	HON. EDWIN S. STUART, Vice-President, Board of Directors of City Trusts.
Opening of School, September 8th	MR. FERDINAND H. GRASER.
Thanksgiving Day	MR. HARRY E. PAISLEY.

List of entertainments for the year follows:—

Friday, January 3d:

Picture Plays—Mr. William D. Lewis.

Friday, January 17th:

Lecture—"THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM."
Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell.

Friday, February 7th:

Lecture—"A VISIT TO PIGMY LAND."
Dr. William Edgar Geil.

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Friday, February 28th:

Lecture—"QUALITIES THAT WIN."

Mr. J. H. Francis.

Friday, March 14th:

Concert—Mr. Thaddeus Rich, Violinist.

Miss Helen Dixon, Vocalist.

Friday, April 25th:

Illustrated Lecture—"NEW VIEWS OF OLD PLACES."

Professor Calvin O. Althouse.

Friday, October 17th:

Illustrated Lecture—"WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS."

Colonel G. O. Shields.

Friday, October 31st:

Hallowe'en Entertainment.

Messrs. Douglass and Mearns, Musical Specialties.

Friday, November 14th:

Concert—University of Pennsylvania Combined Musical Clubs.

Friday, November 28th:

Motion Pictures—Carnegie Alaska-Siberian Expedition.

Captain F. E. Kleinschmidt.

Friday, December 12th:

"HERO TALES OF THE FAR NORTH."

Mr. Jacob A. Riis.

Wednesday, December 24th:

Recital—Dickens' "A CHRISTMAS CAROL."

Mr. Charles F. Underhill.

HOUSEHOLD.

The report of the Supervising Prefect indicates many changes and no little readjustment in the Household Department. Through the change of personnel and reassignment of those earlier on the staff, we have been seeking to strengthen the work of that department. As new appointees are necessary, we have sought to find those who have had training for, or approved experience in the care of children. Several recent appointees in the Household Department have been teachers. The training for a teacher and an inclination for the more personal duties of a household officer gives promise for great usefulness in this line of work. The appointment of former teachers also goes far toward the very desirable end of secur-

ing sympathy and co-operation between the household and the school. The Vice-President, coming new to the work and making observations on conditions in the College calls our attention to the need for close sympathy between teachers and household officers. The *good of the boy* surely is a rallying point on which these two branches of the service can meet on a ground of common interest. Again is the need urged for more visiting of the schools by the household officers and of the section rooms by the teachers. A limited amount of visitation of this sort has been attended with good results and much more of it could be done with advantage. The duties of the two branches of the service are so scheduled that there is every opportunity for each branch to visit the other.

We must chronicle the death of Miss Sara H. Whitby on November 1st of the year now closing. Miss Whitby had been for twenty-three and one-half years a governess, and she had discharged the duties of her position with fidelity. She gave herself in her work, and her sudden death was no doubt due to sudden collapse of her strength.

The suggestion of the Supervising Prefect that the outdoor pool be abandoned brings forward the general question of filling this pool and the depression in which it is placed, so that if a pool is to be retained, it can be more nearly on the level of the playground, and if the pool is abandoned, the surface of the plot which it now occupies will be brought to grade for use in connection with the various activities of the College. The decision to have a swimming pool in the new High School building has made less necessary the pool out of doors and it is possible that this pool could be abandoned. This is a question, however, which can well wait final decision until the new High School building is completed and the pool there put into use.

The suggestion of the Supervising Prefect that a tennis court be established for monitors and third degree boys east of the No. 1 Building raises an important question, not only with regard to that particular plot of ground, but bearing on the matter of playground activities in general. Further consideration will be given to this in a later section dealing with Playgrounds.

The summer arrangement continued in 1913 quite satisfactorily. Fewer boys than usual remained in the College, but they had about as good a time as would seem possible under the conditions of their life here. There were various trips away and all diversion which it was possible to introduce into the College. Two innovations were entered upon in 1913, the sprinkling of the playgrounds and the use of cotton khaki trousers. Both these changes added to the comfort of the boys who were left back and it is our plan to continue the same policy for the future.

Attention is respectfully directed to a suggestion of the Vice-President, that the evening study hour should be from five to six o'clock, and that the period after supper be given to recreation such as games, entertainments and the like. There is much in favor of this change, particularly during the winter months when the boys are not able to be on the playgrounds between five and six o'clock. No doubt after an hour in the open air they would be much better prepared for a study hour than would they be immediately following supper. During the spring and autumn it is not so clear that a gain would result from this arrangement. In addition, a considerable number of boys are enrolled in our military organizations, either the Band or Battalion, and the times at present set aside for these activities is from four to five forty-five o'clock.

DISCIPLINE.

Those of us who have had to do with the care of boys will readily subscribe to the statement of Plato, that "of all animals, the boy is the most unmanageable." The reason given by Plato is also obvious, namely that the boy "has the fountain of reason in him not yet regulated." The aim of our discipline at Girard College has been to get and maintain good conduct by firmness and kindness. Any policy which is halting or uncertain would fail in getting results, nor is there room for any sickly sentimentality in dealing with boys.

In carrying out the discipline of the College, we have sought continuously to introduce fewer "don'ts" and more "do's."

If a boy is kept interested and busy, he is not likely to get into mischief, so our rule is plenty of wholesome activity in the school, and work which the boy can accomplish and which he can see will contribute to his own progress and welfare. Then plenty of activity on the playground and in the various duties and employments about the Institution. Such a course gives a kindliness and wholesomeness of spirit, which largely reduces the problems of discipline. Another conscious policy on the part of myself and my associates, is to see the matters in which the boys are affected as far as possible from the boys' point of view. In the words of President Eliot I believe that there are two sorts of people who are likely to be successful in the dealing with children; these are young people and those who never grow old.

We have sought to an increasing extent during the past year to reward good conduct with privileges and holidays out and the enjoyment of favors in the College. All these serve to buy good conduct. The use of the intermediate sentence, the putting of a boy on his good behavior, giving him opportunity to redeem himself, etc., also will work effectively in straightening out certain boys. There is no fixed rule, however, in the administration of discipline in such an institution as Girard College.

PRIZES.

Prizes were awarded on February 12th in connection with the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday; and at the re-opening of School on September 9th. Two hundred and fifty-three (253) prizes were distributed in February and two hundred and twenty-nine (229) in September, for excellence and improvement in scholarship and deportment during the preceding terms.

Special prizes were presented by various individuals and groups of the alumni:—

A *gold watch* presented to the pupil of the High School having the highest term averages in scholarship:—

February Award—By the Alumni—to Ralph S. Graham.

September Award—By Mr. Robert J. Johnson, President of the Alumni, to Carl S. Collier.

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A *gold medal* presented by a group of Alumni to that pupil of the High School whose personal influence had been most helpful in the College during the term:—

February Award—To Wm. H. Beardsley.

September Award—To George D. McCaffrey.

A *bronze medal* presented by l'Alliance Française to the pupil of the High School showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French Language and Literature:—

February Award—To Ralph S. Graham.

September Award—To John G. Chafey.

The *money prizes* for the best descriptive essay on the annual trip to Washington submitted by the pupils of the Senior Classes, given by Mr. John Humphreys, were awarded in February:—

1. Samuel Rigling	\$10.00
2. Winfield S. Adams	5.00
3. Robert J. Little	2.50

A prize of a *gold watch fob* presented by Mr. Arthur Nichols, class of December '92, to that pupil representing Girard College in any athletic contest during the year, who attains the highest rank in scholarship, was awarded in September to Carl S. Collier.

Special prizes were also presented by the College to cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department:—

Prizes to the captains of the company excelling in competitive drill; and to the captains of the company ranking second:—

February Awards:

1. Andrew M. Boyes, Company A.—Saber.
2. Cyrus L. Kenyon, Company E.—Silver Medal.

September Awards:

1. Andrew M. C. Boyes, Company A.—Gold Medal.
2. Albert H. Stradling, Company D.—Silver Medal.

A *photograph* of the winning company was presented to each member of the company.

A *silver medal* was awarded to the cadet ranking highest in individual drill and a *bronze medal* to the cadet ranking second:—

February Awards:

1. Charles Sedenger, Corporal, Company B.
2. John D. Rung, Corporal, Company B.

September Awards:

- Milton W. Rowen, Corporal, Company A.
Thomas Potts, Sergeant, Company A.

The Girard College Band Association awarded a prize of a *cornet* for proficiency in the College Band to William C. Walter.

PLAYGROUNDS.

The past ten years have witnessed a remarkable growth of interest in playgrounds and playground activities. Public playgrounds have become common in most of our cities and educators are generally agreeing that a playground is a necessary and natural adjunct to a school. Books, reports and magazine articles have followed each other in rapid succession so that there is now a considerable literature on playgrounds and playground work.

The earlier view was that play was a wasting of time which should go to more profitable employment. The conception of physical education common until recently was that it should be compulsory and be followed as routine. Calisthenics in schoolrooms and gymnasium exercises were the following out of a fixed order which neither the teacher nor those taught would have associated in any real sense with play.

The tendency during these ten years has been for supervision over and instruction in play activities. Observation showed that it was not enough to turn boys out on a playground and tell them to go ahead and play. In the first place they do not know how to play and what follows in most cases is that a few of the more aggressive will organize some form of game and go on in its enjoyment, while a vast majority stand aside as spectators.

Although the playgrounds of Girard College are not as large as we should wish them, they are quite ample when compared with school playgrounds generally. The English standard as to the size of school playgrounds is thirty square feet

per boy. It is reported that the school playgrounds of Boston average nineteen square feet per child. While our situation is quite different from the fact that our playgrounds are to be more than school playgrounds, the figures for our space are gratifying. A comparison of the size of playgrounds with the number of boys for each gives the following results:—The ground at the northeast corner has per boy thirty-five square yards of play space, the playground at the west end of the ground has an allowance of forty-seven square yards per boy, the Number Nine playground has thirty-five square yards and the Number Seven playground twenty-one square yards. But an observation of our boys on the playground will convince anyone that there is a congestion, and the grave danger that if left to themselves, only a relatively small number of boys will enter actively and helpfully into play.

Certain conclusions seem warranted from the recent studies on playground work, which conclusions, I believe, are suggestive for us:—First, that there should be a more definite recognition of the educational value of play and the furnishing of instruction in play with supervision over the organized play activities. Various forms of games are adapted to large numbers of boys occupying limited space; such, for instance, as out-of-door basket ball, volley ball, playground ball, tether ball, etc. These take but a small part of space necessary for the games of football and baseball and when organized and understood they furnish a strong appeal to the play motive.

For a considerable part of the year our classes in calisthenics are taken to the playground, the lawn, or the yard for some form of game, and this change is suggestive of possibilities in the direction indicated. The shortening of the school day has given more free time in the life of the Girard College boy with the possibility of realizing gains from play activity. This is in accordance with the general tendency in American life for a shortening and intensifying of the working period with an increase of leisure. But with the boys at Girard College as in the world at large, an increase in leisure without some guiding or directing of the activities carried on in it may be dangerous.

An active play life helps to solve the problems in discipline.

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A growing boy is naturally a bundle of energy and the attempt to suppress him is not altogether unlike sitting on the safety valve of a steam engine. Play furnishes an outlet for his activity and when guided can become a real force in education.

The truth of the above is well recognized by the most successful private schools and in many of these schools participation in play is made compulsory. The boy is asked to choose from among a list of sports some one to which he will devote himself and he is required to be in attendance on or excused for absence from this as is true with ordinary recitations. Thus a boy learns to play and has the health and strength which come from leading an active life in the open air.

For Girard College it would appear that we ought to proceed along the following lines:—First, a survey of our general situation with regard to playgrounds and playground activities; second, we should have more organized games of a sort adapted for use where large numbers must occupy a relatively small space; third, I feel we would be great gainers in having more supervision and stimulation of the play life of the College.

Dr. Henry S. Curtis, who has devoted a good deal of time to this subject, and who made a special study of it at Clark University and later prepared a Bulletin for the Federal Bureau of Education, has consented to come to the College in January for an observation of the boys on the playgrounds and a conference with the executive staff, the prefects and governesses, and those of the teachers whose duties will permit them to attend, at which time he will make specific suggestions and answer such questions as may be asked. From a preliminary survey it would appear that we need additional apparatus, particularly for the small boys.

MOTION PICTURES.

The moving picture has come to have a recognized place for both amusement and instruction. So conservative a body as Ministry of Instruction of the Prussian Government has now

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lent its approval to the use of moving pictures for all the higher schools in that Kingdom. Our own government is making use of the moving pictures as a means of entertainment and instruction for workmen and their families at various camps and engineering projects which are being carried on in remote and inaccessible sections of the country. Leading educators in several American cities have given their approval to the moving pictures as a means of instruction. And last but not least, churches in various parts of the country have adopted moving pictures as a means of enlisting interest and giving religious instruction.

The motion picture was invented quite twenty years ago and won its way to popular favor. Like many other good things, however, it has suffered from bad use and the so-called "movies" became a term of reproach. The abuse led to the establishment of a National Committee of Censorship for passing on all films to be exhibited by licensed houses, and more recently, Thomas A. Edison, who was chiefly responsible for the original inventions on which the moving picture was based, has given himself to the perfecting of the moving picture in a small and less dangerous appliance known as the Home Kinetoscope, which is inexpensive and can be utilized in small rooms for both entertainment and instruction.

The Department of Chemistry and Physics at Girard College introduced a moving picture machine two years ago as an experiment, and we have been working with it to try out the possibilities in various ways. The results proved so satisfactory that during the past year we have introduced a complete moving picture outfit, fireproof booth, and high grade machine as a permanent installation in the College Chapel. This has been used for a few weeks experimentally and with good results.

In addition we have secured and made a larger use of an Edison Home Kinetoscope. Some of the older boys who are specializing in electricity have been trained to operate this machine and they have used it late afternoons and evenings in the various section rooms of the College.

At the present time it is possible to secure reels of pictures of interesting travel scenes which give vivid and realistic

impressions that could be secured in no other way. Industrial processes, such for instance as the operations that go on in a big manufacturing establishment, can be very effectively presented in moving pictures. For example, all steps in the manufacture of paper, from the hauling of the logs into the mill until the paper is turned out in huge rolls, are given so perfectly as to make the matter well understood and even to show some steps in the process which the ordinary visitor would fail to note in a visit to a paper mill.

The motion picture also shows itself to be of scientific value and such matters as the growth of plants, the unfolding of flowers, etc., can be most accurately and graphically presented. Time limits can be readjusted so that in the space of five or eight minutes can be shown a complete process, which, in the course of nature would take two or three days or even a longer time.

The motion picture also has been utilized for preserving in permanent form the appearance of some of the world's dramatic artists. Thus it is possible for people who otherwise could never have a sight of a great actor or actress, through this means to get an idea of his or her impersonations.

And it is possible also through the moving picture to present great moral lessons and religious truth. Professor Milton Fairchild of Baltimore has given much attention to the possibility of what he calls "visual instruction" on the results of righteousness and wickedness and he has completed a series of pictures for young people on such themes as "Being a Gentleman" and "What I Am Going to do When I Grow Up," etc., which are of great interest. The advantage of this kind of teaching is that morals are made concrete. The principle which it is wished to enforce is embodied in a personality and presented with increasing power. Similarly, the warning which it is desired to give can be made with added force.

As stated above, many churches are resorting to the moving picture to teach Bible stories, Bible history, and to give impressions of earlier religious periods. The Passion Play at Oberammergau is a good illustration of the possibilities in this direction, and as last presented, this great play has been preserved and given wide distribution through the motion pictures.

The advantage of the motion picture for purposes of entertainment and education is in the appeal that it makes to the eye. A child will learn through the eye much more rapidly than through the ear and the embodiment in personality is the most effective of all methods of eye appeal. On the basis of our limited experience and on experience elsewhere, it would appear that there are great possibilities for the motion picture.

LIBRARY.

The following statistics concerning the work of the Library for the year do not indicate as favorable a showing as we might expect. Several causes are probably explanatory of this fact. The Main Building was undergoing repairs, cleaning, painting, etc., during the summer, and there was not the same freedom for the use of the Building as under normal conditions. Secondly, a satisfactory substitute was not found to take charge of the Library for the month of the regular Librarian's vacation, so the Library had to be closed. In addition to these facts, special emphasis has been placed on the development and building up of the section room libraries, which policy has resulted in boys finding the inducement for reading in their immediate living rooms, which on the whole is a more satisfactory arrangement provided the books are well selected. The Supervising Prefect reports that a total of 21,414 volumes were read from the section room libraries during the year.

The books as circulated from the main library are classified as follows:—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts, Fine	220	147	....	73
Arts, Useful	197	231	34	....
Biography	298	311	13	....
Education	748	632	....	116
Fiction	5639	4196	....	1443
General Works	73	69	....	4
History	308	302	....	6
Literature	815	807	....	8
Periodicals	2763	2575	....	188
Philology	17	32	15	....
Philosophy	122	96	26
Religion	82	55	27
<i>Carried forward</i>	11,282	9453	62	1891

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<i>Brought forward</i>	11,282	9453	62	1891
Science	419	259	160
Travel	354	219	135
Total	<u>12,055</u>	<u>9931</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>2186</u>
Net decrease				2124

Both the total circulation for 1913 and the number of books read by the boys have fallen off. The decrease for the latter item accounts for the existence of the former. Similarly, the attendance in the Library was lower in 1913 than in the two preceding years, due to a combination of causes.

During the year there were added to the Library 809 bound volumes, and 169 pamphlets. The total number of volumes in the Library is 19,355.

In connection with her report for the year, the Librarian calls attention to the need for an assistant in the Library. In order to keep the Library open for longer periods, and to provide that it shall not be closed during the summer, to prepare lists and make the proper inducements for the use of the Library, this seems necessary. On receipt of the Librarian's recommendation, letters were addressed to the Librarian of the Free Library, Philadelphia, and to the heads of several Library Schools. This letter contained a statement of the size of our Library, the number of books added yearly, circulation, etc., and without exception the persons to whom the problem was put stated that a staff for our Library should consist of at least one librarian and an assistant.

One interesting development of the year has been the practice of one or more teachers of taking classes of the older boys to the Library from time to time for explanations by the Librarian as to the books in the Library, their arrangement, the use of library catalogs, reference books, etc. Such instruction is sure to be of service not only while the boys are in Girard College, but after they leave.

THE SAVING FUND.

Interest in the Saving Fund has grown steadily as will be shown by the statement of deposits and withdrawals.

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	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Balance on Deposit at end of year.
1896	\$234.07	\$5.00	\$229.07
1897	446.79	22.52	653.34
1898	437.04	113.91	976.47
1899	340.12	70.35	1,246.24
1900	452.36	153.20	1,545.40
1901	503.79	164.42	1,884.77
1902	518.81	367.73	2,035.85
1903	606.70	468.67	2,173.88
1904	743.21	482.02	2,435.07
1905	758.20	419.51	2,773.76
1906	764.80	842.31	2,696.25
1907	939.74	246.00	3,389.99
1908	851.72	510.95	3,730.76
1909	970.88	651.36	4,050.28
1910	828.70	945.88	3,933.10
1911	1,334.14	800.55	4,466.69
1912	1,360.27	949.32	4,877.64
1913	1,693.00	559.10	6,011.54
<hr/>			
Total	\$13,784.54	\$7,772.80	

DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, DURING 1913.

January	\$615.70
February	61.00
March	258.75
April	63.50
June	47.25
August	83.20
September	401.00
October	103.60
December	59.00
<hr/>	
	\$1,693.00

Accounts opened in 1910	77
" " " 1911	115
" " " 1912	124
" " " 1913	132

Total number of accounts, December 31st, 1912	502
" " " " " 31st, 1913	587

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Two changes have occurred in the Infirmary staff during the year. Dr. Louis J. Kauffmann resigned as Resident Physician on September 1st in order to enter upon private practice. Dr. Kauffmann gave efficient and loyal service and we accepted his resignation with regret.

For the position left vacant by Dr. Kauffmann's resignation, we were able to secure the services of Dr. Rutherford L. John, who had had approved experience as Resident Physician in a hospital and who had enjoyed the full course of preliminary training in medical school, college and secondary school. Dr. John has special interest in diseases of children and has entered on the service in Girard College with enthusiasm and intelligent devotion. His personal influence with the boys is helpful and we count ourselves fortunate to secure his services. The frequent changes in the post of Resident Physician are to be regretted, but from the lack of future in the position there seems to be no way to keep a really desirable man.

Miss Ida E. Tinsley retired as chief nurse on June 1st and was succeeded by Miss Olga M. Schoettle. Miss Tinsley's retirement was due to her inability to do night work continuously. Miss Schoettle is a registered nurse who has had considerable experience in private nursing and in the service of an institution at Natchez, Mississippi.

We have had more than the usual epidemics of contagious diseases. The list for the year includes scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, mumps and chicken pox. The presence of two contagions at the same time presents some problems and it is not possible to escape concern in such a situation.

Much attention has been given during the year to the question of better isolation, also to the matter of a sterilizing and disinfecting plant for bedding, clothes, books, etc., of boys who have had or who have been in association with contagious diseases, but up to this time no satisfactory solution has been found for these troublesome problems.

A pleasing incident in the medical history of Girard College is found in the fact that for the past three years not a single case of typhoid has developed within the Institution. The careful attention of the Visiting Physician, and the Steward's

and Matron's Departments to the sanitary conditions of the Institution and frequent bacteriological examination of water and milk used in the Institution, are no doubt explaining facts. Our present method of taking the full supply of milk from a given dairy and exercising control over the conditions in that dairy, the careful standardizing of the requirements of our milk supply in specifications and frequent examinations to make sure that these standards are maintained, all have given a high grade of milk and a means of detecting any falling off in the quality. Probably no single policy of the Institution during the past year has done more to guarantee the health of the College for the future than this change affecting our milk contract.

Three deaths of College boys have occurred during the past year. Harold Williams died suddenly on the street at West Hazleton when absent on his summer vacation. The report of the coroner's physician was that he died from heart failure. The two other boys who were lost both died from conditions brought about by accidents. The first, John Vernon by name, had what seemed to be a slight injury to his leg, which developed rapidly into osteomyelitis and although an operation was performed promptly, the infection had already resulted in blood poisoning and the boy was beyond help.

Henry Beswarick was admitted into the College in September and at the Hallowe'en season, when eating peanuts, had half of a peanut lodged in his throat. He coughed violently and at last relieved himself from the foreign body, but in doing so, evidently ruptured the walls of his lungs. He grew rapidly worse and died from the results of the accident.

The service of the Ophthalmologist has been of the usual high order. At the close of the year five hundred and fifty-five boys are wearing glasses, two hundred and sixty-five of these continuously and two hundred and ninety for close work only. This, it will be seen, is more than one boy in three, and while the proportion of those wearing glasses is large, it is accounted for through the fact that of the two hundred and ninety boys who wear glasses for close work only, many of them might get on without glasses and probably would do so here except for the close supervision on the part of the medical staff and

the co-operation of teachers and household officers. The use of glasses by these boys saves eye strain and serves to relieve defects which would be exaggerated except for the use of glasses.

The growth in eye defects, particularly in short-sightedness, brought forward the suggestion at the Buffalo Congress on School Hygiene that there should be a change of method in school instruction, that children should be required to do more thinking and make less use of books in their education.

The Ophthalmologist expresses his approval of recent changes in the lighting conditions and in general of the efficiency of the light in the College at the present time.

The school department finds a considerable interference with its work, due to the examination of boys for whom glasses are to be prescribed, but up to this time there has been shown no satisfactory method of making these examinations except by the use of atropia, which means that the boy's eyes are out of commission for a period of about two weeks.

The result of the ear, nose and throat work for the year indicates that approximately twenty-five per cent. of the boys admitted in the College have a pathological condition requiring the removal of adenoids or tonsils or both. This is a lower percentage than formerly and probably the falling off is due to increased attention being paid to this important matter by physicians and school authorities outside. In addition to the twenty-five per cent. of new boys on whom operations were necessary, a considerable number of these are placed on a special list for observation and a considerable number from this list will probably require treatment later. It is found that affections of the throat are less frequent and less acute after enlarged and diseased tonsils or adenoids are removed.

The Medical Department very properly draws attention to the conditions in the College which are likely to induce throat difficulties. The problem of wet feet and wet clothing in times of storm are serious and they have been and are receiving attention. For quite two years every boy in the College has been supplied with a pair of rubbers and in every winter of which I have known the College administration, every boy has been supplied with an overcoat. Boys here are not different from

boys elsewhere and they often are careless and neglectful in the wearing of these very necessary means of protection. The Supervising Prefect has been repeatedly instructed to direct the prefects and governesses not only to allow, but to require boys to wear their overcoats and rubbers in times of cold and inclement weather.

As soon as a boy is sick, he is sent to the Infirmary and when it is taken into account that only a small number of boys are in the Infirmary and receive treatment there, we shall agree that the health of the College is maintained relatively high. The amount of sickness with Girard College boys is much below the proportion of sickness in most private families and it will compare favorably with similar conditions in most other institutions.

All forces which are working in the College are directing their efforts to the end of preventing illness and keeping boys out of the Infirmary. The exception to this statement is only in the direction of corrective and preventive operations and treatment which are resorted to in order to establish life on a good physical basis.

We are confronted constantly by the facts that most boys who come to Girard College come with bad inheritance. The Visiting Physician very properly points to the history of tuberculosis in all four boys who have died in the Infirmary during his term of service. In addition to a bad medical history, boys who come often come neglected and in a weakened physical condition and the opportunity is great for corrective work and the establishment of the physical life on a good basis.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

As we review the work of the year in the Dental Department, we have increasing satisfaction in the establishment of that department and in the service which it is rendering. A comparison of the statistics for the year now closing with the preceding year will indicate the care with which methods of treatment are adapted to the peculiar needs of the boys.

With the close of another year we have additional satisfac-

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tion also in the corrective dentistry being done at Girard College. This is work requiring time and much patience and we are still far from realizing the ultimate gain which will result from a practice of this branch of dentistry.

The most significant suggestion in the report of the Dentist-in-Chief is that looking to the care of the teeth of the boys before they come to us. The report of the Superintendent of Admission indicates that it is approximately twenty months after a boy has been registered before he comes under the care of the Institution and during these twenty months he is our prospective boy. If, from neglect, he suffers permanent disability, we are in effect the losers and we ought not to be satisfied until we have made every effort to influence the mothers or guardians so that the teeth of applicants for Girard College will receive proper attention. There is the feeling in some cases, on the part of the mothers, that the boy having been registered for the College, it will not be necessary to have his teeth taken care of as they will be attended to after he is admitted. Expressions indicative of this spirit have reached us, but I should feel that the number of mothers of this sort are in the minority. That boys come to us in bad shape is due principally to the indifference, ignorance or lack of financial ability of their mothers. The mothers of boys to be admitted in the Girard College are not different from other mothers, and speaking generally there is the feeling that it is not necessary to have the first teeth cared for, that these will be lost in a short time anyhow, and that money spent on them is wasted. A campaign of education is necessary for the general public in order to have the first teeth given dental care.

As pointed out by the Dentist-in-Chief, there are free dental clinics in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and others of the large cities of the Commonwealth and if the mothers appreciated the need for dental care and set themselves seriously to the task of having it given, such treatment would seem entirely possible.

The problem with which we are confronted is to impress upon mothers with sufficient definiteness the need for early care of the teeth of children. As stated by the Dentist, a general letter to this effect has failed to get results and I cordially approve the present suggestion that a little circular,

preferably illustrated, and presented in unmistakably direct form, be prepared for distribution. This could be so worded as to make the problem of the care of children's teeth better understood than would be possible from a letter.

Not only would the type of circular above suggested be useful in educating the mothers of boys who are to be admitted into the College, but it could be given a wide distribution to the boys who are now in the College, to those going out and to others in whom we are interested and to whom we have an obligation. The Dentist-in-Chief has been asked to speak before all the students of the College at the Chapel exercises in the matter of the care of teeth and I am sure that his address has had good results, but a much larger audience and a much more permanent result would be secured from the preparation and distribution of the kind of circular above suggested.

The use of this circular would go far toward making Girard College what all of us desire it should be, a model Institution to which other institutions and the public in general will look for suggestion and leadership.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL.

Various matters in connection with the work of the College are closely related to the problems of health: One of them is a suggested Open-Air School which received a large amount of attention at the Fourth International Congress of School Hygiene held in August at Buffalo. Representatives of education and departments of health as well as physicians endorsed the idea of the Open-Air School, and the conclusions seemed to be quite generally agreed to that the schoolroom of the future would be an open-air room and the closed schoolroom the exception. Particularly was this brought forward from the fact that the introduction of intricate and expensive systems of ventilation are believed to have generally failed. The theories of these systems seem to have broken down when they come actually to be worked out in practice.

A schoolroom especially constructed for out-of-door work would seem desirable, although such a room is not an absolute

necessity in order to have the experiment of a fresh air school tried. In many cases it has been done by throwing the windows of ordinary schoolrooms wide open, cutting off all artificial heat and having both children and teacher clothed so as to protect them against inclement and severe weather. Where the experiment has been tried in corresponding grades, one group of children being kept in the closed rooms and the other in the open-air rooms, it has been found that those in the open-air rooms have gained twice as much in weight, have kept free from colds and have been in more regular attendance than have the others. We have conditions at Girard College which are peculiarly favorable for trying out to a finality the idea of the open-air school and I trust that during the year on which we are now entering, a series of experiments with this type of school may be put to the test in at least two rooms of the Number Seven Building and one room of the Number Ten Building.

CHANGES IN DIET.

During the year we have been making gradual changes in the diet of the boys in the College. By degrees we have extended the use of milk and withdrawn tea and coffee. First, all tea and coffee were taken away from the boys in the Number Seven Building and milk supplied. Next, we supplied milk instead of tea for the evening meal to the boys in the Number Nine Building and to such of the older boys as particularly desired or seemed to need milk. With the close of the present year, it has been arranged that tea shall be withdrawn entirely from use in the diet of the boys of the College and that all boys in the governess' sections shall have milk instead of coffee for their breakfasts.

In addition to this, other changes are gradually being introduced into the diet, such as the supplying of more fruit and more nitrogenous foods. While the diet for the boys has always been plentiful, it has suffered from what would seem to be an overbalancing of starches in the form of potatoes and white bread and also it has failed to give the largest usefulness because of its limited range.

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The completion of the bakery alterations presents possibilities of furnishing a larger variety in bread and cakes than hertofore and the changes in the kitchen of the Number Eight Building in 1912 have given opportunity to introduce new articles into the diet. The purchase, preparation and serving of food for such large numbers as we have is a task attended with many difficulties and while we have not yet reached the degree of service in the matter of diet which we hope we shall attain, I feel sure that the changes made are in the right direction and that they are steps in a process that will show even more considerable improvement in the year to come.

BUILDING CHANGES.

Less alterations and repairs were carried forward in the summer of 1913 than in either of the two vacations preceding. The most extensive changes were in the rewiring of Buildings Numbers One, Five, Seven, Ten, the Infirmary, the Mechanical School and the Chapel. Electric wires had been run on the outside of the walls and covered with a board strip, or in some cases they had been attached by means of adhesive tape to the old gas fixtures. This arrangement was a bad fire risk and moreover, the lighting was unsatisfactory. Metal conduits have now been placed in the walls of the buildings above mentioned and the wires strung through these. New fixtures have been supplied similar to those earlier installed in Buildings Two, Three, Four, Eight and Nine, and our lighting installation now gives good protection against fire and excellent results for illumination.

One other important change of the summer was the attachment of individual hot water fixtures in the basins of the lavatories in Building Number Five.

The earlier placing of the contracts for repair work made it possible for the contractors to order supplies in advance and to begin actual operations as soon as the summer vacation began, or indeed a little before that time. The result was that the work progressed more rapidly than was possible during the preceding summers.

The most important building change of the year, however,

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has been the work on the new High School building. Ground for this was broken in May, and although there has been the usual delays in the earlier stages of placing contracts, etc., the progress has been considerable and we approach the close of the year with every expectation that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy at the first of February 1915. The finishing and furnishing of this building with the necessary changes in tunnel, heating and lighting apparatus, etc., will necessitate a large expenditure and it would seem undesirable for us to enter on any extensive building changes until the High School has been installed in its new building. We should not forget, however, the recommendations earlier made for alterations in Buildings Numbers One, Five, Seven and Eight. There are also numerous other changes which ultimately should be made.

Several times the suggestion has been made that the buildings in Girard College should be named instead of being numbered. The custom prevails very largely in educational institutions, both higher and secondary, of naming the buildings after some benefactor, Member of Board, Member of Staff or prominent Alumnus. Of course, it would follow that the Main Building of Girard College would always be the Girard Building. The Number Ten Building was largely erected from the funds contributed by Lawrence Todd and there would be appropriateness in calling this Todd Hall. The High School building will carry its own name. This is also true of the Infirmary and the Chapel. Should we set definitely to the task, I believe that there would be found honored names in connection with Girard College so that suitable designations could be made for each of the buildings. Certain members of the Alumni have brought this matter to my attention, expressing regret that their association with Girard College was largely an association with a lot of numbered buildings. The "Girard Building" sounds much more dignified than the present designation of Main Building. Similarly "Todd Hall" is far more attractive than Building Number Ten. Certain other buildings have been distinctively the work of some member of the Board of Directors or the life of some person has been very largely put into them.

During the past year the sarcophagus which has stood for so long in the south vestibule in the Main Building, and which seemed to be so singularly out of place in that Building was accepted by the Fairmount Park Commission, and was removed to Memorial Hall as a loan from the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

GIRARD COLLEGE GROUNDS.

Excavation for the new High School building gave a splendid opportunity to fill and to resurface some of the playgrounds of the College. The improvements made would probably have cost quite \$5,000.00 if we had been under the necessity of making purchase of the soil and gravel which were so used. Lines and levels were run by a surveyor and the slope and grade of the playgrounds made as perfect as possible. The most important improvements were on the north playground, the west playground and the playground of the Number Seven Building.

Mr. John Nolen has continued his task of planning for the improvement of the College grounds, devoting himself especially to the section about the new High School building. He has drawn plans for a new treatment of the plot in front of the Main Building, making much less of the formal garden style than we have heretofore, but furnishing what would promise to be a rational and comprehensive scheme for the future development of that section.

Mr. Nolen suggests the use of grass and hardy perennial shrubs, which will prove less costly in care. Shrubs when wisely chosen furnish bloom for different seasons of the year and are on the whole more satisfactory than are flowering beds.

The new High School building has displaced the old greenhouse, so that now we have far less space than formerly in which to carry foliage plants, and some change in our method of treating the grounds seems necessary.

Mr. Nolen suggested the filling of the ponds at the west end of the grounds and the smaller of these was filled by the excavations from the foundation for the new High School building. The suggestion concerning the larger pond was that it be filled

with cinders and earth and brought more nearly to the level of the adjacent playgrounds, so that the sinkhole can be avoided and a pond installed there without so large a loss of space as is necessary with the present sloping sides. The decision to have an indoor pool in the High School building has presented a different aspect to this matter, and the Supervising Prefect now suggests that the needs of a pond can be fairly supplied by an indoor pool and that a much larger return will come to the College from the use of the space which this pond would occupy, for general athletic purposes. This comes as a new suggestion, which is entitled to careful consideration, but whether the outdoor pool is abandoned or not, it would appear desirable that the deep depression in which the present pond is placed should be filled, and an opportunity be given for a much larger use of that corner of the grounds than has been true up to this time.

Should there be opportunity for the purchase of one or more acres of land which could be utilized by the present College organization, we should all feel that we are justified in paying a large price in order to secure such land, but we have within our enclosure a space of two or three acres from which we are getting very little in the way of direct return, and I look to the approval of plans for the alteration of this space so that the boys can get the largest possible benefit from all space within the College walls.

Mr. Charles C. Crawford, who had for a dozen years been a familiar figure at the Lodge entrance, died on August 1st. As a veteran of the Civil War, he attended the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and shortly afterwards went for a vacation at Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he died.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

The business dealings of the College are on a most satisfactory basis. By a system of purchase under contract and dealing direct with manufacturers or producers, we have been able to secure a high grade of goods and to get them at the lowest possible prices. Important changes in our methods of

purchase have taken place during this year. Flour is obtained directly from the manufacturers in car-load lots. Butter and eggs are bought from producers or wholesalers at prices regulated by the prevailing prices at the Philadelphia Produce Exchange and the goods purchased are rated or graded by the officers of this exchange. We have continued also the policy of purchasing cloth for the boys' clothing from the manufacturers and are similarly purchasing shoes, underclothing, shirts, and many other articles.

The Steward of the College has shown splendid spirit in his efforts to better the service of his department and I feel that we all may have much satisfaction in the efficiency and irreproachable administration of our Business Department.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

The work of the Department of Admission and Discharge has continued satisfactorily during the year. As the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent have had experience, they have realized more fully than before the possibilities from this kind of work. The appointment of a clerical assistant in the office of the Superintendent during the year has made it possible for both the Superintendent and his assistant to give added time to field work, leaving the clerical work and the conduct of the office to the office assistant. It is not too much to say that through the work of the Superintendent of the Department of Admission and Discharge, Girard College is enabled to exercise a potent and beneficent social influence. Our boys come from home circles, and when they are admitted into the College, we have a vital and very effective relation with these homes. Again and again are the officers of the College appealed to for advice and aid in the matters affecting the welfare of the home, so that in the best sense of the word, Girard College is a great socializing agency.

The Department of Admission and Discharge has given increased attention to the relations existing between the boys now in the College and their home circles. Through this activity the College is enabled to use the home in the training

of the boy, and it is enabled similarly to use the boy and the College influence to help in raising the home to a higher plane. When boys fail or lose interest, their cases are immediately referred to the Department of Admission, to learn if possible if there are any causes in the outside relations and to bring all available force from the family to bear for the boy's improvement. Thus this department becomes much more than an agency in bringing boys into and sending them out of the College; it is an effective extra-mural branch of our administrative system.

During the year much more follow up work has been done for the boys who leave than was possible in former years. Boys at employment often get careless and restless, not realizing that their own ultimate advantage will come from sticking to a good position; frequently by visitation and counsel they can be led to hold on where they have good prospects. In this particular the Department of Admission can do a good work in the field of vocational guidance. Boys need to be directed into proper positions and when they have been placed, they need a steady hand to keep them at their task.

In connection with the placement of boys, the Vice-President makes a very interesting suggestion that the Department of Admission and Discharge conduct an investigation into the available positions in and around Philadelphia, showing what are the opportunities in the big concerns employing labor and what will be the probable future results from entering upon different fields of employment.

Up to this time our placing of boys has been largely accidental. We have responded to invitations of would-be employers, acted upon information of former graduates, have profited by the good offices of the Employment Committee of the Alumni Association, or have consulted the want advertisements of the newspapers; but after all said and done, our procedure has necessarily been largely accidental and spasmodic. It would be a happy consummation if we could select the positions to which boys would go. Such a result would be possible to some degree from our having much more knowledge of prospective employers than we now possess.

From the present waiting list of 590, and the necessary delay of twenty-one months after a name is entered before it can be reached, it can be seen that a considerable per cent. of those entered on the list are never considered; thus during the past three years an average of twenty-two per cent. of the applicants became ineligible from having reached the age of ten years in advance of their turn coming for admission. During the same year, a percentage, ranging from eight to eleven, were withdrawn, either from lack of interest or from fear that the boy would be rejected.

In many cases there is pressing need for the service of the College when the application for admission is made. The situation presented by the death of a father and the necessary relief from having one or more of the children provided for is an urgent demand for service, and relief at the end of twenty-one months often does not meet the situation. It happens in many cases that the boys for whom application is thus made are buffeted about and receive treatment which makes the problem of our handling them all the more difficult, but there seems no escape from this situation unless the Board of Directors of City Trusts should decide to increase the number of boys to be cared for; or, unless by the rejection of the least deserving of the applicants, those boys most in need of the service of the College and best able to profit by its care shall be reached on the list of applicants. We should constantly remind ourselves of the words of the Founder, in his statement that those orphans for whom application should first be made should be first admitted "all other things concurring." If those for whom application is made shall become disqualified through the admission subsequent to their application of others who are less deserving, may there not be a reasonable doubt whether we have carried out in spirit the intention of the Founder?

Admissions of the past year give us much ground for encouragement in considering the future educational work of the College. In 1912 the number of boys admitted who were at grade or above was 129, and in the same year the number admitted below grade was 90. In 1913 the number who were in the normal school grade or above was 167 and the number below

grade but 39. The average age at which boys were admitted during the past year is slightly lower than for the years preceding. It would appear that the College is the gainer from the general improvement in educational conditions both in the city of Philadelphia and in the State at large.

One new and we believe promising development of the year has been the policy of transferring to other institutions or returning to the care of those who placed them in the College, those boys who have not evidenced the capacity to derive large profit from their attendance at Girard College. Certain other boys who have shown objectionable conduct in such matters as habitual enuresis have similarly been returned to their mothers. Clearly, when a boy ceases to develop from our course of treatment and becomes a hindrance to the effective work with other boys, and he is at the same time keeping a deserving boy out who is on our list of applicants, we can hardly justify ourselves in continuing him. Certain boys at admission are given the benefit of a reasonable doubt in order that they may have a chance to demonstrate either their capacity or lack of capacity, and when it has clearly been evidenced that they are so much retarded as to be subnormal, we feel that they should give place to those who are better able to profit from being in the College than are they.

Several unfortunate incidents of the past summer impress upon us the necessity for the fullest information concerning the home conditions from which our boys come, and therefore to which they would go if they are released for several weeks of the summer vacation. In this particular, the Department of Admission and Discharge is rendering the College splendid service.

We are, I believe, beginning to realize some of the advantages of social work through the Department of Admission and Discharge. To an increasing degree we shall be gainers from the work of this department as we build on experience and realize the increasing obligation for service.

ALUMNI ACTIVITIES.

During the past year the Girard College Alumni has continued its interest in the College and its various activities. Mr.

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Robert J. Johnson, who had long served the Alumni organization, first as Treasurer and afterwards as President, was incapacitated by failing health, and has been honored with election as Honorary President. The successor in the office of President is the Leader of the Band at the College, who has an abiding and intense interest in the welfare of Girard College and everything which will promote the interests of the College boys, past and present.

The Annual Banquet of the Girard College Alumni showed in no sense a falling off from an interest in this important occasion as compared with the preceding years. In the guests who graced the board with their presence and in the brilliancy of the addresses by His Honor, the Mayor of the City, the President of Temple University, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, there was an occasion long to be remembered.

The Alumni attended in large numbers on May 20th, and many of them were disappointed at their inability to secure admission to the Chapel for the exercises of the afternoon. Requests have been presented from various organizations of the Alumni for special reservations in the Chapel for the Alumni members, and at the time this report is prepared there is every indication that the request will receive the favorable consideration of those who are charged with the responsibilities for the arrangements on May 20th, 1914.

The President of the College would report unusual interest on the part of both the older and the younger Alumni in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, and the plans for its completion and dedication. An attempt has been made to compile a complete and authoritative roster of Girard College boys who saw service during the Civil War, the names of these men to be placed in tablets on the sides of the Monument. Certain of the veterans among the Alumni have been untiring in their efforts to make this list as inclusive and accurate as possible.

As the time approaches for the discontinuance of the use of the Main Building for school purposes, the question of the possible utilization of the rooms in that Building comes up for consideration. A suggestion is presented from a representative Alumnus for the setting aside of a room in the Main Building as an Alumni Room, where could be placed on display the work

of the Alumni, in such matters as books written, buildings designed, inventions made, etc. This and other material of a similar nature of the Alumni organization would be a center of interest. A considerable body of material of this sort would be available at once, and as the years pass the amount of it naturally would grow.

The Alumni have evidenced an abiding interest in the College by numerous gifts for prizes, in contributions to a scholarship fund for the aid of a worthy graduate who is in attendance on a higher institution of learning, and in numerous other ways. Not the least of the services of the Alumni is in the publication of the monthly "Steel and Garnet," a sheet which combines the interests of the Alumni and the College, and while the enterprise is backed up by the Alumni and the journal is edited and published by Alumni interests, the College has used enlarged space in "Steel and Garnet" during the past two or three years. The plan of late has been to make use of the boys of the College in reporting various College activities, writing up accounts of trips, entertainments given here and the like.

One of the most encouraging aspects of work in Girard College is the appreciation for the Institution on the part of the Alumni who have been out for a period of years. It is quite fair to say that the Alumnus who has been out for twenty years or more has a much keener sense of appreciation for the services of the College to him, and the meaning of Girard College in his life, than is true of those in the years immediately following the severance of connection with the Institution. A graduate who dates back to the early history of the College visited us during the year, and we were all deeply touched with his expressions of obligation. Said he—"On my earthly side, I am what I am by the grace of Stephen Girard," and he made the observation that so far as his life in this world is concerned, the initials of Stephen Girard meant "saving grace."

At the Christmas season this year, the President of the College addressed a letter to those sons of Girard who had left the Institution during his incumbency as President. Nearly eight hundred of these letters were prepared and sent out, and

the message was deemed of sufficient importance for the President to sign each letter with his own hand.

One of the pleasantest incidents in connection with the Alumni occurred in connection with the Christmas holidays. On the day before Christmas, a candy manufacturer sent to the College three hundred boxes of candy for the boys who were left back at Christmas. This candy brought an anonymous card with the inscription "With love and remembrance from one of your fellows." On inquiry, we learned that this was a gift from an alumnus who left the Institution fifty-nine years ago. Thus the oldest alumnus feels a fellowship with the youngest pupil of the College.

Just at the close of the year we have also a report from the Girard Alumni Association of Greater New York, to the effect that it has agreed to establish two prizes for the first and second best essays on the trip to Gettysburg. These prizes consist of gold and silver watch fobs to the value of \$10.00 and \$5.00 respectively. These are but illustrations of many evidences of Alumni spirit and good will.

I must express anew our obligation for the loyal support and abiding interest in the work of Girard College by the Alumni. An institution like an industrial establishment must be judged by its product; we are grateful for the many evidences of noble manhood and worthy living by the men whom Girard College has reared, educated and sent into the world.

BOYS AT WORK.

My earlier reports as well as those of my predecessor have drawn attention to the desirability of boys being given fixed duties and their being trained in the doing of definite pieces of manual work, not only for the advantage which the training gives, but for the attitude of mind which such experience will bring about. The ideas thus set forth seem to be fairly in accordance with the life and expressions of purpose of the Founder and they are quite in accord with some of the early plans at Girard College. A Joint Committee of the Committees on Household and Instruction of the College, submitted a

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report to the Board of Control in February, 1850, setting forth under five heads plans for the organization and conduct of the College. The fifth of the specifications was as follows:—"It shall be the duty of the Gardener to give instruction in useful and ornamental Horticulture and general Husbandry to such number of the pupils and at such times as the President may direct."

During the past year we have been acting upon the suggestion of this early report as well as trying in other ways to realize the ideal for which this recommendation stands. The importance of this kind of work is admirably set forth in a recent report of the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education in a statement which shows the bearing of work of this kind on general educational development. "The most effective agency in the intellectual development of a boy is not the study of books. It is experience in some form of productive industry. It is making something or doing something that has value in itself when it is done. Not only does he acquire skill of hand, but what is of much more importance, he gets an idea of the elements involved in all productive processes, namely, material, labor, and time; he gets some basis for estimating values in the terms of cost; and he acquires that quality which is the mark of the master-workman—power to see the end from the beginning, and to trace the line which connects the two. Feeble at first, but gaining strength as his work broadens, he acquires a comprehensive grasp that marks the thinker. He gets out of the experience tired but deft hands, a brain to plan and a will to execute, and a sense of partnership in a piece of useful work."

During the past year considerable progress has been made in the introduction of various forms of household duties. In Building Number Seven the small boys are learning to sew on buttons and to do darning and other forms of sewing; they help in dusting and caring for various rooms and work in the dining room after meals. While the duties are not heavy, they mark a beginning and are a step in the desired direction.

The most considerable change in the introduction of work has been with boys from Sections K to 17 inclusive, who have been taken in squads for the making of the four hundred beds

in Building Number Nine. In addition, these boys beat the mattresses and do sweeping and dusting. Twenty boys are taken in a group, each group for one week, and they work under the general supervision of a Prefect, who has been assigned for this duty. The boys evince pleasure in this work and are improving steadily as the months pass.

In connection with the Intermediate High School class, there are opportunities for utilizing boys at useful and profitable employments. The figures presented in the Vice-President's report indicate groups of boys in the various departments of the Mechanical School and at other employments about the College where they are getting excellent training for future occupations and are doing practical, useful work at the same time. Among the work recently done is the rewiring and installation of apparatus at the Mechanical School, the building of numerous pieces of furniture and the framing of pictures, and the making of temporary repairs in connection with the repair and care of Buildings. Similarly, boys have been assigned for training in the greenhouse, the bakery, the laundry and the printshop; and we feel that with experience and the establishment of the ideals and standards for service of this kind, there will be still more important accomplishments in the future. The plan for the boys who are in the Intermediate High School is to give, as stated in the earlier section of this report, one-third of the day to regular class instruction related as closely as possible to the work and the balance of the time to work itself.

The work heretofore done may be considered only as experimental and illustrative. Various institutions for the education of boys give a part of the day to school, and a part of the day to practical work; thus one-half of the boys will be at work in the morning and one-half in attendance at school, and in the afternoon the conditions will be reversed. This keeps the school plant working constantly and furnishes helpers so that work may steadily be carried forward. What we have done during the past year in the making of beds, as is pointed out by the Vice-President, may well be done in the cleaning of walks, care of grounds, cutting of grass, shoveling of snow, and various other employments about the grounds. If groups

of boys were taken, they might be put in charge of a Prefect, who would take different groups at different periods and supervise their work as the Prefect now does the making of beds.

It is possible that if this suggestion were adopted, that the work would not be as well done as it is when done by paid employees, but under the direction of a competent man, I believe, we would get fairly satisfactory results and I feel very sure that the experience of the boys would be of great benefit to them. The question here may be whether the grounds and the buildings are more important than the welfare of the boys for whom these very grounds and buildings exist.

Not only can work of this sort be carried on in connection with the school activities, but it would be brought into organic and vital relations with these activities. In several parts of the country there is developed the custom of giving what are known as "school credits for home duties." Thus the pupil assumes responsibilities at home for certain fixed duties and reports are made to the school on the manner in which these duties are discharged and a rating given in the school standing for the results reported from home work. The school is brought into helpful organic relation with the home. We, in Girard College would be freer from the limitations and difficulties in getting such reports than would be true in the relations ordinarily existing between school and home.

A COUNTRY BRANCH.

In my Annual Report for 1911, attention was called at some length to the advantages that would accrue to Girard College from the establishment of a farm. In that connection it was pointed out that Mr. Girard named agriculture as first in the list of occupations to which his future wards were to be apprenticed.

Since that report, a more detailed study of Girard College, has brought to notice numerous references to the same matter. For example, in the report of Mr. William Welsh, as President of the Board of Directors in 1887 is the following:—"Mr. Girard, in his will, plainly indicated his desire that the pupils

in the College should be fitted for productive, industrial pursuits, that, habits of industry would become a moral principle. He indicated suitable occupations, and named agriculture as first. The special Committee has under consideration the feasibility of leasing to some skillful agriculturist and teacher part of the farm lands belonging to the Girard Estate, in Schuylkill or Columbia County, with a view of securing for such of the graduates as are fitted for it, a scientific and practical education in all of the departments of agriculture, and thus increase the interest of lads in this productive occupation."

Shortly after the report of 1911 was made public, I was called upon by my predecessor, who assured me that early in his term as President, he had made a similar recommendation, although it was not embodied in an Annual Report. Diligent search in the papers of the President's Office at the College and in the Office of the Secretary of the Board of Directors failed to bring the report of President Fetterolf to light, but the following from the "Girard College Record" for October of 1888 would indicate the existence of such a report and the interest which it aroused at that time:—"The recent recommendation of President Fetterolf to the Board of City Trusts in reference to the establishment of a training farm on suitable place on the estate in Schuylkill and Columbia counties is a remarkably good one. He proposes the erection of a pavilion with accommodations for about one hundred boys, who will occupy them during the summer months, the idea being to give them practical experience. They should be detailed to different duties, this dozen to look after the potato crop, the next the corn, another the tomatoes, and so on; another detail would attend to the cleanliness and comfort of the pavilion, while others would care for the table and the preparation of meals, all to be done under the supervision of competent heads.

"Such a place would prove a most valuable adjunct to the manual training department and give a greater variety of mechanical ideas. The knowledge and experience, to say nothing of the diversion and health, to be gained represent so much gain in the making of the practical, active man in after life. It is not to be supposed that all, or even any great number of

the boys are to become farmers—in fact the proposition has not that idea in view, but for those who do, there is just so much already learned, while the rest have added something useful to their store of knowledge.

“The President is a great believer in ‘knowing how to do’; there is a right and wrong way to everything, in the handling of a shovel or a hoe just as much as an artist’s pencil or brush, and this practical knowledge is what is sought. The occasion may or may never rise where any one special item of knowledge may be of use, but knowing it, one is stronger for it; he feels himself better qualified, and his self-reliance makes him a better, stronger figure in the community. We sincerely hope this farm will become an accomplished fact.”

No recommendation which I have ever made to your Honorable Body has attracted anything like as much attention or received such favorable comment as has the suggestion for the establishment of a College farm. The Alumni of the College, students of institution management and a wider public, all have joined in the endorsement of the suggestion.

In looking forward to the work of the Institution for a period of years and to the ultimate and more remote development of Girard College, one cannot help feeling that the securing of an adequate tract of land is the most progressive and far-reaching policy which the present Board of Directors could adopt. The suggestion here made is in accord with the development of institutions and the general tendency of our educational thought. Says President Hyde of Bowdoin College, speaking of general education:—“The city owes its boys, first, land for cultivation, where they may learn by experience some of the initial processes of that industry that underlies all other industries—the production of food.”

Reference was made above to the growing interest in vocational education, and a vocational education as a training for life in the country and for a larger utilization of the resources of the country, is recognized as one of the most important educational changes which is at present taking place.

The suggestion here made is in the direction of the development not only of education in general, but it is peculiarly true of institutions. In a detailed letter in one of the Philadelphia papers, on July 16th last, a veteran editor in speaking of this

matter, writes as follows:—"Almost every other important philanthropic, educational or reformatory institution, either public or private, that existed in the city or elsewhere in the county at the time when Girard College was conceived, has been removed, usually to the outskirts, by reason of modern necessity or their unsuitability and sometimes detriment to the environment which had grown up around them—the House of Refuge, hospitals, orphans' homes, the University, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Institute for the Blind, and so on. In these times the distinct tendency in finding sites for institutions which may either shelter or domicile a large number of inmates, is to go out into the remote country or to the remote suburbs. For example, Isaiah V. Williamson's posthumous benefaction, the Trade School, was established beyond Elwyn, in Delaware county, and Robert N. Carson's College for Orphan Girls will be founded at Erdenheim, in the Whitmarsh Valley, north of Chestnut Hill."

Our obligation to country boys, our obligation to the country itself, the need for a more complete change and a change of the right sort for large numbers of boys during the summer vacation, the service which a farm project could render to the balance of the Institution, the influence of a farm upon the future development of the College—all these would point fairly to the need for Girard College to have in the not distant future a farm project as a new development.

As stated in the earlier report, it would appear that we ought to have at least one thousand acres of land, located not more than thirty miles from Philadelphia and easily reached by train. In some sections within the radius above specified, are admirable farm lands well suited to diversified agriculture and promising much for the kind of work suggested. It would seem possible to secure a number of farms which in the aggregate would furnish the total suggested. Many such farms have buildings and improvements already on them which could be utilized for colonies of boys, and with extensions they would be adapted readily to furnish the basis for a new branch of work in connection with the College.

It is encouraging to find so general a sentiment favorable to this suggestion and while there will be obstacles in the carrying out of this recommendation, I trust there will be sufficient

interest in doing a desirable thing, that no one of us will be deterred by the obstacles and that we may go forward with determination to find a way by which a great service can be rendered to Girard College of the present and incalculable blessing be bequeathed to the Girard College of the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In order to gather up the various suggestions in this report, the following summary of recommendations is presented for the consideration of your honorable body:

1. That every effort be made to complete and furnish the new High School building so that it may be occupied for school purposes on February 1st, or September 1st, 1915.

2. That the special instruction of the Mechanical School be developed and perfected just as rapidly as the room at our disposal and the means at our command will make possible.

3. That the vocal music work of the College be concentrated in fewer hands, so that the class room teaching, the chorus work, the singing in week day morning Chapel service and the singing in the Sunday Chapel service may be unified.

4. That there be an extension of school gardens just as far as the space within the present College enclosure will allow.

5. That there be conducted during the forthcoming spring and regularly thereafter, an annual field visit of the boys of the Senior Class for an inspection of the Girard coal lands and the related operations in progress in the preservation of forests and care of the water supply.

6. It is recommended that there be more supervision over Playground activity with an increase in the amount of Playground apparatus and more organized play at the College than heretofore.

7. The introduction of open air school rooms is recommended with a careful test as to the results from this method of housing.

8. Further study of the diet of the College and scientific observations as to the results of our method of care and feeding and comparison of Girard College boys at different ages with the standard American tables as to height and weight.

9. A change of the name of the Main Building to "The Girard Building," and of the Number Ten Building to "Todd Hall."

10. A gradual carrying out of the plans of improvement to the grounds of Girard College so that while there may not be involved any large expenditure of money in any given year, the net result spread over a series of years will be a general improvement.

11. A more searching inquiry into the qualifications of all boys applying for admission into the College, which will make possible the consideration of more of the boys for whom application is made, and a considerable reduction of the time when the boy's name must stand on the waiting list.

12. A further study of the opportunity for employment in and around Philadelphia so that we may be better able to select desirable concerns and employments for the boys being sent out.

13. It is recommended that there be given a further extension of industrial activities of the boys in the work of the Institution.

14. That just as rapidly as possible efforts be continued for improving and modernizing the buildings of the College. Particularly is attention directed to the need for this to be done in the older part of the Number Seven Building and in the modification of the large dining room in the Number Eight Building. I would also renew earlier recommendations that plans be carried out looking to the vacating of the present Number One Building and the adaptation of this building into a series of four residences, which may serve as cottages for four families of older boys.

15. Finally it is recommended that attention be given to the securing of a tract of at least 1000 acres of farm land which may serve as a country branch of Girard College to which boys may be sent for their summer vacations and where a certain number of the boys may be maintained during the year.

All of which is

Respectfully submitted,

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK,

President.

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REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—The following brief report of the educational work of the College is respectfully presented:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The instruction in the Elementary Schools was found to be proceeding so definitely and surely toward a desired efficiency, that I have directed my attention mainly toward other problems. The principal reorganization attempted in connection with the Elementary Schools has been in the instruction in Sloyd. This instruction has been discontinued with the Fourth Grade and the boys in this grade are now given freehand drawing and advanced card board work under the direction of the Supervisor of Drawing. They are too young to profit much from work in wood, and far better results may be expected from the present plan than could be secured under the original arrangement. As a result of this change, it is now possible to continue the sixth grade classes in Sloyd instead of sending them to the Mechanical School, where they are unable to use successfully the larger tools and equipment. The very undesirable expedient of forging and molding lead, because the boys have not the strength to work with iron, thus becomes unnecessary.

The Supervising Principal is giving special attention to the improvement of the Reading and Writing in the Elementary Schools, and to the arrangement of a progressive course, with suitable texts, in each subject. With the teaching of these subjects thus unified and strengthened throughout all the grades and with the drawing work further developed along the lines already well formulated, the instruction in the Elementary

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Schools will compare creditably both in method and in organization with that found in the best public and private schools. There are, however, certain other means which may contribute toward the best good of our younger boys that I believe might well receive special attention. The responsibilities and little daily tasks of the home are most valuable media for supplementing the work of the usual public or private school. Such duties both train the minds of the pupils and develop desirable traits of character. By equipping the class rooms and section rooms with window boxes, thus providing the means for elementary nature study through the germination of seeds and the care of plants, and by introducing more animal pets into the class and section rooms, the care of and the responsibility for which is placed upon the boys, I am of the opinion that we may, to a very considerable degree, provide the equivalent of this home training.

In the High School, during the past term, great gain has resulted from the help that the Household officers have given the Faculty with boys who have had a tendency to fall behind in their school work and thus to become discouraged and discontented. This assistance is even more essential in the cases of the younger boys, who are still further lacking in the judgment necessary to decide wisely questions affecting their future welfare. The fullest co-operation between the Governesses and Teachers of boys in the Elementary Schools is therefore needed, and I would suggest the desirability of some general and organized plan by which such co-operation may be made as effective as possible. Such a plan would naturally provide for frequent conferences between Governesses and Teachers, and for a frequent exchange of reports. In this way each may be kept informed of the progress and interests of the boys when under the other's care and the influence of both may be brought to bear in times of unusual need.

As soon as the completion of the new High School building permits, I would recommend that two of the rooms in No. 10 building be fitted for lantern and lecture demonstrations in elementary work. A collection of slides, pictures, etc., with a suitable projection equipment would add immeasurably to the interest and value of the school work in Reading, History,

Geography, Hygiene and Nature Study. The same room could be used after supper for lantern exhibitions, special entertainments or readings, etc., for the sections.

Attention is here called to the schedule of school and recreation hours given in some detail later in this report. Evening study hours are never very productive for young pupils. If it were possible to arrange the hours for the younger boys as suggested by this schedule, a study hour might be introduced between five and six in the afternoon. This, I believe, would greatly improve the school work. The time between supper and bedtime might then be given to games, stories, lantern exhibitions, etc. The section rooms are large enough to permit organized play. In addition there are many simple and instructive games and toys to be obtained at small expense which will provide competition and amusement suited to the age of the boy.

As a further means of strengthening the work of the Elementary Schools, I would suggest that one or two Special Classes be organized as required, to which boys falling behind in the work of their regular grades may be sent for special and individual instruction to enable them to regain full standing. Such a plan is followed in many public school systems and was observed in successful operation in the Grand Rapids' Public Schools. All school executives questioned spoke in the highest terms of the success of the scheme. Approximately half of the boys now in the Elementary Schools cannot graduate even if they secure every promotion in regular order. The Special Classes suggested would be able, in time, to materially reduce this rather appalling figure, both through preventing boys from falling behind and through enabling a few with best ability to skip one or more grades. The summer class recommended later for the High School boys doubtless may be used also for the more rapid advancement of the boys in the Elementary School grades.

THE SPECIAL CLASS

The number of boys admitted to the Special Class during the past term has been kept as small as possible. It is believed that a boy, unless really abnormal, may well stay where he is prop-

erly graded and behave himself. An attempt is being made to increase the variety and extent of the "busy work" carried on in the class. Thus it is planned to have these boys weave all the rag carpet that is required for the store rooms, etc., of the College. One hundred yards or more may be woven each year at a saving of about forty cents per yard. Basket making and broom making are also being tried, and it is hoped that soon this class will furnish all the mattress beaters, and waste paper baskets used in the College, and a large percentage of the brooms and brushes.

The Special Class would, under these conditions, be organized on a two-fold plan: First, to care for those boys who require either special restraint and discipline or to be kept for a time under special observation because of some suspected abnormality; and secondly, to provide for boys who may not advantageously be admitted to the Intermediate High School class, and who must go out from the College at fifteen or sixteen years of age, a variety of industrial work demanding little skill and no extended preparation. These boys might take English, Spelling and Arithmetic in their regular grade or in one of the Special Classes suggested for the Elementary Schools, and might then spend a half day in this special, unskilled industrial work. This arrangement, together with a special class in advanced Sloyd, should go far toward solving the problem of the greatly over-age boy in the lower grades of the Elementary Schools.

HIGH SCHOOL

The distribution through the week of the lessons required to be prepared in the section rooms was, under the roster followed at the opening of the past term, most uneven and frequently unjust. On some evenings boys were expected to prepare five lessons—an obvious impossibility—while on other evenings only two or in a few instances one lesson was set. In the same section room some boys had four or five lessons to prepare, others only two. A careful study of this situation was made with the co-operation of a Committee of the Faculty, as a result of which, with but one or two exceptions, three lessons only are now prepared in the section room each evening.

These are bulletined in each section room. The number of minutes available for study each particular day of the week was also considered, and the time each instructor might properly demand for the preparation of his subject was fixed.

As a result of this plan, one instructor does not now encroach upon the time of another. The boys are being asked to do only the "obviously reasonable thing" and are held rigidly to this task. The members of the Faculty report a marked improvement in the preparation of the work, the boys state that they can do their studying with less strain, and there is a noticeable improvement in the attitude of the boys towards their school work, and in the general interest and happiness with which they go about their tasks.

By arrangement with the Supervising Prefect, a list of the boys who are falling behind in their school work or who apparently need, for any reason, special help and guidance is now furnished each month to the section officers. Special attention is given to these boys, and a concerted effort is made to ascertain and correct the underlying cause for the poor record in each case, and to arouse and encourage the boys to greater application and more careful conduct. Co-operation of this kind is most encouraging, and a careful following out of the plan will add immeasurably to the success with which the College may train the boys in its care.

Many boys who reach the High School fail of graduation by a single term. It is suggested, therefore, that a special class be organized during the summer vacation, attendance upon which may enable the boys in certain instances, to "skip" a class or to remove conditions incurred during the preceding school year, and thus to secure promotion. By this extra study for one or more summers, many boys might gain a term and thus be enabled to graduate under the age limitation imposed.

INTERMEDIATE HIGH SCHOOL CLASS

Seventy-five boys are now enrolled in the Intermediate High School Class. This includes practically all boys in the High School, sixteen years of age or over, who would not complete at least the work of the junior year if left in the regular course,

and who have at least one year or more at the College. It is not desirable that boys should enter this class before they are sixteen years of age. On the other hand, nothing is gained by transferring a boy who has only a few months longer in the College.

These boys are now assigned as follows:

Electricity	13
Repair Department	9
Pattern Shop	4
Machine Shop	12
Foundry	7
Blacksmith Shop	7
Library	2
Bakery	1
Greenhouse	4
Laundry	1
Printing	4
Mechanical Drafting	10
Commercial (Special)	1

The grouping for purposes of instruction in English and Mathematics is in accordance with their shop assignments; *i.e.*, boys requiring a certain type of shop problems are grouped together. A text book in Shop Mathematics is used with boys who go to the machine shop and to drafting; for the others, a text in Commercial Arithmetic is used. These texts serve only to furnish a basis of principles; the real work is done through special problems of which the instructor of the Intermediate Class with the co-operation of the instructors of the Mechanical School is making an extended collection.

It is not forgotten that mathematics is first of all "just mathematics." Fundamental operations are considered at first, the applied problems being a means of arousing interest, and later a medium for teaching both the application of mathematics and the underlying theory of many shop operations. The instructor in English and Mathematics is conferring frequently with the instructors in the Mechanical School, and is familiarizing himself with the various lines of shop work, trade conditions, stock sizes of materials, etc. Bills of material, costs, allowances, waste, the economic use of material and similar matters which lead to greater intelligence on the part of the

workman, are all given attention, and are made the basis of lessons both in English and Mathematics.

For best results, instruction in the Intermediate Class must be largely individual. There has been no uniformity of preparation for admission to the class and advancement in the shop work is individual. It is to be hoped, therefore, that any addition which later may be made to the present Mechanical School building will provide for class rooms for the instruction in English and Mathematics, and that these rooms may be amply equipped with models and illustrative material from which concrete and practical problems may be drawn, and by which simple tests and measurements may be made, thus enabling the boy to work out in a concrete way problems arising in the shop.

The two lessons to be prepared each night have been found insufficient to keep the boy of the Intermediate Class properly occupied, and there is thus a waste of time which might profitably be employed. I am, therefore, endeavoring to arrange for each boy suitable supplementary reading and the study of some elementary text in the particular trade elected, with recitations and discussions based upon such study. To this enrichment of the school course for these boys should be added Mechanical Drawing related to the particular trade elected. This is not possible until more drawing rooms are available; it is most earnestly recommended that such additional space be provided at the earliest possible date.

When the instruction here outlined has been somewhat further developed, I would suggest that consideration be given to the question of giving a certificate stating his special training to each boy of the Intermediate Class completing two years with high standing.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL

The instruction in the Mechanical School is now arranged as follows:

Grade 7b.	Wood Shop, 2 periods per week.
	*Foundry, 2 periods per week.
Grade 7a.	Wood Shop, 2 periods per week.
	Mechanical Drawing, 2 periods per week.

* Temporarily because there is no room in the drawing.

High School First Year.	Foundry or Forge, 2 periods per week. Mechanical Drawing, 2 periods per week.
“ “ Second “	Machine Shop, 2 periods per week. Mechanical Drawing, 2 periods per week.
“ “ Third & Fourth yrs.	Trade instruction, 14 to 17 hours per week.

The work of the Seventh grade and first and second High School years may be termed “General Mechanical Instruction,” continuing on from Sloyd and designed to give Commercial School boys some skill with their hands and some knowledge of manufacturing processes, and to enable Mechanical School boys to determine the trade in which they are interested, and for which they are adapted, as well as give them a general foundation for their trade instruction.

The change from the former system for the classes in general mechanical instruction by which each class went the round of the shops in succession, spending six periods in each, to the above schedule by which each shop subject is continued through an entire school year and paralleled by related instruction in drawing is proving entirely successful. These classes may now be scheduled to shop periods separate from those of trade boys, and the instructor may, therefore, develop each type of work independently. As a result the teaching in the Mechanical School is acquiring a “focus” from which I am hopeful of far-reaching results. Boys of the Mechanical School who have had two years in a trade course should be prepared to fill satisfactorily positions paying sufficient to render the holder self-supporting and requiring skill comparable at least with that obtained in two years of apprenticeship.

Several changes in the equipment and in the methods of instruction in the various shops are in progress, all of which are designed to give a greater definiteness and practical value to the work. Courses of instruction in both elementary and trade work are being developed for each shop. Duplicate working drawings are being prepared for each shop project in sufficient numbers to make it possible for each boy to obtain all his

working data from a scaled drawing rather than from a sample piece or through oral directions. A number of larger projects requiring a duplication of parts are being started to furnish the Trade and Intermediate boys with a training in handling materials under conditions similar to those which obtain in the commercial shop. In all such projects, time records will be kept for all piece work, together with the cost of the original stock and the value of the finished article. In this way the earning capacity of the boy may be estimated at each stage in his training. The opportunity to compare his ability with that of his fellows and to observe the rate at which his earning capacity is increasing furnishes as incentive to the boy to put forth his best effort.

In planning for the future development of the instruction in the Mechanical School, one is immediately confronted by the need both for equipment and for space.

In addition to the knowledge of shop materials and processes which they acquire, trade boys need to be thoroughly trained in the operation and care of shop machinery. The boy who, on entering an "up-to-date" shop, is unfamiliar with the types of machines that he is expected to use is unable to hold his place. Much of the equipment of the Mechanical School is old, and not now in use commercially. Moreover, much of it is so worn through long usage as to make a really good piece of work impossible. Such conditions impose very severe limitations upon the quality of trade instruction which may be attempted, and make it difficult to gain and to hold that respect for his work which calls for the boy's best efforts. Your attention is, therefore, earnestly invited to the need for funds with which to bring the equipment of the Mechanical School to the standard of efficiency demanded for the purposes of present day industrial and vocational training.

The need for space is particularly pressing in the cases of Printing and Mechanical Drawing. Perhaps the severest criticism which could be made of our present trade instruction at the College is the lack of courses in mechanical drafting, correlating closely with the shop work. Boys preparing to go out as machinists should be given some knowledge of machine design; boys studying to be carpenters should have some instruc-

tion in the elements of architectural drafting; boys in the electrical trade course should be instructed in the construction and interpretation of wiring diagrams, conduit lay-outs, etc.,—a portion of the time given to each trade course should be devoted to a related course in drafting. This instruction, however desirable, is now impossible because of the lack of rooms which may be used for the drawing classes.

To meet these conditions temporarily, I would suggest that when the new High School building is available a sufficient number of class rooms be set aside for the use of the Department of Mechanical Drawing. The space thus made available on the second floor of the Mechanical School building could be utilized for the Printing Shop. With this amount of room and some additional equipment, such a printing plant, in charge of an experienced printer as instructor, should be able to do practically all the printing for the College in connection with a trade course in printing. This, I believe, would prove an excellent investment, both through the saving effected, and because of the excellent opportunity for training in a desirable trade thus opened to the boys.

TIME SCHEDULE

A careful consideration of the school and study hours for both the High School and the Elementary Schools leads me to recommend the following arrangement of school and household hours for the afternoon. For the Elementary Schools and First and Second year of the High School: School, 1.15 to 2.45; play, 2.45 to 4.45; study, 5.00 to 6.00. For the Junior and Senior years in the High School and the Intermediate Class: Trade or Commercial School, 1.15 to 4.30; play, 4.30 to 6.00. (This schedule would, of course, be interrupted on Mondays and Fridays for drill.)

As already pointed out, such a time schedule would make possible a study hour for the younger boys before supper. A short study hour for High School boys and none at all for Elementary School boys would then be necessary after supper, and the time thus remaining could be given to recreation. The afternoon play for the older and the younger boys would come at different hours.

The chief advantage, however, of such a time arrangement lies in the fact that it permits the academic work of the Junior and Senior High School boys to be scheduled in the morning, and leaves the entire afternoon for commercial or trade instruction. Such a continuous period at which all boys are in attendance, thus giving complete freedom for the assignment of work in accordance with the aptitude and progress of the boy is necessary in my judgment to the highest efficiency of such instruction. The plan is entirely feasible for the schools; I trust that a way may be found to overcome any disadvantages that may arise through interference with conditions in the household.

"WORK SQUADS"

It is greatly to be desired as a part of the education of our boys that some practical plan be found through which they may be given more definite duties and responsibilities in connection with their own maintenance. Your consideration is invited, therefore, to a suggestion which has been made that "work squads" for the maintenance and care of the College buildings and grounds be organized on much the same plan as that now followed in teaching the boys to make beds. By this plan a special Prefect could have charge of squads of about twenty boys each, furnished in regular sequence from the sections of older boys. These squads, working in turn might sweep the roads and walks, clean the grounds, cut the grass, shovel snow, etc.

SECURING EMPLOYMENT FOR BOYS

The question of the future employment of our boys is most vitally connected with the development of the Commercial and Mechanical Schools. Only as these schools succeed in turning out well trained boys with a right attitude towards work, who will win success for themselves and thus create places for others who have had the same training, will the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge be able to place Girard College boys promptly and advantageously. And, on the other hand, it is only through an accurate knowledge of the special conditions and requirements of the industries of Philadelphia and vicinity

that these schools will be enabled to so shape their instruction as to provide the training demanded.

Two record cards accompany this report which are now in use for the exchange of such information between the Schools and the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge as may be helpful in guiding the teaching given and in placing the right boy in the right place. That termed the "Record of the Applicant for Employment" is designed to furnish a reasonably ~~complete record~~ of the boy's preparation, personality, interests, etc. It is ~~filled out~~ by those in the School and Household most familiar ~~with the~~ boy's work and personal qualities and is sent to the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge when the boy is to go out. That officer is thus put in possession of the judgment of those who have known the boy best as to the type of boy he has to place, what the boy may be recommended for, etc. At the same time, he has a definite statement of the boy's preparation which may, if desired, be forwarded to the prospective employers, thus enabling them to judge more accurately whether the boy meets their needs or not.

GIRARD COLLEGE

Record of Applicant for Employment

Name		Date of Birth
Height	Weight	Health
Academic Preparation		Standing
Mechanical Drawing		
General Mechanical Instruction		
Trade or Commercial Training		
		Record
Special Interest		
Has worked for		as
Personality	Initiative	Reliability
Recommended for		

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GIRARD COLLEGE
Employer's Record Card

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Firm	Business
Address	
Number Workmen Employed	Number boys 18 years or younger

OPENINGS FOR BOYS

Occupation	Trade Value	Opportunity for Advancement	Healthfulness	Danger	Special Requirements	Wages
Apply to	Position					

The second record, marked the "Employer's Record Card" is designed to secure for both the Department of Admission and Discharge and for the Schools information concerning the various industries of Philadelphia. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the desirability of this information. No really successful vocational instruction can be planned and no adequate vocational guidance can be given until the demands and conditions of the vocations to which the workers are to be supplied have first been determined.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH M. JAMESON,
Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING PREFECT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—During the year the following changes have taken place in the Household Staff:

On January 1st, 1913, Mr. Dabney C. Fitzhugh was appointed as Extra Relieving Prefect on trial for one year.

On January 6th, Mr. Emlen F. Dinan resigned as Prefect to accept another position.

On January 19th, 1913, Miss Laura Kay finished one year of trial service and was given a permanent appointment.

On February 1st, Mr. J. Wesley Post finished his trial service and was given a permanent appointment.

On April 7th, Mr. William C. Dunlap was appointed to the position of Second Relieving Prefect to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Emlen F. Dinan.

On August 1st, Mr. William M. Russell resigned as Prefect to accept another position.

On September 5th, Mr. Frederick G. Coward was given an appointment on trial for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William M. Russell.

On September 5th, Mrs. Charlotte Donaghy finished her trial year of service as Governess and received a permanent appointment.

On September 5th, Miss Anna J. Fletcher resigned her position as Governess of Section 7c.

On September 16th, Miss Anna M. Elliott was appointed on trial for one year as Governess to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Crawford in June.

On October 1st, Miss M. Bella Loy and Miss Nettie Markward finished their trial year of service and were given permanent appointments.

On October 1st, Mr. George T. Mosher finished his trial year of service and was given a permanent appointment.

On October 31st, Miss Sara H. Whitby, Governess of Section 21, died very suddenly at her home in Germantown. She came to Girard College on April 15th, 1890, and gave the College excellent service during these years.

On November 1st, 1911, Mr. Merton G. Wescott was appointed on trial for one year, and on November 1st, 1912, his trial service was continued for another year, and on November 1st, 1913, he was given a permanent appointment.

At the December meeting of the Board of Directors, Miss Mary E. Ruhl and Miss Grayce Hoyt were appointed as Governesses on trial for one year from November 17th, 1913.

During the summer months, the North, West and No. 7 Playgrounds were entirely re-surfaced and regraded with soil from the excavations of the new High School Building. One set of six Spalding swings has been added to the equipment of No. 7 Playground.

Two sets of tether ball equipment were placed on the No. 9 Playground about July 1st, and they have added materially to the activities of those boys. Hockey has also been added to the games of the older boys.

The No. 9 Playground toilet has been altered and improved, and two new drinking fountains have been placed on the West Playground.

Soccer football was reorganized in the Fall and outside games arranged for the First, Second and West Playground teams.

Mr. Williamson, Prefect of Section G, has almost completed a new tennis court just south of the West Playground, in the space formerly occupied by the old pond.

I would like to raise the question as to whether it would not be best as soon as the new High School Building is completed, to do away entirely with the outside swimming pond and to use this space for general athletics. At the present time there are only twenty days in June when the pond is used outside of vacation. During vacation the number of boys in the College is reduced to such an extent that it would be possible by dividing the boys into small groups, to arrange for all of them to

use the new pool in the High School Building, and the piece of ground now occupied by the pond would serve us throughout the year for general athletic purposes.

In October we held our Fourth Competitive Athletic Meet, open to all boys in the College. In June we had a Triangular Athletic Meet with Southern High School and the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. In April, we sent our team to the University of Pennsylvania Relay Meet, all of the boys from Sections A to L being invited guests of the University.

More trees are needed along the south side of the West Playground and along the West side of the No. 9 Playground in order to provide proper shade for our boys during the summer months.

Four hundred beds in the No. 9 Building have been made by the boys of Sections 14 to 18, taking twenty different boys each week. This work has been in charge of Mr. William C. Dunlap from April 21st to July 4th and from September 1st for the rest of the year. The boys of Sections K, L, M, and N were also given this work to do.

A moving picture equipment has been installed in the Chapel, and opens up a large field of entertainment and instruction which has not before been possible.

New pictures and new plants have made the section rooms more attractive in the No. 7 Building, but at this time I would request that the first eight section rooms in the No. 7 Building be equipped with small tables and new chairs similar to those now in the new unit of this building. Also that the floors be covered with linoleum, and that the Governesses be furnished with new desks and rugs that we may make these rooms more homelike for all concerned.

Separate hot water connections have been made in the individual lavatories in the basement of the No. 5 Building.

There is a very definite need for new and better toilet facilities for the boys of the No. 2 Building, and also for the North Playground.

I would like to raise the question as to whether it would not be well to build a tennis court east of the No. 1 Building for the exclusive use of the Monitors and Third Degree boys.

SUMMER VACATION

The summer vacation of 1913 was equally satisfactory to that of 1912. The work in general was arranged in about the same way as the year before. The number of boys present July 25th was 643 against 694 the year previous. The number of boys present on August 1st was 456.

In selecting the staff of summer vacation teachers, sixteen were appointed who had served us satisfactorily the preceding summer, and four others were appointed from a large list of applicants. The staff was as follows:

Principal Mr. A. B. Harmer.

Music Director Mr. J. E. Corneal.

Pianist Mr. D. H. McPoyle.

Mr. John O'Doyle,	Miss Katherine Denworth,
Mr. Clarence Hambleton,	Miss Catherine Cooper,
Mr. Charles Frankenberger,	Miss Anna Peterson,
Mr. Calvin L. Wagoner,	Miss Bertha I. James,
Mr. James Allison,	Miss Etta C. Ruff,
Mr. S. D. Green,	Miss K. Addressa Martin,
Miss Carrie Downie,	Miss Hilda E. Lowe,
Mrs. Elizabeth Markley,	Miss Katherine L. Hazel,
	Miss Lillian A. Reese.

Chapel exercises at 10 A. M. were lengthened to include recitations and singing by the boys. The Band was given room 306, and had practice daily from morning until noon. They served the College faithfully throughout the summer, giving a concert once each week. A number of persons visited the College and entertained the boys with music, recitations, stories, etc., without expense. The teachers also gave class entertainments in the morning Chapel.

Trips were taken to Fairmount Park, to the Zoölogical Gardens, to Burlington Island, to the Stetson Hat Factory, to the United States Mint, to the Curtis Publishing Company, City Hall, University of Pennsylvania, the Bulletin Building, etc. The usual baseball games were arranged each week with outside teams, and the boys made a splendid record of winning thirteen out of a total of fifteen games.

The usual trips were arranged to the Shibe Park baseball games, also to New Castle and Trenton. Six of the older boys were taken on a motorboat trip from August 13th to August 16th. The College was invited to spend an afternoon at Woodside Park on Friday, August 15th. Each boy was given a book containing admission tickets to about twenty different amusements. On August 4th, the boys gave a minstrel show in the Chapel. Circus Day was on August 21st.

The Main Building and the No. 10 Building could not be used on account of repairs being made, and the boys were housed in the Section Rooms of Buildings 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9 during school hours. The boys of No. 7 were put to considerable inconvenience due to the repairs, and were shifted about to different rooms.

Mr. Corneal and Mr. McPoyle purchased special records and gave Victor concerts in the school rooms.

The Library was closed from July 18th to August 18th during the Librarian's vacation, and I would raise the question as to whether we should not secure some one to take charge of the Library during her vacation in 1914.

On August 21st, Thomas C. Williams, of Section C, died at his home in Hazleton, Pa., while on his vacation.

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. SEARS,
Supervising Prefect.

VISITING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

December 31, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit herewith a report of the Department of Health for the year ending December 31st, 1913.

While the ideals we have set for ourselves could not in this year be fully realized, we have succeeded in keeping freer of critical illness and have been able to hold in control that which might otherwise have resulted in serious epidemics.

Of communicable diseases there have been under treatment: Scarlet Fever four (4); Diphtheria sixteen (16); Pneumonia eleven (11); Typhoid Fever two (2); Measles one hundred and four (104); German Measles twenty-two (22); Mumps fifty-four (54); Chicken Pox seven (7).

Early in the New Year, following closely upon the return of the boys from the Christmas holidays, a single case of Scarlet Fever was diagnosed in the Infirmary. Two more from the same section followed in a week. A fourth from a higher section appeared a week later. These cases were at once reported to the City Bureau of Health which made a thorough investigation outside the College to determine a possible source of infection. Within the College an examination was made by our Medical Staff of the boys in the section from which the early cases came, to discover the presence of any possible "carriers" of the disease. Neither of the investigations made were successful in locating precisely the source of the infection, although Scarlet Fever was widely prevalent in the city at that time.

The Scarlet Fever was isolated on the third floor of the Infirmary under the care of special nurses. The section rooms, school rooms and dormitories were thoroughly fumigated with formaldehyde gas. Books, bedding and clothing were either destroyed or collected in the fumigating room for thorough disinfection.

A practical help to prophylaxis was the sending out to the various officers in charge of the boys a "Health Bulletin"

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warning them of the presence of scarlet fever in the College and instructing them of that class of symptoms for which they should be on the watch. This bulletin brought to the surface multitudes of small boys with all manner of symptoms that the Medical Staff was kept busy investigating for several days. The number of scarlet fever cases remained at four. All of them recovered without serious complication.

The third floor of the Infirmary had scarcely been fumigated and cleaned after the release from quarantine of the scarlet fever patients when a few cases of measles appeared. They soon began to come in rapidly and the long ward on the third floor reserved for their entertainment was soon filled.

Measles is one of the most highly communicable of all infections. Its suppression is therefore a difficult problem. It is most highly contagious during the pre-eruptive stage. The greatest damage, due to the spreading of the infection, is therefore done before it is recognized. It is quite evident that until a specific prophylactic measure is discovered, efforts to suppress measles must lack precision. In the present state of knowledge the prophylaxis of the disease rests upon one measure—isolation. Statistics would seem to show that this as carried out in large cities has had little effect upon the prevalence of the disease. Experience in the College bears out this conclusion. The epidemic lasted several weeks in spite of complete isolation and the careful preventive measures instituted. One hundred and four cases (104) were treated.

Towards the close of the epidemic the character of the rash changed. There was little fever and few of the bronchial and catarrhal symptoms so common in the regular form of measles. These cases were diagnosed as Rötheln or German Measles. There were twenty-two (22), all mild in type.

The complications occurring in the early and severe cases included a moderate number of middle ear infections and two cases of broncho-pneumonia. In two of the middle ear infections the mastoid became diseased and an inflammation was set up with an accumulation of pus that required an operation to secure drainage. The usual mastoid operation was done and the recovery, while somewhat prolonged, was complete with little impairment of hearing.

While the wards in the north end of the building were filled with measles, the south or old end was housing an epidemic of mumps. Mumps as a rule give very little trouble in their management. All recovered without complication of any sort.

A significant observation consequent to these two epidemics, housed on the same floor, is that there was no case of cross-infection. Care was of course exercised to prevent contact in any possible way. There were fifty-four (54) mumps patients.

The first case of diphtheria for three years was diagnosed about the middle of June. The patient came from No. 7, and was followed in a few days by other victims to the number of fourteen, coming from five different sections of the same building. Considering the freedom from this disease for so long a period of time it was only fair to presume that the infection was brought from outside. The nearest holiday had been Memorial Day, when all the boys attacked had been out. The moving picture show is a popular form of amusement for our small boys out on holidays and it could be strongly suspected that the infection came out of some one of these crowded, badly ventilated theatres.

Whether or not there has been a natural tendency for diphtheria to become milder in recent years, it is a fact that the mortality has been greatly lowered in the last decade, owing probably to the greater precision in diagnosis and the use of antitoxin. Study of this disease has been most satisfactory in its results. The cause is known together with its mode of transmission. Its spread can be checked with the help of a specific and curative agent of great potency.

I recall distinctly an epidemic of diphtheria in a small town in southern Pennsylvania where most of my boyhood was spent. The use of antitoxin was of course unknown in those days and whole families of children were taken in spite of the most skillful efforts then known to save them. Later, during epidemics at the College, the mortality was always high. With this unhappy experience in mind the diagnosis of a case of diphtheria is an event calculated to fill one with deep dread.

The management of the series of sixteen cases of diphtheria treated in the Infirmary during the year and their terminal results was to me full satisfaction. With antitoxin in diph-

theria, so-called serum therapy has probably reached its highest expression of efficiency. All of our cases recovered under its use with no complications or sequelæ worthy of record.

The plan of treatment consisted in the administration of 10,000 antitoxin units as soon as the diagnosis was made, without waiting for bacterial confirmation. I cannot refrain from saying just here that the effect of a single injection, in the prompt relief and comfort afforded the patient, particularly in the distressing symptoms of laryngeal cases, was little short of miraculous. The initial dose was repeated in eight hours until the membrane showed evidence of disappearing. The highest number of injections given in a single case was seven (70,000 units), there being in this case marked nasal and laryngeal involvement. Four of the patients had only a single injection, the others from two to four. Some reaction, serum sickness, came from the use of the antitoxin in eleven cases, noticed as a rule five or six days after treatment.

In addition to the adoption of the usual prophylactic measures as outlined in the description of scarlet fever, a careful daily examination was made of all "contact" subjects. In every instance where the appearance of the throat was at all suspicious the patient was isolated in the Infirmary and cultures made from the secretions of his throat.

A number of teachers from whose classes boys were under treatment for diphtheria came to the Infirmary for immunizing doses of antitoxin, a general order having been issued that all who wished to avail themselves of this protection could do so. The dose of antitoxin used for immunizing was 1000 units.

For a length of four years no case of typhoid fever has developed within the College grounds. Each Fall for three successive years two cases of post-vacation typhoid have been treated. The prevalence of typhoid fever in nearby towns where our boys are apt to spend their vacations brings up for consideration their inoculation by antityphoid serum in prevention. We have undoubtedly been highly fortunate in having so few cases of typhoid develop among pupils out on their vacation where there must certainly be many sources of infection. I would, in spite of this apparent immunity, respectfully bring the matter of

advisability in inoculating the pupils of the College against typhoid fever to the attention of the Board of Directors.

Eleven cases of pneumonia have been under treatment this year, a decided decrease over 1912 when there were twenty-two. With two exceptions the infection was only moderately severe in type. One of the pneumonia patients developed empyema as a complication. He was operated upon promptly and recovered without any serious crippling of his breathing capacity on the affected side.

During the year there were seven sporadic cases of chicken pox. The disease as is usual was mild and never reached the dignity of even a small epidemic.

The major operations for the year were not so serious as 1912. They include five for appendicitis, three for hernia and one for empyema. In four of the operations for the removal of the appendix, the condition was early diagnosed before a rupture had taken place. No pus was therefore found and the wound was closed without drainage. All of them recovered.

The fifth appendectomy came into the Infirmary complaining of pain in the region of the appendix. There was a history of a fall, the abdomen having struck violently one of the heavy iron railings of the fence enclosing the playground. The condition of the patient on admission did not warrant any surgical interference. He was kept under close observation for two days and as the symptoms did not improve the abdominal cavity was opened and carefully explored. A small mesenteric vessel was found ruptured, probably due to the fall, and there was some disorganized blood in the pelvic cavity. The active hemorrhage from the broken vessel had ceased but for additional safety it was securely tied. The appendix was found to be inflamed and was removed. The wound was drained for several days and recovery was rapid and uneventful.

Following a sharp attack of pneumonia one of the boys developed an empyema. The usual operation of resection of the rib with drainage was done and the recovery was without incident and very slight impairment of breathing capacity.

Such a condition of health as has been enjoyed is remarkable because our boys must of necessity, like all schoolboys, while

indoors spend a great deal of time in rather close quarters. It is quite true that every effort has been made to have the living and sleeping rooms well ventilated and measuring up to the highest standards of modern sanitary science, but, it is equally true that during a period of wet weather the wards of the Infirmary fill up with patients. We have learned to fear the possibilities of contagion from outside the College, however, more than this close housing. During the summer vacation the danger of typhoid infection is always present. The Christmas and Easter holidays, with the holidays that many of the boys have on Saturday furnish the probable cause for most of the communicable diseases. It is probably true that a number of these occur in cyclic periods, such would seem to be the case in particular with scarlet fever and diphtheria. Measles, chicken pox and mumps however have all times and seasons for their own.

I regret to report that there have been two deaths in the Infirmary during the year 1913.

John Vernon, aged 13 years, died on October 2d from septicemia following an acute attack of osteomyelitis. This lad came to the Infirmary on September 29th complaining of a pain in his leg just below the knee joint. There was a history of some slight bruise but external evidence showed no particular injury. The patient had a high temperature, rapid pulse and in general gave symptoms of some severe infection. For thirty-six hours the temperature and pulse remained high without any special pain or swelling about the point of original injury. A few hours later there came a slight swelling and considerable pain at a spot just below the knee. It was decided to make a free opening here to relieve any possible collection of pus. An incision down to the bone was made with a free opening into the medulla. With a very small quantity of pus, a diffuse inflammation of the medulla of the bone was found. The wound was thoroughly drained. No improvement was noticed in his condition after the operation. He became gradually weaker and died four days after his admission to the Infirmary.

The injury in this case was out of all proportion to the severity of the infection and the slight bruise on the bone

probably furnished only a point of least resistance. These cases reveal a vital problem for consideration.

Henry Beswarick, aged 7 years, died on November 9th from general emphyzema. The history of this case is of unusual interest and I feel it is worthy the space required to report it in full. The boy was brought to the Infirmary on Friday evening, October 31st, coughing violently and breathing with great difficulty. The explanation of his condition was that while eating nuts he had been suddenly startled, the inference being that one of the nuts had lodged either in the trachea or bronchial tubes. After considerable effort both of coughing and vomiting a half of a single peanut was coughed up and the patient seemed greatly relieved. The following day a general bronchitis appeared with high fever. This condition continued for two days when the fever subsided and the cough improved except for an occasional paroxysm. On Thursday evening a slight swelling appeared about the right side of the neck. By Friday morning the swelling had extended to the face and left side of the neck giving typical symptoms of general emphyzema. Later on Friday morning the lad was sent to Dr. George E. Pfahler for an X-ray examination. Dr. Pfahler submitted the following report: "I find the evidence of consolidation of both apices such as is produced by tuberculosis. I do not find anywhere such consolidation as would likely result from the inhalation of a foreign body. There is an extensive cellular emphyzema involving the neck and extending down the axilla on both sides. I believe that this cellular emphyzema is incident to the paroxysms of coughing following the inhalation of the foreign body." The condition of subcutaneous emphyzema, attended with great swelling, extended until the whole face, neck, abdomen and limbs were involved to such an extent that it was impossible to recognize the lad. There were frequent attacks of coughing with severe dyspnoea; he breathed at all times with difficulty at this stage of his illness. His heart began to fail, the breathing became more difficult and he died early on Sunday morning a little more than a week after he had been admitted to the Infirmary.

The consent of the mother was obtained for an examination of the body which was made about four hours after death.

The subcutaneous tissues were found filled with air and the whole body collapsed when an incision was made. There was considerable pleurisy with a number of small adhesions, particularly on the left side. The pleural cavity on both sides was distended with air. The mediastinal spaces were found much distended and it was probably through this channel that air escaped into the neck. There was no evidence of any foreign body in the trachea, bronchial tubes or lungs. The lungs, indeed, seemed to be normal except for the apices on both sides. The apices were greatly congested, partially consolidated, purplish in color and showing marked evidence of some inflammatory condition. On section there appeared on the cut surface of the lung what seemed to be very fine miliary tubercles. The pleura was denuded from the lung at both apices and it was from this portion of the lung that air had escaped, slight pressure causing air bubbles to appear on the denuded surface. There was no enlargement of the bronchial glands and, except for the possible miliary tubercles, no positive evidence that the inflammation was tubercular. There is a very positive tubercular family history. The father had for many years a tubercular hip joint and died finally of rapid pulmonary tuberculosis. The mother reports that the boy was always delicate until the last year when he seemed to be stronger.

It is my opinion that there was a latent tubercular condition in the apices of this boy's lungs which was fired up by the injury and inflammation caused by the violent efforts to dislodge the foreign body in the bronchus. Death was caused by the rupture of the air vesicles in the apices of the lungs and the accumulation of air in the chest cavity, this condition in turn interfering seriously with the action of both heart and lungs. The heart appeared to be normal. No other organs were examined.

Of the four boys who have died since I had the honor of serving the College, all have had a tubercular parentage. Thanks to the very efficient work of the field agent we have the history of these boys when they are admitted. In determining the acceptability of a boy the broad view is taken that unless he has some physical defect or deformity that is likely to interfere seriously with his scholastic work, all other things being equal,

he is qualified. Experience has shown that the healthful plan of life outlined for the College boy, including as it does good food, outdoor exercise, sanitary surroundings and watchful care increase his resistance to disease, at the same time as securing him an education that could not be obtained without just such advantages as the College affords.

A careful inquiry is made into the family history of every applicant and, although there may be a very positive tubercular inheritance, the boy is not refused admission unless there is evidence of the disease being in active progress.

Much is already being done to safeguard the body against this possible tendency to disaster. The advantages that physical training give for this particular class of boys cannot be over-estimated. I am well aware that when any form of physical exercise is required for health's sake it very soon becomes uninteresting and a bore to the average person. Our boys naturally pride themselves upon their skill, strength, courage and endurance. Anything that promises emulation in these qualities arouses their interest and enthusiasm. It is along such lines, therefore, by arranging contests testing the above qualities that we can hope for the greatest interest and consequent physical stamina.

The gymnasium to be installed in the High School building now in process of erection will without doubt be equipped with apparatus for weighing, testing, measuring and comparing according to fixed standards. Applying the special kind of body training best suited to the individual case, will result in an important aid in the prevention of disease.

Next to physical training and of equal importance in the great problem of conserving the body at its highest state of efficiency comes instruction in personal hygiene. The controversy that has been waged for some time as to the wisdom of teaching the various divisions of hygiene in the public schools seems to leave no doubt as to the value of its introduction. The questions arising are when and how it should be taught and whether the information should be imparted by the parent or teacher. We are in the place of parent and teacher to the College boy and this dual relationship places the responsibility upon us from whatever point of view the subject is considered.

As to sex hygiene, an isolated lecture here and there cannot be sufficiently thorough. These are apt to reflect the individual bias of the lecturer and present a point of view oblique to the whole. A course of hygiene may be organized in a systematic way and taught in a formal manner. The structure of the body may be studied; the functionings of its different parts made clear; the great laws of nutrition explained; the nature of disease germs and the various ways in which they attack the body clearly set forth. Hygienic practices can then be broached as corollaries to the physiological propositions established. Let that which is taught in the name of hygiene be centered on what is big and vital in the conservation of health.

It is my opinion that sex hygiene, the cause of specific disease and their possible ways of transmission,—shorn of all the alarming propaganda of the patent medicine fakir, can be sanely, definitely and concretely taught. Measures should be taken at all times to stimulate in the boy a fine attitude of mind regarding these responsibilities. Every pupil in the High School is ready for this kind of information. By the careful enlightenment of our boys a powerful influence towards progress in matters of general and particular hygiene will have been started.

Notably fine and of deep moment to the health of the College were the efforts of the Steward to secure a clean and dependable milk supply. The entire milk supply is now secured from a single dairy. This arrangement makes it possible to keep under the closest supervision this very important branch of the food supply. The animals in the dairy are inspected at intervals by a regularly authorized veterinarian and a superior sanitary system has been installed in the sheds where the animals are housed. The men who milk the cows and handle the product in the process of weighing, cooling and shipping are examined by the medical staff of the College and the milk carefully safeguarded from sources of contamination from the time it leaves the cow until it reaches the refrigerators of the College. Specimens of milk are sent frequently for chemical and bacteriological analysis. The whole matter has been brought to a very high standard both as regards food values and freedom from dirt and bacteria.

Reports of the special departments for the care of the eyes, teeth, nose and throat will be submitted by their several heads. Much of the success in the past year may be attributed to the careful and thorough work done in the various branches of the health service.

As a unit only in the many forces and factors, all making together the results as here set forth, possible, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.,

Visiting Physician.

INFIRMARY REPORT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to submit herewith a list of the diseases treated in the Infirmary during the year ending December 31, 1913.

Abscess	14	<i>Brought forward</i>	989
Abscess, Alveolar	12	Herpes zoster	3
Acne	1	Hernia	3
Adenitis	18	Hordeolum	6
Appendicitis, acute	3	Impetigo contagiosa	5
Bronchitis	411	Ingrowing nails	4
Burn	1	Ivy poison	15
Burn, sun	1	Indigestion	398
Chorea	5	Intestinal toxæmia	1
Colitis	2	Laryngitis	26
Constipation	7	Lumbago	1
Croup	1	Measles	104
Conjunctivitis	30	Measles, German	22
Coryza	8	Mumps	54
Diarrhœa	9	Myalgia	1
Discipline	8	Neuralgia	7
Diphtheria	16	Nephritis	1
Dermatitis	1	Nostalgia	1
Dog bite	1	Observation	87
Epilepsy	1	Otitis media	28
Endocarditis, acute	1	Osteomyelitis	1
Erythema	34	Purpura Hemorrhagica	2
Erysipelas	4	Pharyngitis	121
Epistaxis	4	Psoriasis	2
Eczema	4	Pityriasis rosea	4
Furunculosis	2	Pneumonia	11
Foreign body in eye	4	Rheumatism	16
Foreign body in ear	2	Ringworm	1
Foreign body in stomach	3	Simple continued fever	10
Gastritis	35	Scarlet fever	4
Gastro-enteritis	4	Scabies	5
Headache	342	Stomatitis	4
<i>Carried forward</i>	989	<i>Carried forward</i>	1937

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<i>Brought forward</i>	1937	<i>Brought forward</i>	2439
Sprain	14	Wounds, Contused	128
Syncope	4	Infected	20
Synovitis	1	Lacerated	32
Tonsilitis	305	Operations:—	
Tonsilitis, follicular	110	Amputation of finger	1
Toothache	15	Appendicitis	4
Torticollis	2	Circumcision	18
Typhoid fever	2	Deflected septum	5
Urticaria	6	Empyema	1
Urethritis	1	Eye (Iridectomy)	2
Vaccinia	25	Mastoid	2
Varicella	8	Removal of nasal spur	2
Vertigo	8	Hernia	3
Whooping cough	1	Tonsils and adenoids	85
<i>Carried forward</i>	2439	Total	2742

Number of cases treated in the wards of the Infirmary 2742

Number of new cases treated in the Dispensary 3149

Total number of cases treated in the Infirmary 5891

DEATHS.

Name.	Date.	Cause.
John Vernon	October 2, 1913	Acute osteomyelitis
Henry Beswarick	November 9, 1913	General emphyzema

Respectfully submitted,

RUTHERFORD LEWIS JOHN, M.D.,

Resident Physician.

Approved:

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.,

Visiting Physician.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST'S REPORT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—For the year of 1913 the following work was done in the Eye Department. Two hundred and twelve new boys were examined and given such further treatment as was considered necessary. Two hundred and fourteen boys were refracted. This not being new boys exclusively, but from the whole group of boys in the college. The total number of visits to the department for the year was 1887.

Only two cases of very serious import occurred during the year. One case of interstitial keratitis was under treatment for three months, a comparatively short time for such a case. The boy is now back in school and has fortunately sustained little or no injury to his vision. The other was of a much more serious character. It was a punctured wound of the eye ball with prolapse of the iris. Such cases unless treated early result in the loss of the eye or at best in a useless and threatening eye. The intelligent supervision which exists in the Infirmary recognized the seriousness of it at once, and attention was called to him promptly. This enabled the exercise of surgical interference at an early period, the only favorable time for such treatment. The boy made a rapid and uncomplicated recovery. He is now back at school with a useful eye that will serve him the balance of his life nearly as well as if it had never been injured. This case is mentioned because it demonstrates how well protected is the Girard College boy from the results of injury or illness. Such cases in the outside world are usually permitted to go until it is too late to save the eye from the worst results of the injury. Here it was the intelligent co-operation of the Infirmary force that secured intervention in time to save the boy from the serious results of his accident.

The total number of boys who are using glasses is 555, divided into two classes as follows; wearing them constantly, 265; using them for close work only, 290. This percentage is

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higher than the average, but under our system of conservation is not too high. The general practice outside is to give glasses only in obvious cases or in those showing symptoms. Our system goes farther and seeks the eye with optical defect. If the defect is found to be sufficient to probably cause eye strain it is corrected. This prevents the individual from the necessity of working up to the stage of conscious symptoms, and also from the possibility of enduring vague or unrecognized eye strain. With boys living in such large groups it is submitted that any lesser control would not accomplish the purpose for which this department was organized. A boy under the observation of parents could be permitted to go without glasses until their watchful eye would recognize symptoms that would demonstrate absolutely their need. With us that is not possible. In fact, today we are far in advance with what will in the future be the generally accepted method of conservation of the eye sight. It is ventured to predict that our average will then be not greater, but less than the general average. This statement is based on the value of the hygienic surroundings and the regular life the boys are compelled to lead, both elements being of great value in saving the eyes from strain.

There seem to be no new suggestions to offer in regard to the care of the eyes. It depends in a great measure on the general hygienic conditions, and that is so well managed by the general medical department with its several branches that this department need only acknowledge its obligation to them. The matter of lighting and books is so well attended to that there seems to be nothing to suggest. The indirect lighting system, so far as it has been installed, is of undoubted value. The extension of it, or its modification, the semi-indirect system, should be given careful consideration in any changes that may be made or that are in contemplation.

The boys are steadily learning the advantage the department offers to them, and are making proper use of it. The co-operation of the officers has become closer and is of much value.

Respectfully yours,

J. R. FORST, M.D.,
Ophthalmologist.

REPORT OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—In reviewing the work of the ear, nose and throat department of Girard College for the year 1913 it may be conveniently considered under four headings: (a) Examination of the incoming classes and the selection of cases requiring medical or surgical attention; (b) operative work; (c) general treatment; (d) comments.

In the report for the ear, nose and throat department for 1912 it was stated that a systematic examination of the condition of each boy's ear, nose and throat was made; and that so far as possible all departures from health were remedied.

Pursuing this plan we have made the same character of examinations in the 99 boys admitted to the College in February, and 116 admitted in September of this year. About 25% of these boys were found with pathologic conditions sufficiently pronounced to warrant recommendation for operation. This proportion is somewhat below that of former years, which I think may be readily accounted for by the attention which more and more is given to this important work, the result being that when the boy comes to us, in a large number of cases he has already had these diseased tissues removed.

In other respects these two classes of boys were above the average in that there was an unusually small proportion of catarrhal or inflammatory diseases of the ear, nose or throat.

(b) Operations.

The subject of operations naturally divides itself into two (1) Those under general anæsthesia; (2) those under local anæsthesia.

There were 88 operations under general anæsthesia during the year, consisting of 84 tonsil and adenoid operations; two mastoidectomies and two septum operations. Included in this list are all the cases recommended for operation admitted in

February and September, and all other cases previously scheduled, with cases that have developed in the College.

There were 26 operations under local anæsthesia in the clinic room. Included in these were cases of hypertrophied tonsils, unsuitable for operation under a general anæsthetic, which were cauterized; removal of nasal spurs and hypertrophies; correction of deviations of the nasal septum, etc.

In this connection it is to be noted that of the 88 operations, but 16 were performed during the first eight months of the year, and 72 in the last four months. It is true that 23 of these latter were boys admitted in September, and a few other cases that developed this Fall which naturally would have been attended to at this time. Still there was a large number of boys that had been recommended for operation which was not performed because of the presence of contagious disease in the Infirmary.

Soon after the Christmas holidays scarlatina developed in the College, and it was not until January 28th that any operation was attempted. On this latter date five boys were operated; the following day a new case of scarlatina occurred, and operations were again deferred. And so it continued all through the Spring and well into the Fall of the year. There were but very brief periods in which we were able to operate. Scarlatina was followed by measles, and this in its turn by diphtheria and consequently only a few absolutely necessary operations, that obliged the boy to remain in the Infirmary, were attempted.

(c) Treatment.

Under this heading is included all the work in the clinic room and in the wards of the Infirmary.

Unlike the operative work where the results are immediate and conspicuous, the work in the clinic room is slow and the results not so apparent. The ultimate benefit is of as much importance to the boys as any work that is attempted for their benefit.

The class included in this group were acute and chronic supuration of the ears, which imperils the hearing; the catarrhal conditions that effect both the ears, nose and throat and many forms of mal-positions and growth of these special organs.

There were about 150 boys applied for treatment in this de-

partment, equally divided between diseases affecting the ear and those attacking the nose and throat. Since the larger number of these were cases of a chronic nature extending over a considerable period of time, to effect results a large number of visits was made necessary.

In the Infirmary by far the larger number of cases were those of the ever-recurring sore throats which comes to us upon the advent of the inclement weather. This year, however, we have been called upon to treat many cases of the aural complications of scarlatina, measles and diphtheria. We have reason for thankfulness in that notwithstanding the fact that there were a number of violent inflammatory conditions of the ears there were so few cases in which the mastoid cells became involved, and no intra-cranial complications.

Two cases of mastoid inflammation developed which eventuated in suppuration, and both recovered promptly and with unaffected hearing power after operation. This exemption from serious complications can be attributed only to the care these patients received in their original attack, and the prompt recognition of ear trouble when it occurred, and the equally prompt treatment of the complication after its appearance. Here again is an illustration of the value of this careful attention to the details of ear treatment. The recovery from a mastoid operation where the patient is very ill is conspicuous and brilliant. The preservation of a patient's hearing after days, perhaps weeks, of careful and painstaking treatment may not be brilliant; but it is important to that patient.

(d) Comments.

Since systematic attention to the ear, nose and throat and the removal of pathologic conditions are a matter of routine at Girard College there is a noticeable diminution in both the number and the severity of the sore throats which periodically, but regularly visit us. Still I am sure there are more cases than should occur. What are the reasons for this, and wherein lies the remedy?

It is a well recognized fact that when the season of the year appears with frequent and severe changes and we find it necessary to close the windows in our residences, and shut out the fresh air, we have sore throats.

Another well attested fact is that in institutions where large numbers of children are congregated, there is prone to develop at certain seasons of the year what seems like epidemics of sore throats.

Now the boys at the College are under the influence of these contributory causes, hence it is natural that they will be affected by them.

True as all this is, and with the knowledge that a complete elimination of sore throats will never be attained, I believe that the number of those so suffering may be diminished, and that the severity of the attack of those affected materially lessened.

Much thought has been given to the subject, and careful observations of the cases made, especially during this last Fall, when a larger number of cases have been under observation at one time than at any other period of the year. One interesting fact, which is a confirmation of what has been previously noted, is that of the large number of cases there have occurred, but three in whom an operation for the removal of tonsils and adenoids have been affected. Of these three, two were operated 6-8 years ago, by a method then in vogue, which is now not regarded as a complete one. The third case was not one of tonsillitis, but rather a simple inflammatory attack from exposure to the cold. It would seem that the operated boy possesses an immunity from the severe forms of sore throat. Another fact of importance has been noted. A fair proportion of the boys affected have been those who at the preliminary examinations were discovered to have a moderate amount of diseased tonsillar tissue, but who were temporarily placed aside for future observation after the more severe and urgent cases had received attention. This group, of whom we have a list, will ultimately be eliminated.

There are, however, a number of cases in boys who at the preliminary examination showed no evidence of throat disease. It is possible that these cases have originated from causes operating within the College. One of these causes I believe we may trace to the contagious diseases with which we were afflicted during several months of the year.

There are other causes, one of which I feel constrained to

call to your attention at this time, and which may be a fruitful source of trouble. I refer to the insufficiency of protection to the boys during the inclement weather, and the inadequate attention given to them after they have been subjected to bad weather conditions. To remain in wet clothing and stockings for hours after exposure is certainly to invite an attack of sore throat.

When we have met and conquered these various conditions which seem to me contributory causes of our cases of sore throat, I believe we will see a substantial diminution in these visitations.

In conclusion, there is one other matter which a review of our year's work suggests, and that is the subject of contagious diseases in the Infirmary. It is to be regretted that the presence of contagious diseases in the Infirmary should interrupt the work in the operating room. These very cases, *i.e.*, pathologic tonsils and adenoids, offer an unusually fertile field for the propagation of the germs of the contagious diseases of childhood, and, therefore, in themselves aid in the spread of the contagion.

While, of course, the ideal situation, so far as surgical work in the Infirmary is concerned, is a separate building for the lodgment of contagious diseases, if this is not feasible I believe it to be the lesser of two evils to ignore the presence of the contagious disease and operate these cases; first taking the precaution to provide sufficient nursing facilities so that no actual communication takes place between the contagious disease wards on the third floor, and the rest of the Infirmary.

I am sensible, Mr. President, of the kindness and consideration which have been accorded me during the past year, and for which I desire to extend to the Board of Directors and yourself my sincere thanks.

I am again indebted to the Visiting Physician, the Resident Physician, the nurses and other attendants for their aid and advice which has made my work a pleasure and delight.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D.,

Chief.

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DENTIST'S REPORT.

December 31st, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in presenting you the following review from the Dental Department of Girard College for the year ending December 31st, 1913. All of the boys in the college have been examined during the year, and, at the present time, there are three hundred ninety-six (396) boys who are under our care for further operative treatment. The remainder of the boys have been dismissed. The following is the data of operations performed:

Amalgam Fillings	2,116
Phosphate of Zinc Fillings	1,583
Gutta Percha Fillings	1,063
Temporary Stoppings	905
Teeth Devitalized	114
Putrescent Teeth and Abscesses Treated	90
Root Canals Filled	622
Teeth Cleaned	952
Number of Permanent Teeth Extracted	14
Cases of Malocclusion under Treatment	100
Number of Treatments	4,378
Total Number of Operations (not inc. examinations) ..	11,683

The foregoing statistical report shows a marked difference in the number and kinds of fillings inserted, as compared with the work accomplished during the previous year. For the year 1912, we reported one thousand one hundred fifty (1150) amalgam fillings; two thousand six hundred seventy-four (2674) phosphate of zinc fillings and nine hundred ninety-five (995) gutta percha fillings. This year we report two thousand one hundred sixteen (2116) amalgam fillings, an increase of eighty-four per centum (84%); one thousand five hundred eighty-three (1583) phosphate of zinc fillings, a decrease of

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forty and $\frac{8}{10}$ per centum (40.8%) and one thousand sixty-three (1063) gutta-percha fillings, an increase of $\frac{488}{1000}$ per centum (.069%). These percentages represent a marked increase in the number and quality of permanent fillings inserted.

From the time the present department was organized until April of this year, we were busily engaged in going over the boys in the college, selecting those who needed our attention most, and carrying on such treatment as would quickly stop decay and prevent further diseased conditions of the mouth. The greatest amount of work performed was on the first permanent molars. Large cavities develop in the occlusal surfaces of these teeth, starting in the deep fissures which are not always fully developed at the time of eruption, and rapidly progress towards the pulp of the tooth. To place a metal filling in these teeth, in close proximity to the vital part, would end in devitalization from thermal changes. For this, phosphate of zinc fillings are superior to metal fillings as tooth preservers, but they are acted upon by the secretions of the mouth, and, in some mouths particularly, they dissolve out rapidly. When this occurs, we insert an amalgam filling over the phosphate of zinc and make it a permanent operation.

There was a decrease this year of approximately sixty per centum (60%) in the number of permanent teeth extracted. The same careful study is made of these cases, as was set forth in the report of the previous year. There was also a decrease of approximately fifty-two per centum (52%) in the number of putrescent teeth and abscesses treated. Many of these cases were the new boys who came into the College during the year. While the majority of these diseased conditions occur in the temporary teeth, the number of such teeth requiring treatment is still greater than we would wish, as such conditions have an important bearing on the general health of the boy.

The above comparisons show that we have accomplished considerably more permanent results during this year than the previous year, and have put the mouths of the majority of the boys in the College in a more healthy and aseptic condition, where results can be best maintained by the prac-

tice of dentistry for them in the nature of prevention of disease rather than the treatment of diseased and neglected conditions. We have many cases coming to us where the temporary teeth have been allowed to decay until the pulp has become infected by the pathogenic micro-organisms which are always present in the oral cavity, and they gain access through the tooth to the soft tissues surrounding the roots of these teeth. At about eight years of age, the roots of the temporary molars, as well as the alveolar process which supports them, are being absorbed to allow the eruption of the permanent teeth which take their places. This leaves a considerable area exposed, and, as this tissue surrounding these teeth is very vascular, there is an added opportunity for these disease producing micro-organisms to gain access to the blood circulation, thereby being carried through the entire system. We have found this condition advanced so far that all of the tissues surrounding the teeth were in such a congested and diseased condition that, by the slightest pressure on the mucous membrane, pus would be exuded. In addition to this pus being carried throughout the system by the circulation of the blood, a quantity of it is also swallowed with the food, gaining direct entrance to the alimentary canal. With these conditions existing, it is quite obvious what the result must be on the physical development of the boy.

In an examination of the boys who entered the college during the past year, we found four hundred seventeen (417) temporary teeth prematurely extracted or so badly diseased that the remaining roots had to be removed. To put these boys' mouths in a healthy condition, and to restore the lost tissues by means of fillings, etc., it would require six hundred fifty-seven (657) fillings in the temporary teeth and six hundred two (602) fillings in the permanent teeth, as well as eighty-two (82) root fillings and treatments in the temporary teeth and fifty-six (56) root fillings in the permanent teeth. We are therefore required to spend one-third of our time in the treatment of one-seventh of the boys in the college each year to put these boys' mouths in a healthy condition. Of these two hundred eight (208) boys, seventy per centum (70%) are de-

veloping cases of malocclusion due to the neglect and premature loss of the temporary teeth. All the above is unnecessary and unreasonable, and, if allowed to continue, the present dental equipment will be wholly inadequate to cope with these conditions.

In our annual report for the year 1911, we recommended that a letter be sent to the mothers of the boys whose names were on the list awaiting entrance to the college advising them of the free dental clinics in and around the city, where their children could be treated. This letter was prepared and sent out, but has done very little good, as in the past year, of the boys admitted to the College only six (6) had received any dental attention to their permanent teeth and thirteen (13) had received any attention to their temporary teeth. We believe that this condition of neglect is due to ignorance, as very few parents are not willing to do what they can for the welfare of their children. With the statistics taken as reported above, we would advise that a more vigorous campaign be started and that the mothers of the boys awaiting entrance to the college shall be advised that, whenever possible, they must furnish evidence of having made an attempt to have their boy's mouth cared for twice a year before coming to the College. We recognize the fact that these mothers have many cares and this may seem an added burden, but it must also be recognized that if these boys are to be committed to our care, we must use every means possible to get them, and put forth our best efforts to keep them, up to their highest possible physical efficiency.

At the present time there are eighteen (18) free dental clinics in the State of Pennsylvania, of which nine (9) are in Philadelphia. These nine clinics in Philadelphia could be reached by approximately one-half of the boys awaiting entrance to the college. There are two (2) clinics in Pittsburgh, one (1) in Reading, two (2) in Wilkes-Barre, one (1) in Scranton, one (1) in Chester and one (1) in Easton. With the addition of these, we might estimate that about seventy-five per centum (75%) of the boys are within easy reach of these free dental dispensaries, and no doubt the majority of the boys could get attention if their parents or guardians would make

application. As far as we can ascertain, the boys who have had attention have been taken to a regular dental practitioner and their work paid for. This work has often been of a more expensive character than is necessary. If taken early, most cases would only require small and inexpensive fillings to hold the decay and disease in check.

During the year a report was prepared to be sent to the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C. With the great quantity of data at hand, we were enabled to give quite a thorough idea of what is being done in the Dental Department of Girard College. This, we understand, will be part of a bulletin, and we hope it will be of considerable educational value to those who may have an opportunity to read it. Within the past few years dental and medical literature has been replete with articles dealing with the subject of the condition of the oral cavity and its influence upon the system generally. Some of the foremost scientists claim that the care of the mouth and teeth will be the next great step in preventive medicine. A few articles appear in the popular magazines, but even they do not get into the hands of those who will assimilate them and receive the most benefit from them. I have long been of the opinion that more of these articles should be presented to the public by ethical practitioners of dentistry and medicine, in order that they may educate the public in the knowledge of the value of preventive measures rather than the treatment of disease. We would advise that a pamphlet be printed from the Dental Department of Girard College similar to the report above referred to sent to the Bureau of Education, setting forth the value of the care of the teeth from early childhood, results of neglected conditions, what can be accomplished by early treatment and what we are doing for the boys committed to our care. We would also advise that a printed blank be made similar to those on which we keep our records, with the necessary modifications, that the mother may take these to the dentist or clinic whenever she chooses to, or can, take her boy, and that they be returned to the college when the boy is presented for admittance, showing evidence of an attempt having been made to have the boy's teeth cared for.

In a recent conversation with the visiting physician of Girard College, he expressed a thought that the boys who had been recently admitted to the College were physically above the average. His long experience in the examination of boys admitted to the college makes this statement well worth while. How much better physically might these boys have been had they had the proper dental attention, as, from the examination here set forth, there is much evidence of neglect and diseased conditions, which we are forced to admit are not conducive to the best possible physical and mental development.

In conclusion, I wish that you, the Board of Directors and other executive officers of Girard College would accept my sincere thanks for your co-operation in the work of the Dental Department. I also wish to express my appreciation of those who have assisted me, acknowledging their untiring efforts have always been in the interest of the boys in Girard College. In full appreciation of the responsibility placed upon me in having charge of the Department of Dental Surgery, the above report is

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.,

Dentist-in-Chief.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

December 31, 1913.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that the expenditures for "Subsistence" supplies for the year ended November 30, 1913, amount to \$151,760.41, accounted for as follows:—

Almonds and other nuts.	420	pounds	.....	\$ 76.33
Apple and peach butter .	1,296	"	.....	107.10
Apricots	400	"	.....	42.76
Bacon	2,384	"	.....	404.25
Baking powder and soda	450	"	.....	97.63
Barley	75	"	.....	2.27
Beans, dried	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	bushels	.....	298.25
Beans, baked	129	doz. gallons .	.....	726.46
Beef, chucks	121,272	pounds	.....	11,279.76
Beef, corned	60,263	"	.....	5,261.00
Beef, dried	718	"	.....	191.23
Beef, roast (pin bone) .	56	}	"	5,885.08
Beef, roast	38,599			
Beef, sirloin steak	15,355	"	.....	2,556.63
Beef, rump "	11,714	"	.....	1,777.48
Beef, round	446	"	.....	64.00
Brandy, wine, whiskey .	11	gallons	.....	44.00
Bread and rolls	122,706	pounds	.....	4,283.84
Brushes, crumb	3	dozens	.....	8.40
Buckwheat	1,890	pounds	.....	50.76
Butter	43,469	"	.....	15,740.77
Cereals	413	cases	.....	1,051.89
Cheese	1,235 $\frac{1}{2}$	pounds	216.28
Cherries, canned	620	dozens	1,237.90
<i>Forward</i>				\$51,404.07

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<i>Brought forward</i>				\$51,404.07
Chicken	15,503½	pounds	3,259.46
Chocolate and cocoa ...	200	"	56.71
Cider	178	gallons	.....	29.40
Coffee, green	9,777	pounds	.....	1,437.84
Coffee, roasted	20	"	.....	5.20
Coal, egg and stove	62,387	tons	.....	364.28
Corn, canned	1,054	dozens	.....	864.20
Cornmeal	1,593	pounds	.....	28.95
Cornstarch	560	"	.....	26.73
Crackers and cakes	29,614½	"	.....	2,307.53
Crisco	152	"	.....	19.15
Currants	104	"	.....	8.96
Eggs	14,754	dozens	.....	4,002.52
Farina	312	pounds	.....	19.67
Fish				1,613.75
Flour	1,340	barrels	.....	6,182.48
Gelatine	12	gross	.....	193.13
Gherkins and chow-chow	26	doz. bottles ..		78.90
Hams	51,698	pounds	.....	9,030.62
Hominy	421	"	.....	7.00
Ice	274,411	tons	.....	1,246.81
Ice Cream	4,723	quarts	.....	1,407.22
Lamb—Hindquarters ..	1,034	quarters	}	3,030.25
Roast	355	pounds		
Chops	4,533	"		
Shoulders and necks	8,246	"		
Lard	7,488	"	.....	917.86
Liver, beef	100	}	"	72.72
Liver, calf	307			
Macaroni	1,220	"	.....	103.71

Marketing as follows:—

Apples	\$1,158.40
Bananas	757.60
Berries	947.20

Forward \$2,863.20 \$87,719.12

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$2,863.20		\$87,719.12
Cherries	133.78		
Citron	50.58		
Cranberries	98.70		
Grapes	716.92		
Lemons	175.38		
Melons	262.37		
Oranges	787.81		
Peaches	481.84		
Pears	385.28		
Plums	207.08		
Potatoes, sweet	241.72		
Potatoes, white	4,418.06		
Vegetables, etc.	5,383.18		
			16,205.90
Milk	311,487	quarts	20,800.70
Mince meat	1,565	pounds	184.18
Molasses and syrup	1,475	gallons	387.39
Mutton—Roast	30,117	} pounds	3,481.81
Chops	1,612		
Oatmeal and avena	57	barrels	276.21
Olive oil	26	doz. quarts ..	232.36
Oysters and clams	520	} gallons	954.77
.....	33,437		
Peaches, canned	508	dozens	885.64
Pears, canned	350	“	645.65
Peas, canned	1,156	“	1,444.98
Peas, dried	25	pounds	1.25
Pickles	13	barrels	208.25
Pork—Tenderloin	69	} pounds	969.65
Shoulders	7,232		
Chops	656		
Preserves	6,640	“	1,196.00
Prunes	3,100	“	232.73
Raisins	1,456	“	111.87
Rennet	20	doz. bottles ..	20.00
Rice	5,190	pounds	275.43
<i>Forward</i>			\$136,233.89

<i>Brought forward</i>				\$136,233.89
Salt	76	sacks	79.32	
Sauce, Worcestershire .	2	doz. bottles ..	4.50	
Sauer Kraut	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	barrels	60.50	
Sausage	8,557	pounds	1,518.06	
Scrapple	1,509 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	132.04	
Spices and dried herbs .	330	"	60.99	
Sugar, "B"	41,460	"	1,622.02	
Sugar, granulated	44,525	"	1,977.34	
Sugar, pulverized	1,361	"	64.03	
Sundry subsistence			2,191.10	
Tapioca	211	pounds	9.99	
Tea	4,077	"	811.06	
Tomatoes, canned	400	doz. gallons .	1,248.00	
Tongues, beef	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozens	367.70	
Turkeys	7,286	pounds	1,764.00	
Vanilla and other ex- tracts	37	quarts	64.65	
Veal—Roast	1,657	} pounds	535.46	
Chops	905			
Cutlets	539			
Vinegar, cider	687 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons	143.50	
Vinegar, malt	7	doz. quarts .	16.40	
Yeast	1,135	pounds	227.42	
Crockery, kitchen and glassware			1,049.50	
Kitchen utensils			779.56	
Linen, table	1,185 $\frac{1}{2}$	yards	577.85	
Napkins	112	dozens	175.30	
Oil cloth	12	pieces	22.38	
Table cloths			5.85	
Towels			18.00	
Total				<u><u>\$151,760.41</u></u>

This total includes the cost of maintenance of the officers' and employees' tables. As compared with the year 1912 there is an increase of \$6,979.53. The average number of boys maintained during the year was 1,537, the per capita cost of subsistence supplies being \$98.74.

ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

During the year 1913 a number of improvements to our buildings and their equipment were made, the most important of which are as follows:—

THE BAKERY has been completely remodelled, and equipped with the best machinery for the economical production of bread and cakes. The walls of the oven and bread rooms on the first floor are tiled from floor to ceiling with 3 inches x 9 inches white glazed tiles and the floors are of especially prepared concrete. A room equipped with lockers, shower bath and toilet facilities provides the proper necessities for the use of the bakers. The following new equipment has been installed,—flour blending reel and sifter, flour storage bin with conveyers and dump hopper, flour scale, water scale and thermometer, dough mixer, dough chute with feeding gate, two ingredient cabinets, three dumping steel troughs, one oven dumping table, eight bread cooling racks, wire cut cake machine, roll dough divider, loaf dough divider, one twenty-drawer revolving proof case, dough loaf moulding machine, cake mixing machine, proof room and two ovens of white enamelled brick. All machines are equipped with individual motors and starting boxes.

This improvement has enabled us to dispense with the services of one baker, reducing our force to three. It is hoped that some of our boys will take advantage of the opportunities now afforded to learn something of this important vocation, under sanitary and economic conditions.

BUILDING No. 1.—Electric wiring renewed and placed in conduit.

BUILDING No. 5.—Electric wiring renewed and placed in conduit, and lighting system improved. 144 washstands in boys' lavatories equipped with hot and cold water faucets.

BUILDING No. 6.—Electric wiring renewed and placed in conduit in old portion of the building. Living room floor covered with linoleum, and new tables and chairs furnished.

An intercommunicating telephone system of twelve stations installed.

BUILDING No. 7.—Electric wiring renewed, placed in conduit, and lighting system improved. New gas ranges, meat broiler, oven and dishwarmer installed in kitchen. New skylights and ventilators placed in serving room, and the walls of the kitchen and serving room tiled to ceilings. New metal ceilings placed in dormitories 739, 741, 743, 745 and 749. Three water drinking fountains installed in first floor main corridor.

BUILDING No. 8.—Enclosures of two freight elevators in the kitchen and storerooms made fireproof and the mechanism of the elevators improved. A section of the east end of the serving room between the boys' dining room and the kitchen has been converted into a room equipped with a steam dryer, for dish towels, etc.

BUILDING No. 9.—New metal ceiling placed in section room No. 914.

BUILDING No. 10.—The east end of the third floor corridor converted into an office and storeroom for the Director of Drawing and Manual Arts. New metal ceilings placed in rooms 1002, 1006 and 1008. The interior of this building was thoroughly cleaned and painted and varnished throughout. The exterior wood and metal work were also painted. Electric wiring renewed and placed in conduit and lighting system improved.

MAIN BUILDING.—Roof painted. The walls, ceilings and woodwork of all the school rooms in this building were cleaned and repainted.

CHAPEL.—All wires renewed, placed in conduit and an entirely new system of lighting installed. Moving picture booth erected and furnished with lantern, etc., for motion picture exhibitions.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL BUILDING.—New porcelain lined lavatories and water drinking fountains were installed in the several departments as follows:—

[1282]

	Lavatories.	Fountains.
Machine shop	24	2
Printing department	1	
Drawing department	2	1
Electrical Department	18	1
Foundry and blacksmith shop	25	2

LODGES AND GATE.—Iron railings and gate painted, and the woodwork of the Lodges varnished. Electric wiring renewed and placed in conduit.

PROPAGATING HOUSES.—Exterior and interior painted.

MAIN TUNNEL from Building No. 1 to Building No. 3 made waterproof.

DIRECT CURRENT MOTORS in the Mechanical School, Carpenter Shop, Kitchen No. 8, Kitchen No. 7, Main Building, Building No. 6 (Infirmary), removed and replaced by alternating current motors to conform to our general system.

In addition to the above there were the usual numerous ordinary repairs.

By utilizing some of the excavations from the site of the New High School, we were enabled to greatly improve our playgrounds during the past summer by regrading and resurfacing them. Most of the material thus obtained consisted of a mixture of fine red gravel and loam and has proved to be well adapted for playground purposes. We used in this way about 7000 cubic yards.

About 800 cubic yards of top soil taken from the High School site have been used in the improvement of the lawn north of the Main Building. This section of the grounds was ploughed under, the new top soil and fertilizers were added and the whole regraded and planted with grass seed. This much needed improvement we trust will produce one of the best sections of lawn within our grounds.

Most of the balance of the excavations (about 5000 cubic yards) has been used in filling the abandoned bathing pond at the west end of the grounds. The space thus obtained will be a valuable addition to the playground.

[1283]

Thus in addition to the considerable saving affected by providing dumpage close to the High School site, we were enabled to make the improvements referred to, in the most economical way, our expenses being practically for labor only.

The Department of Repairs and Care of Buildings, established last year, is showing steady improvement. During the year the following machinery was installed :—

- 1 Double Circular Saw.
- 1 Band Saw, 36 in.
- 1 Single Cylinder Surfacers, 24 in.
- 1 Hand Planer and Jointer, 12 in.
- 1 Tenoning Machine.
- 1 4-side Moulding Machine, 7 in.
- 1 Guiding Machine.
- 1 Chain Saw Mortiser.
- 1 Tool and Knife Grinder.
- 1 Band Saw Filer and Setter.

The work turned out by this department is all of a practical kind, and efforts are made to give the boys a well-rounded training in carpentry, stair building, cabinet making, etc.

The following is a partial list of the work done during the year by this department :—

- 2 Large Cabinets for Printing Department.
- 12 Tables (small) for games.
- 1 Large Closet for Infirmary.
- 2 Ten-foot Tables for sewing rooms.
- 1 Book Case.
- 1 Pair Glass Doors for book case.
- 24 Outfit boxes.
- 2 Bat boxes for playgrounds.
- 36 Boxes for storage.
- 12 Lockers for ball teams.
- 1 Flower Stand.
- 1 Filing cabinet for Forge Shop.
- 1½ Dozen trays for dining room use.
- Alterations to 8 book closets.
- Framing and hanging 80 pictures.
- Scenery, etc., for Christmas and Graduating class plays.

[1284]

On May 1st, 1913, a contract went into effect whereby we receive daily about 900 quarts of milk from a farm about thirty miles from the city. This milk is produced under the most sanitary conditions. The cows are stabled in a well-ventilated and well-lighted barn, the men employed about the dairy are examined by the College staff of physicians, and the milk is carefully safeguarded against possible contamination from the time it leaves the cow until it reaches the College. Careful specifications govern the supply and to insure compliance with them, bacteriological examinations are made of three samples each month. The results thus far have been very gratifying.

Receipts of waste material, etc., for the year 1913 were as follows:—

Fat and bones	\$2,296.63
Barrels, boxes, crocks, etc.	558.04
Rags	121.32
Garbage	460.00
Scrap iron, etc.	372.33
Commission on telephone tolls	57.49
Miscellaneous	162.57
Total	<u>\$4,028.38</u>

I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to the matter of improved ventilation in all our buildings. This subject is being widely discussed, and much attention is being given to it everywhere by those interested in the welfare of children. I believe that much can be done towards insuring a sufficient supply of clean, fresh air at all times to our school rooms, section rooms, dormitories, etc., and with this end in view a survey and a report by the Architect would be valuable.

On Friday, August 1st, 1913, one of our Gatemen, Mr. Charles C. Crawford, died. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and he had been in the employ of the College since April 16, 1901. He was generally liked and respected.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK O. ZESINGER,

Steward.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—During the year 1913, 356 applications for admission were registered, this being six less than the previous year. The total list of applicants on file December 31st, 1913, numbered 590, which is somewhat less than the number there was on the roll at the end of each year since 1906. The year 1912 ended with 633 names on the list.

Efforts thus far toward making a more careful choice of the applicants selected for admission have not reduced the number on the waiting list very materially, although these efforts have resulted in supplying a type of boy better fitted to profit by the training given in the College. While the number on the waiting list remains about the same from year to year there is an evident shortening of the average length of the time required to reach a boy's turn. In 1910 it took two years after an applicant was registered before he could be received into the College; whereas, the three years since have shown a gradual reduction of this time, so that now the average term of waiting is twenty-one months. A glance at the accompanying table will show the number of names that have been eliminated from the waiting list during the past five years, and the means by which they have been removed:—

	1909 list.	1910 list.	1911 list.	1912 list.	1913 list.
Admitted	183— 64%	202— 68%	191— 64%	219— 65%	215— 61%
Excluded by reaching ten years	77— 27%	75— 25%	65— 22%	73— 22%	79— 22%
Applications declined by Directors	4— 1%	4— 1%	19— 6%	22— 6%	21— 6%
Withdrawn by parent or guardian	22— 8%	19— 6%	25— 8%	23— 7%	37— 11%
	286—100%	296—100%	300—100%	337—100%	352—100%

These figures are of interest because they show what a large group of those registered are never received, the number averaging between 35 and 40%; more than half of this number excluded by becoming ten years of age. Some of the

[1286]

increased number of withdrawals noted in the 1913 list are due to the fact that those responsible for the applicant realize that the boy cannot measure up to the physical and mental requirements for admission, and so voluntarily withdraw his name. The list of those held over from one admission to another, awaiting a possible cure for enuresis or some other defect, has increased noticeably in the past three years, and numerous withdrawals have been presented because of inability to correct these physical ailments.

Of the 215 boys admitted during 1913, four were returned to their mothers within a few months after their admission, and one died, making a total of 210 new boys remaining in residence at the College. These boys who were returned to their homes had developed undesirable traits, and in each case there was serious doubt at the time of the boy's admission whether he would be able to meet the necessary requirements. The policy of giving the most promising of these cases the benefit of the doubt seems worth continuing, however, for when a reasonable trial has proven their unfitness their places have been filled immediately by boys next on the waiting list.

The homes of 107 of those admitted are outside of Philadelphia, while of the remaining 108 whose homes are within the city limits, 9 were born in the Old City. In order to obtain this number of satisfactory pupils, it was necessary to investigate 289 applications. Of the twenty-one boys whose applications were declined at both admissions, 16 were disqualified on account of mental disability, and 4 on account of enuresis. One application was declined on the ground that the mother's financial circumstances indicated her ability to educate and support the boy herself.

STATISTICS OF ADMISSION—1913.

Presented for admission	Feb.—128.	Sept.—156
Admitted	99	116
Applications declined	6	15
Withheld—enuresis, scalp disease, illness, possible development	23	25
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 156
Percentage declined on the basis of number presented for examination	6%	13%

[1287]

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS ADMITTED—Feb. and Sept. 1913.

Physical Development.		Optical Test.	
Full	47	Good	15
Good	70	Normal	175
Normal	24	O. K.	23
Fair	50	Partial	2
Slight	24		
Total	<u>215</u>	Total	<u>215</u>
Anthropometric.		Psychological.	
Above standard	109	Good	63
" in height	37	Normal	69
" in weight	15	Fair	77
Below standard	54	Poor	6
Total	<u>215</u>	Total	<u>215</u>
School Classification.		Age Entered.	
Good	42	6 years ...	3
Normal	72	8 years ...	45
Fair	77	6½ " ...	1
Poor	24	7 " ...	3
Total	<u>215</u>	7½ " ...	63
Above grade	10	9 " ...	25
On "	166	9½ " ...	37
Retarded	39		
Total	<u>215</u>	Total	<u>215</u>

In the above classification of pupils admitted the most striking facts are to be noted in the school classification, and the ages at which the boys were entered. These two tables are repeated, therefore, together with similar tables for 1912.

School Classification.		1912	1913
Above grade		12	10
On "		117	166
Retarded		90	39
		<u>219</u>	<u>215</u>
Age Entered.		1912	1913
6 years old		3	3
6½ " "		2	1
7 " "		2	3
7½ " "		28	63
8 " "		64	45
8½ " "		45	38
9 " "		30	25
9½ " "		45	37
		<u>219</u>	<u>215</u>

It is gratifying to note the greatly increased number of those who were on grade this year when admitted as compared with last year's group, and correspondingly the lesser number who were retarded. Also the fact that in the average age of admission, the largest group came in at $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, and a decreasing number in each average age after that, would indicate that we received a much better prepared pupil at a younger age which increases the chances for normal progress of this group all through the school course.

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

Father.		Mother.	
Pennsylvania	156	Pennsylvania	174
Other parts U. S.	17	Other parts U. S.	9
<hr/>		<hr/>	
American born	173	American born	183
Germany	15	Germany	14
Ireland	7	Ireland	5
Russia	5	Russia	4
England	7	England	4
Italy	3	Italy	2
Hungary	2	Hungary	2
Austria	1	Austria	1
Scotland	1		
Wales	1		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Foreign born	42	Foreign born	32
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	215	Total	215

DISCHARGES.

The inquiries conducted in behalf of the boys leaving the College have been much more complete than it was possible to make them formerly, and have been increasingly helpful both to the boys and to the ones responsible for their care. Besides those who were to leave the College permanently, 25 opportunities for summer employment for boys who would otherwise have remained in the College all summer were investigated. The results demonstrated the wisdom of making similar inquiries of all requests for vacation employment. Also an increasing number of visits were found necessary in order to make satisfactory arrangements for certain boys to spend their holidays away from the College. These visits are shown to be of growing importance.

The following is a record of the discharges for the year:—

Graduates	34
Left at eighteen years of age	16
Left at sixteen years of age to accept employment ...	74
Left at fifteen years of age to accept employment	50
Returned to mothers and friends	27
Died	3
Total	204

Employment has been found for practically every boy leaving the College during the year whose home is in or near Philadelphia, excepting for those who intended to continue their education elsewhere. Some of these placements were necessarily of a temporary nature, but readjustment has been made whenever the conditions required it. It has also been possible, as heretofore, to assist some former students in getting new positions, but these efforts are of necessity limited to such openings as may come unsolicited.

In the year 1908, of those taking the extended Mechanical School Course, there were graduated thirteen pupils; in 1909, eight pupils; in 1910, eight pupils; in 1911, seventeen pupils; in 1912, five pupils, and in 1913, nine pupils; sixty in all.

The occupations of those sixty graduates are, at this time, as follows:—

Automobile repairer	1	} Manual, etc. 25
Cabinet worker ..	1	
Chemist	1	
Compositor	2	
Draftsman	4	
Electro-plater	1	
Electrician	2	
Hat maker	1	
Machinist	1	
Meter tester	3	
Moulder	1	
Motor boat service	1	
Plumber	1	
Switchboard in-		
staller	1	
Telephone appara-		}
tus inspector ...	1	
Thresher	1	
U. S. Navy	2	

Carried forward 25

<i>Brought forward</i>	25	
Accountant	1	} Clerical, etc. 35
Clerk	23	
Collector	1	
Estimator	1	
Postal service	1	
Salesman	3	
Secretary and		
treasurer	1	
Shipper	1	
Stenographer	1	
Student:		
State College ..	1	
Ohio University.	1	
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 60

There were honorably discharged from the College during the years

1908	186
1909	175
1910	199
1911	186
1912	174
	<hr/> 920

These were reported upon, either personally or by their friends, as follows:—

Employed	733
Unemployed (no work obtainable)	32
" (because of sickness)	9
" (because of unfavorable conduct)	8
Died	13
Not heard from by friends	7
In other institutions	7
Inquiry returned because of change of address	73
Inquiry evidently received, but not answered	38
	<hr/> 920

The various occupations of those reported to be employed are as follows:—

Actor	1	<i>Brought forward</i>	296
Attendant (hospital)	3	Electrician (helper)	3
Agent (ticket)	1	Electro-plater	1
“ (freight)	1	Electrotyper	2
“ (newspaper)	1	Elevator operator	5
Bell boy	1	“ builder	1
Blacksmith	4	Engineer (civil)	5
Boiler maker	4	“ (mining)	1
Book binder	2	Errand, factory and store	
Box factory	3	boy	24
Brakeman	3	Estimator	4
Bricklayer	2	Farmer	19
Brush factory	1	File maker	2
Cabinet worker	1	Fireman (locomotive) ...	4
Carpenter	6	“ (stationary)	1
Car shops	2	Gas fitter	2
Cashier	3	Hatter	3
Chauffeur	7	Hosiery mill	5
Chemist	1	Inspector	10
“ (assistant)	4	In business for themselves:	
Clerk	179	Baggage transfer	1
Cloth factory	6	Grocer	1
Cloth examiner	1	Illustrator	1
Collector	4	Painter	1
Colliery	8	Motor boat service	1
Compositor	6	Newspaper publisher	1
Confectioner's helper	1	Iron and sheet metal	
Core maker	1	worker	5
Cutter (cloth)	2	Laborer	31
“ (leather)	1	Last factory	1
“ (paper)	1	Laundry	4
Dairy worker	2	Leather factory	1
Draftsman	13	Letter carrier	3
Driver	11	Loom fixer	1
Electrician	9	Machinist	18

Carried forward296

Carried forward458

[1202]

<i>Brought forward</i>	458	<i>Brought forward</i>	641
Machinist (helper)	20	Stock keeper	8
Machine operator	4	Student:	
Manager (mercantile)	2	Business College	1
" (office)	3	Law	1
" (store)	1	Ohio University	1
Meat curer	1	High School	4
Messenger	1	Phila. Dental College	1
Meter work	1	Penn Charter	1
Moulder	5	Public	4
" (apprentice)	2	State College	3
Nickel plater's helper	1	Swarthmore College	1
Office boy	10	Mt. Herman Boys'	
Packer	2	School	1
Painter	4	Carlisle	1
Paper factory	1	Ursinus College	1
Pattern maker	2	University of Penna.	1
Plasterer	2	Surveyor	4
Plumber	5	Switchboard operator	2
" (helper)	4	Teacher	1
Printer	3	Telegraph operator	1
" (helper)	1	Telephone installer	1
Pressman	10	Timekeeper	4
Public accountant	1	Time caller	1
Purchasing agent	1	Undertaker's assistant	1
Ranchman	1	United States Army	6
Rivet heater	1	" " Navy	12
Roofer	2	" " " nurse	2
Salesman (store)	17	Wagon boy	3
" (traveling)	8	Watchmaker's helper	3
Shipper	17	Watchcase factory	2
Shoe factory	4	Weaver	5
Silk mill	2	Weigher	2
Solicitor	2	Wire factory	2
Steam fitter	2	Wireless operator	1
Stenographer	39	Woodworker	8
Stevedore	1	Woolen mill	2
<i>Carried forward</i>	641	<i>Total</i>	733

In last year's report, statistics were presented showing the occupation of certain of our former students who had been out of the College for more than five years, and the suggestion was made that more complete returns of this kind might give a clearer estimate regarding the value of the training provided by the College. An effort to secure this additional information was made, but could not be completed in time to report upon this year. This inquiry will be continued, and the results made a part of next year's report.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK D. WITHERBEE,

Sup't Admission and Discharge.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

Whose College Indentures were Cancelled during the Year 1913

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Adams, Winfield S.	Clerk	Pepper, Wharton, Bodine & Pepper	Land Title Bldg.
Allen, Harry B.	Leather factory	Leas & McVitty	303 Vine St.
Alsop, Raymond W.	Clerk	Wright, Tyndale & Van-Roden	1212 Chestnut St.
Anderson, Robert A.	Clerk	Armour Packing Co.	917 Noble St.
Atchison, William J.	Office boy	Sinkler Brothers	114 S. 4th St.
Babis, Alexander F.	Wood worker	Sheip & Vandegrift	816 Lawrence St.
Bailey, Henry C.	Farmer	C. N. Frear	Wyoming, Pa.
Barr, Carey M.	Machinist's helper	Autocar Company	Ardmore, Pa.
Barres, Franklin E.	Draftsman	Bethlehem Steel Co.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Bath, Kenneth	Clerk	Miner Hilliard Milling Company	Miners Mills, Pa.
Beardsley, William H.	Meter tester	Philadelphia Electric Co.	226 S. 11th St.
Becker, William	Office boy	F. H. Scott, Esq.	Stephen Girard Bldg.
Bennett, Harrison	Pattern maker	P. M. Walton Company	1019 Germantown Ave.
Bolton, Norris H.	Clerk	Wright, Tyndale & Van-Roden	1212 Chestnut St.
Boyes, Andrew N.	Machinist	Tabor Manufacturing Co.	18th & Hamilton Sta.
Boyle, George F.	Wagon boy	Keystone Cloth Sponging Co.	5th and Race Sta.
Brandenberg, Otto	Library boy	Philadelphia Free Library	13th and Locust Sta.
Braun, Edward H.	Clerk	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Broad St. Station.
Bricker, Earl C.	Laborer	Pennsylvania Steel Co.	Steelton, Pa.
Brown, James G.	Clerk	Kingan Provision Co.	Atlantic City, N. J.
Bromley, Harvey	Pattern maker	Edward Bromley	Bridesburg, Pa.
Brown, David H.	Draftsman	Lanston Monotype Machine Co.	24th and Locust Sta.
Brunstetter, Andrew J.	Farmer	Elmer Reich	Shamokin, Pa.
Bryan, Olin W.	Errand boy	Charles R. Palmer	124 S. 8th St.
Buechler, Carl F.	Clerk and stenographer	Spalding Athletic Co.	1210 Chestnut St.
Bunn, Jacob P.	Saw maker	Disston's Saw Mill	Tacony, Pa.
Callahan, Walter N.	Draftsman	Link Belt Co.	Nicetown, Phila.
Cappelli, Joseph J.	Cabinet maker's apprentice	William J. Black	Atlantic City, N. J.
Carey, Edward D.	Plumber's helper	Joseph Sanderson	Kingston, Pa.
Carson, Stephen R.	To mother		
Carson, Walter F.	Wood worker	Victor Talking Machine Co.	Camden, N. J.
Charlton, Joseph McKee	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co.	503 Market St.
Coller, Carl S.	Meter tester	Phila. Electric Co.	226 S. 11th St.
Cowan, James A.	Tin scoop maker	Cresson Scoop Co.	132 N. 3d St.
Conner, William H.	Printer	Allen, Lane & Scott	1213 Clover St.
Courtney, James W.	Meter tester	Phila. Electric Co.	226 S. 11th St.

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Crawford, Martin H. ...ClerkFairmount Trust Co. ...15th and Race Sta.
Cubler, Earl W.ClerkHite & RefettoStephen Girard Bldg.

Davies, John F. ...Leather factory ..Leas & McVitty303 Vine St.
Davis, LyleElectricianFewkes & Whelan140 N. 11th St.
DeHaas, James F.Attending school
Delaney, Edward K. ...ClerkWestern Union Tele-
graph Co.1717 Chestnut St.
deLanguillette,
Francis W.Shipping clerk ..Goodyear Rubber Co. ..Louisville, Kentucky
Dempsey, Francis P. ..LaborerMahanoy City Colliery Mahanoy City, Pa.
Depue, Earl K.Plumber's helper C. P. RoomePompton Lakes,
N. J.

Dillinger, Allen W.To mother
Donat, Watson E.FarmerByron HunsbergerCollegeville, Pa.
Driscoll, TimothyTool factoryNewton Machine Tool
Co.24th and Vine Sta.
Duer, Harry T.Stenographer and
clerkAutocar CompanyArdmore, Pa.
Duff, LawrenceStore boyA. J. Coulter710 Chestnut St.
Dunford, Charles F. ...Sheet metal
workerPenn Metal Ceiling Co.23d & Hamilton Sta.
Dyson, ElyOffice boyLehigh Valley Railroad
Co.3d and Walnut Sta.

Eastwood.

Frederick E.Office boyNew World Life Ins. Co.3d and Walnut Sta.
Eckert, William A.Toy factorySchoenhut & Co.Adams & Seppiva Sta.
Edelman, William McK. Stock clerkWilliam Horstmann Co.5th & Cherry Sta.
Enderly, Joseph C.ClerkGoodrich Tire Co.600 N. Broad St.
Erb, George W.Office boyPhoenix Iron Works ..Phoenixville, Pa.
Ervin, Henry T.Office boyFred Havens & Co.845 N. 19th St.

Fagely, Leonard J. Electrical

repairingFewkes, Whelan Co.140 N. 11th St.
Finn, Sanford C.FarmerMiles SchwartzClark's Green, Pa.
Foehl, Elmer E.ClerkMilton F. Baringer503 Bourse Bldg.
Foley, Thomas J.Factory boyCharles Palmer Co.124 S. 8th St.
Folwell, JosephWaiter in
restaurantTrenton, N. J.
Fritzinger, Edward H. Office boyHarrington & Goodman 619 Chestnut St.
Frommer, Raymond ...To mother
Fry, John J.DraftsmanBaldwin Locomotive
WorksPhiladelphia
Furman, RaymondTo mother

Galvin, JamesAttending school

Gavitt, Harry J.Office boyEveland Engineering Co.2326 Market St.
Gearhart, James A.LaborerShenandoah Colliery ..Shenandoah, Pa.
Geibel, Henry J.Electrical work ..Phila. Electric Co.31st and Girard Ave.
George, Harry H.Sign painterPhila. Sign Painting Co.131 S. 11th St.
Gilroy, Paul A.Errand boyErnest BeyerAtlantic City, N. J.
Gore, Philip S.ClerkJ. H. Houston & Co.3d and Walnut Sta.
Granger, Charles T.ClerkGirardville, Pa.
Green, PaulOffice boyU. S. Express Co.822 Chestnut St.
Griffiths, William V. ...Errand boyT. M. MillerScranton, Pa.
Gruel, HaroldClerkStandard Steel Works ..Morris Bldg.
Guhr, Archibald W. ...Meter testerPhila. Electric Co.10th & Chestnut Sta.

Hamer, James M. ..FarmerS. K. RoyerWilliamsburg, Pa.
Herb, WilliamTo mother
Herman, Joseph F.Wood worker ..Victor Talking Machine
Co.Camden, N. I.
Holt, Edwin P.To mother

Hoover, John G.	Clerk	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Hosfield, Louis G.	Factory boy	William Brims & Co. ..	Columbia, Pa.
House, Boyd F.	Farmer .....	.....	So. Canaan, Pa.
Huhn, James B.	Draftsman	Eynon-Evans Co.	15th & Clearfield Sts.
Hulton, Elmer	General work in mill	James Hulton (uncle) .	2700 N. Jasper St.
Hunter, John F.	Factory boy	Crescent Scoop Co.	132 N. 3d St.
James, Harry E.	Store boy	Samuel R. Sharp & Co.	15 N. Water St.
Kalb, Paul R.	To mother .....	.....	.....
Kane, Robert J.	Office boy	William Horstmann Co.	5th & Cherry Sts.
Keen, Arthur H.	Silk mill	Lehigh Valley Silk Mills	S. Bethlehem, Pa.
Keough, William	Factory boy	Hedges Hole Punching Co.	35 N. 6th St.
Kerschner, Raymond R.	Clerk .....	.....	Shamokin, Pa.
Killinger, Charles E. .	Car shops	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Altoona, Pa.
Klaus, Frederick A.	Office boy	Kirschbaum Clothing Co.	Broad & Carpenter Sts.
Kliemand, Carl F.	Store boy	Paxson & Comfort Co. .	529 Arch St.
Knauer, Harry N.	Plumber's helper ..	Oscar Davis	Pottstown, Pa.
Koppenhafer, Roy A. .	Farmer	W. L. Hambright	Mifflintown, Pa.
Kuehbauch, Albert E. .	Library boy	Philadelphia Free Library	13th & Locust Sts.
Labar, Herman	Attending school ..	.....	.....
Lawn, Samuel M.	Electrician's helper	Eynon-Evans Co.	15th & Clearfield Sts.
Lenhart, Paul V.	Printer's helper ..	Thomas H. Higgins ..	Coudersport, Pa.
Leotto, Joseph	Store boy	George R. Palmer	124 S. 8th St.
Lewis, David D.	Colliery	Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.	Plymouth, Pa.
Leslie, John C.	Clerk	Union Transfer Co.	Broad and Chestnut Sts.
Lingenfelter, Fred	To mother .....	.....	.....
Little, Edward	Supply agent	Cramp's Ship Yard	Philadelphia
Little, Robert J.	Clerk	Pilling & Crane	Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Lowe, Lewis E.	Machinist's helper	Railroad Car Shops	Lucknow, Pa.
McCaffrey, George D. .	Timekeeper	Edwin Vare	Betz Bldg.
McConnell, Samuel F. .	Clerk	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Broad St. Station
McDevitt, Charles W. .	Store boy	Harrigan Rubber Co. ..	616 N. Broad St.
McGlensey, William ...	Clerk	England, Walton Co. ...	3d and Vine Sts.
Matsinger, John D.	Clerk	Delaware River Navigation Co.	Front & Chestnut Sts.
Maxwell, William	Moulder's helper ..	Girard Iron Works	9th and Girard Ave.
May, Ernest T.	Stock clerk	Paxson & Comfort Co. .	529 Arch St.
Maust, Samuel L.	Clerk .....	.....	New York City
Meagher, Franklin F. .	.....	Mont Alto Sanatorium ..	.....
Miley, Robert R. R. .	Pattern maker ..	P. M. Walton Co.	1023 Germantown Ave.
Miller, Albert A.	With mother .....	.....	Greens Farms, Conn.
Miller, Russell	Stock clerk	John Wanamaker	City Hall Square
Milligan, Howard I. .	Store boy	Gimbel Brothers	Market and 9th Sts.
Montgomery, Thayer ..	Cabinet maker ..	Ritter Chair Co.	10th & Germantown Ave.
Moran, James T.	Machinist's helper	Baldwin Locomotive Works	Eddystone, Pa.

- Morris, PaulStore boyRogers & Miller Hard-
ware Co.135 Market St.
- Mosley, ReubenClerkLandadowne, Pa.
- Myers, William G.DraftsmanLink Belt Co.Nicetown, Phila.
- Murphy, George W.Factory boyCocoanut Specialty Co. 1214 Crease St.
- Narr, WilliamClerkJ. N. Thompson Co. ...Delaware Ave. and
Chestnut St.
- Nason, Ezra K.ClerkJanney, Steinmetz Co. .Central Trust Bldg.,
Erie, Pa.
- Naylor, Merrill M.FarmerGibson HarrisMillerstown, Pa.
- Nyland, Leo. F.Printer's helper .Dando Publishing Co. .34 S. 3d St.
- Patton, McClellan .Factory boyFretz, Cross & Co.22d & Sedgley Ave.
- Pavlik, Richard F.Store boyWilliam H. Hoskins Co.904 Chestnut St.
- Pleibel, George F.ClerkLybrand, Ross Broa. &
MontgomeryMorris Bldg.
- Reimer, Isadore M. To mother
- Rice, RandalMeter testerPhila. Electric Co.226 S. 11th St.
- Richards, Harry N.Attending school
- Rigling, SamuelStenographerFoster Roofing Co.22d & Sedgley Ave.
- Robinson, LemuelErrand boyTheodore Presser Co. .1712 Chestnut St.
- Ross, AlexanderFactory boyCocoanut Specialty Co. 1214 N. Crease St.
- Rowan, Robert P.Library boySpring Garden Branch 17th & Spring Gar-
den Free Libraryden Sta.
- Russell, Charles M.To mother
- Sedenger, Charles Founder's helper.Tioga Iron Foundry ...22d and Allegheny
Ave.
- Severns, JamesTo mother
- Schaal, John A.Store boyF. J. Dennis46 S. 46th St.
- Schimmel, Frank A.Moulder's helper Tabor Manufacturing Co.18th & Hamilton Sta.
- Schuck, Guy R.Silk millJ. H. Eagle Co.Shamokin, Pa.
- Shaffer, Max DeL.StenographerGas Appliance Sales Co.18 S. 7th St.
- Shields, David W.Paper factoryN. Y. and Penna. Paper
Fibre Co.Lock Haven, Pa.
- Shields, John H.Store boyWilliam H. Hoskins Co.904 Chestnut St.
- Shiffer, Harry A.Office boyTax OfficeScranton, Penna.
- Shinton, George A.To mother
- Shoop, William O.Leather factory .Leas & McVitty3d and Vine Sta.
- Smith, LeightonClerkJames L. Gibboney Rub-
ber Co.217 N. Broad St.
- Snyder, Rendell C.Attending school
- Stafford, Arthur L.To mother
- Stanley, Jesse F.FarmerJ. F. BothwellBoothwyn, Pa.
- Stanley, William H.FarmerJ. F. BothwellBoothwyn, Pa.
- Steelman, Henry H.Errand boySchwartz Toy Store1006 Chestnut St.
- Steel, Henry R.Office boyStandard Supply Co. .1710 Market St.
- Stock, William F.ClerkBenjamin P. Obdyke ..1217 Callowhill St.
- Stone, Leroy W.Errand boyTheodore Presser Co. .1712 Chestnut St.
- Stouch, Ralph L.Errand boyTheodore Presser Co. .1712 Chestnut St.
- Stranford, John N.ClerkTonner & MoyerNorristown, Pa.
- Sundstrond, Martin D. .Factory boyThomas F. ByrnePhoenixville, Pa.
- Sundstrond, Joseph A. .Factory boyJohnson, Cowdin Co. .Phoenixville, Pa.
- Sutton, George W.Attending school
- Svenson, Gustave C.Store boyDeTrey & Sons28 S. 40th St.
- Swanson, Charles M.Factory boyMaryland Meter Co. ...Baltimore, Md.
- Symons, David W.Store boyGuarantee Typewriter
Exchange47 N. 10th St
- Thayer, William P. To mother
- Tiffany, Oliver W.Wire factoryWickwire BrothersCortland, N. Y.

Titus, William N.FarmerDelmer FernanCatawissa, Pa.
Turner, Lewis F.Attending school

Van Osten, Harry B. ClerkSouthern Pacific Rwy.
Co.632 Chestnut St.
Verner, William H.StenographerPerot Sons Malting Co.808 Lafayette Bldg.

Wagner, Herbert J. Steel millBenjamin & Butler Steel
Co.Hazleton, Pa.
Walker, Leo J.Car shopsHarrisburg, Pa.
Walter, Charles E.Founder's helper Progress Plate Making
Co.39 N. Hutchinson St.

Walter, WilliamStenographerWoolston & Moore110 Chestnut St.
Walsh, Joseph L.Factory boyT. B. McCutcheon & Co.11th and Arch Sts.
Ward, Boyd K.ClerkD. L. & W. R. R. Co. .Scranton, Pa.
Wells, William H.Attending school
Weil, Benjamin F.To mother
Weinert, Arthur O.ElectricianJames Buchanan & Co. 1729 Chestnut St.
Welton, Eldon E.Car shopsRenovo, Pa.
Wertz, Victor W.Founder's helper Downingtown Mfg. Co.Downingtown, Pa.
Wetten, Arthur S.Office boyWilliam StroudWissahickon, Pa.
Wetzel, Gustave A.TimekeeperP. J. Ritter Co.311 Green St.
Weyhenmeyer, Leland S. ClerkHazard Mfg. Co.Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Wiley, Howard L.Office boyRose Publishing Co.804 Sansom St.
Wittman, Russell S.ClerkSamuel Bell & Son4th and Market Sts.
Wilson, Arthur J.Machinist's
helperVail Ballou Linotype Co. Binghamton, N. Y.
Wolf, Clarence W.ClerkPennsylvania Railroad
Co.Harrisburg, Pa.
Wylie, Henry J.StenographerFred A. Havens & Co. .845 N. 19th St.

Young, RobertFactory boyE. B. McCutcheon Co. .11th and Arch Sts.

Zoll, Charles F. ...To mother

Clerical, etc.	51
Mechanical, etc.	63
Errand, office, wagon boy, etc.	51
Farmer	11
Student	8
Other institutions	1
To mother	16

STAR SCHOLARS FOR 1913

Star Scholars are those pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose averages for recitations have been 8.50 or above for the year, on a scale from zero to ten (10.00).

CARRIGAN, JOSEPH LEON
CHAFEY, JOHN GARRETT
GRAHAM, RALPH SHUBERT
JACOB, JOHN
JONES, CHARLES PALMER
MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE
MOODIE, HENRY AUGUSTUS
MYER, MARTIN B.

NASH, NORMAN HASKIN
NEFF, EZRA BEER
RABOLD, CHARLES LEE
RESSLER, RALPH CLARENCE
SCHLEMMER, LORENTZ JACOB A.
ULLRICH, WALTER DE HAVEN
WITZEL, HENRY FREDERICK

CLASSES OF HONOR

The Third, or highest, Class of honor comprises all pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose conduct for the year is represented by 9.60 or more, on a scale from zero to ten; the Second, all whose conduct is marked 9.30 or over and under 9.60; and the First, all whose conduct is marked 9.00 or over and under 9.30.

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

ANDERSON, CARL	CHAFEY, JOHN GARRETT
AFFLERBACH, GEORGE WASHINGTON	CLARK, ROBERT ARTHUR BALLOCK
ALEXANDER, HOWARD BERTON	CLOSS, GEORGE MAITLAND
ALLEN, JOSEPH	COHICK, HENRY WARREN
ANDERSON, JOHN	CONNER, MITCHELL ROBERT
ATCHISON, ANDREW	COOKE, RUSSELL ANDREW
AUWETTER, JOHN	CORSON, CARROLL SMITH
BADGER, GEORGE FAY	COWDRICK, CHESTER VILLENIO
BAER, LYALL PREBLE	CRAWFORD, JOHN CARLISLE
BAIRD, OREN EARL	CROSSON, JAMES
BARNES, GUY SEWARD	DAUBERT, EARL FRANKLIN
BARNWELL, JOHN DOWDELL	DAVIS, EDMUND JOSEPH
BARTON, GEORGE MCKINLEY	DAVIS, HAROLD ALFORD
BATDORF, CHARLES WESLEY	DAVIS, LAWRENCE MARTIN
BATEMAN, JOSEPH SHEELER	DELANCEY, ALBERT WATKINS
BEALE, DONALD PENDERED	DENNIN, JOHN
BERNSTEIN, MAX ISADORE	DOLLFUS, ALPHONSO
BLAIR, ISAAC RYAN	DOWDELL, JAMES
BLEECKER, WILLIAM MOORE	DUNKLE, JAMES
BLOSSOM, WILBUR WALKER	DUPES, CARL EDWARD
BOLTON, JOHN HASLET	EPSTEIN, JOHN
BONAVOGLIA, JOHN	EVANS, ALFRED MCKENSEY
BOUGHNER, ABRAHAM LEWIS	EVANS, FRANCIS
BOYES, RICHARD HENRY	EVANS, JOHN JAY
BRADLEY, CLARENCE ROBERT	EVANS, SIMON LYNN
BRADLEY, HORACE GREELEY	EVANS, WILLIAM CLARK
BRAUTIGAM, GEORGE WILLIAM	FANZ, FREDERICK TOWN
BREHM, HAROLD ARTHUR	FAWLEY, JAMES NELSON
BRENT, ALLAN JOSEPH	FISCHER, EGBERT
BRETH, ROY CECIL	FISCHER, OSCAR
BROADT, GEORGE JOHN	FITHIAN, HOWARD WILLOUGHBY
BURKERT, JOHN ALFONSO	FOCHT, WILLIAM EMUEL
BURNS, CHARLES THOMAS	FOSS, FRANK MORTON
BURNS, JOSEPH	FOSS, THOMAS
CARL, EUGENE DEWEY	FOSS, THOMAS STERLING
CARLSON, HOWARD WARRINGTON	FOY, JOSEPH
CARRIGAN, JOSEPH LEON	FRITSCH, THEOBALD JACOB

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

FRUTCHY, THOMAS EUGENE	JUDD, JAMES FREDERICK
GALLAGHER, EUGENE LOUX	JUSTICE, FLOYD EDGAR
GARDNER, EARL HORTON	JUSTICE, GEORGE
GAUER, GEORGE	KEENER, THOMAS BOWMAN
GEIBEL, LOUIS JACOB	KENYON, CYRUS LINFORD
GEUTHER, EDWARD PRUTZMAN	KERKESLAGER, EDWARD LAWRENCE
GILHAM, GEORGE LEWIS	KEYSER, JOHN THOMAS
GILL, HERBERT FRANK HENDERSON	KITE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS
GILLESPIE, ROBERT ALEXANDER	KLAUS, ADAM
GOLIGHTLY, ARTHUR LEWIS	KLINE, HENRY EDWARD
GOODWIN, FRANCIS MAURICE	KNAPP, WILLIAM CARL
GRAHAM, RALPH SHUBERT	KNORR, HARRY GERMON
GUCKENBUEHLER, JOHN ARTHUR	KOPP, ELLIS LEROY
HAGERMAN, ELWOOD CARVER	KOPPENHEFFER, FRANK WELSH
HAGY, EARL RUSSELL	KRETSCHMAR, CHARLES HENRY
HALDEMAN, LEON OSMOND	KUNI, HENRY WILLIAM
HALL, HOWARD RAYMOND	LANDHERR, WILLIAM JOSEPH
HALL, WILLIAM GARDNER	LANGHAM, WILLIAM JOHN
HAMMEL, THEODORE CHARLES	LARSON, ELMER FRITZ
HARDICK, ALVIN JAMES	LAZARUS, CHARLES STOKES
HARGREAVES, RUSSELL WILLIS	LAZARUS, EUGENE REYNOLDS
HARTFORD, HARRY VINCENT	LEAHAN, WILLIAM
HATFIELD, WARREN BUNTING	LEAVESLEY, GEORGE WILSON
HEITZMANN, JOSEPH HENRY	LESLIE, JAMES MCCONNELL
HELLER, ROBERT ANTRIM	LEWIS, JAMES GILLAND
HEM, EDWARD MATTHIAS	LINCOLN, HARRY LOUIS
HEM, WILLIAM HENRY	LINCOLN, RUSSELL PHIPPS
HENZEL, FREDERICK ELMER	LINGSCH, FREDERICK ALFRED
HERMAN, ELMER LEROY	MACFALLS, HARRY JAMES
HERZEL, FRANK BENTON	MCCAULLY, HAROLD JOHN
HICKS, BEACH CRARY	MCCINTIC, HAROLD MAXWELL
HIPPLE, ISAIAH	MCCONNELL, JOHN HENRY
HISTAND, GEORGE	MCCURDY, ROBERT DEWEY
HOUCK, GEORGE LOVENE	MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE
HOUGH, RALPH RAYMOND	MARSHALL, HARRY FLEMING
HOY, ALBERT ST. CLAIR	MATELLA, FRANK
HURLBRINK, HERBERT VICTOR	MATTHIAS, LEROY RUSSELL
INGBER, NATHAN	MAY, LUTHER DAVID
JACKLE, WILLIAM PAUL	MAYER, DANIEL DEWEY
JACOB, JOHN	MAYS, SAMUEL TAYLOR
JENKINS, JOHN EARL	MEDER, ARTHUR ALBERT
JONES, CECIL MITCHELL	MEGONEGAL, EDWIN RUSSELL
JONES, CHARLES PALMER	MEGONEGAL, SPENCER WILBUR
JONES, FRANK KRIDER	MERTZ, MARK SHOWERS
JONES, WILLIAM	METZGER, HENRY

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

METZGER, WILLIAM
 MILLER, EARL CYRUS
 MILLER, GEORGE CHARLES
 MINEHART, HULBERT LAFAYETTE
 MITCHELL, WESLEY
 MOORE, BOWMAN HILT
 MOORE, WALTER RICHARDSON
 MOYER, RAYMOND JENNINGS
 MURPHY, WILLIAM FREDERICK
 MYER, SAMUEL MELVIN
 MYER, WALTER SOLOMON
 MYERS, JERRY LANDIS
 MYERS, WILLIAM LEWELLEN
 NASON, PHILIP LIVINGSTON
 NEFF, EZRA BEER
 NICE, WALTER ROY
 NICHOLS, SAMUEL DEWEY
 NUNGESSER, HENRY SAMUEL
 NUNGESSER, PETER ELMER
 NUSS, WILLIAM MORRIS
 O'TOOLE, GEORGE FRANCIS
 OTTO, GEORGE BENJAMIN
 OWENS, JOHN FRANKLIN
 OWENS, JOSEPH GEORGE
 PARK, JAMES HERMAN
 PARMENTIER, CHARLES WILER
 PAUL, HARRY WILLIAM
 PEDRICK, LELAND SAMUEL
 PERRY, WARREN HENRY
 PFAFF, GOWEN WARREN
 PHILLIPS, EARL
 PHILLIPS, GEORGE
 PITTS, FRANCIS
 POLLITT, EDWARD HAROLD
 POTTS, THOMAS
 POWELL, GEORGE DEWEY
 POWELL, GEORGE RANSOM
 PRICE, HARVEY HIGHLAND
 QUINN, JAMES
 RABOLD, CHARLES LEE
 RABOLD, CLARENCE HERMAN
 RABOLD, ROY WILLIAM
 RADER, EDGAR FRANCIS
 REDFERN, GEORGE EDWARD
 REED, CHARLES WILLIAM

REED, FRANK WEAVER
 RICKERT, JULIUS HENRY
 RILEY, ROBERT MILTON
 ROBERGE, WILLIAM EARLS
 ROBINS, RUSSELL CONWELL H.
 RODGERS, EDWARD ANDREW
 RODGERS, JAMES SIMPSON
 ROWE, HOWARD
 ROWEN, MILTON WELLS
 RULEY, HARRY FORD
 RULEY, LESLIE MADDOCK
 RUNG, ROBERT DORSEY
 RUSSO, LOUIS
 SAHLER, WELLINGTON GROSS
 SAYLOR, GEORGE GARFIELD
 SCHAAAL, THEODORE FREDERICK
 SCHAFER, MORGAN FRANKLIN
 SCHALLES, FRANK
 SCHALLES, FRED
 SCHICK, FRANCIS MARION
 SHAFFER, EARL DELONG
 SHANDLE, GEORGE HENRY
 SHAW, HAROLD UNDERHILL
 SHEAKLEY, HOWARD LEE
 SHETTER, WILLIAM GEORGE
 SHUPP, FREDERICK GEORGE
 SINGLEY, JOHN
 SITLER, GILBERT ADNEY
 SMITH, RALPH LINUS
 SMITH, WILLIAM PUTNAM
 SNOKE, ELMER WALBORN
 STANLEY, WESLEY
 STAUFFER, RALPH JAMES
 STOHNER, RAYMOND HENRY
 STOUCH, CHARLES EDWARD
 STOUT, EARL LEROY
 STRAUSE, GEORGE SAMUEL
 STROMAN, JAMES HENRY
 SUTTON, JOHN
 SUTTON, WILLIAM JOSEPH
 SWINGLE, CARL RAYMOND
 SWINGLE, CLAUD ROSWELL
 SYMONS, WILLIAM CHARLES R.
 TAYLOR, HARRY STEWARD
 THALACKER, FREDERICK

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

THIEL, HERMAN NICHOLAS	WALL, GEORGE DEWEY
THOMAS, HORACE LARAY	WALTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
TOBLER, WILLIAM GEORGE	WATKINS, DELBERT
TOOR, MATTHEW	WILLIAMS, ALBERT WHEELOCK
TURNER, ERNEST HARPER	WILLIAMS, TUDOR
ULLRICH, WALTER DEHAVEN	WILSON, HARRY GOOD
VAN DEVENTER, THEODORE	WITZEL, HAROLD KEYSER
VAN DOREN, FRANCIS ADDISON	WITZEL, HENRY FREDERICK
VARE, WILBUR MADISON	WOODLING, JOHN WESTLY
VAUGHN, LYLE EDWARD	WRIGHT, RICHARD WILLIAM
VOORHEES, JOSEPH MOLL	WURST, HOWARD JOSEPH
WALCK, FREDERICK HARVEY	YOUNG, THOMAS BROOKS
WALKUP, BRUCE EARL	ZARELLA, MICHAEL
WALKUP, LEOPOLD CUSHING	ZUSCHNITT, WALTER CLYTON

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR.

ALLABACH, CHARLES RAYMOND	DUNN, ROBERT MICHAEL
ACHENBACH, FREDERICK	DURHAM, WALTER KREMER
ALBERT, PAUL	DYNES, ISAAC
ANDERSON, HOWARD JOSEPH	EDMAN, ALEXANDER EMANUEL
APPLEBY, WILLARD SNIVELY	EISMANN, ALEXANDER FRANK
BAILY, ROBERT WIGTON	EMMOTT, LEONARD WEBER
BAIRD, WILLIAM HANDLEY	ENGEL, CHARLES
BAKER, GEORGE	ENGEL, EDWARD WILLIAM
BARNES, EDWARD ROYAL	ERB, JONAS CECIL
BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN	EVANS, GEORGE ALBERT
BAYLEY, JOHN ALBERT	EVERMAN, CHARLES EDWARD
BERRIMAN, HARRY EDWARD	EWALD, GEORGE
BISHOP, WILMER	FABIAN, LOUIS
BLEW, CLARE JOHN	FAGELY, RUSSELL LEE
BOLTON, RONALD RUPERT	FEIST, ROBERT
BOYLE, RAYMOND CHARLES	FEIST, WILLIAM FRANKLIN
BRANDENBURG, JULES	FERGUSON, THOMAS
BRENT, GEORGE FRANCIS	FLEET, JACOB
BROWN, CHARLES JOSEPH	FRITSCH, WILLIAM FREDERICK
BROWN, HARRIS	FROMMER, JOHN WALTER
BUCHANAN, RAYMOND JAGO	GARVINE, CLIFFORD EARLE
BUCKLEY, SAMUEL DEVOE	GAUDEN, EVENAL ESTES
BUCHELER, GEORGE ERNEST	GEIBEL, CARL FREDERICK
BUEHLER, GEORGE WILIE	GIBSON, CLAUDE EDWARD
BURKINS, JOHN JOSEPH	GILBERT, ERWIN
BURNS, GEORGE FREDRIC	GLATTHORN, HAROLD RAYMOND
BUTLER, WILLIAM EDWARD	GRAF, HERBERT EMIL
CANNON, THOMAS WARFORD	GROSH, RALPH DAVID
CARL, GEORGE HUBERT	GROSS, HENRY JOSEPH
CARTER, PAUL LUKENS	GUEST, JOHN DANIEL
CHANDLER, ROBERT DEWEY	HAFNER, ELMER HENRY
CHARLES, SAMUEL NELSON	HALL, WILLIAM STONEBRAKER
CONRAD, GEORGE ISAAC	HANNUM, MORRIS PAULDING
DAVENPORT, ANDREW JOSEPH	HARDWICK, ENOCH EDWARD
DAVENPORT, ARTHUR DECATUR	HARLAN, GEORGE
DAVISON, FREDERICK GLADWIN	HAROLD, JOHN JOSEPH
DETHLEFS, RANDOLPH JOHN	HARRINGTON, EDWARD WILBUR
DETWILER, EDWARD BAKER	HARSH, SAMUEL LEROY
DOBELBOWER, RALPH RIDDALL	HARTLINE, WILLIAM CHARLES
DORNER, FREDERICK	HEFFER, ELMER
DOUGHERTY, WALTER KIDDER	HEIN, LOUIS HARRY
DRABICK, WILLIAM	HENDERSON, LOUIS EDWARD
DUGGINS, HARRY	HESS, ALBERT CLIFTON
DUNGAN, HAROLD LEROY	HILLER, JOHN SELLERS KITE
DUNLAP, WILLIAM ANDREW	

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR

HOOK, CHARLES HENRY
HORINE, ADAM GROVE
HOSER, HAROLD HENRY
HOUSE, WENDELL LESTER
HOWE, FRANK ARTHUR
HOYT, WILLIAM
HUGHES, WILLIAM JAMES
IRWIN, LOUIS SYLESTER
JEFFRIES, ROBERT
JERMYN, JOHN
JONES, CHARLES PAUL
JONES, JAMES
JONES, RICHARD ALBERT
JOSLIN, JAMES MICHAEL
KEEFE, HOWARD PRESTON
KELLEY, WILLIAM LINCOLN
KILEY, MARTIN
KLOTZ, RALPH TRUMAN
KNIPE, SEPTIMUS LEON
KOELLE, WILLIAM
KOLVA, WILSON BROWN
KUPPINGER, JACOB FREDERICK
KUPPINGER, JOHN GEORGE
KURZEKNABE, ANDREWS
KUSTERER, WILLIAM
LEAYMAN, CHARLES SHADLE
LEE, THOMAS
LEIBOVITCH, CHARLES
LILLEY, THOMPSON HULINGS
LINGENFELTER, JOHN NATHANIEL
LOTT, JOHN FRANK
LUDWIG, LESLIE EVERETT
LUNDY, OSCAR NATHAN
LUNDY, PETER WALTON
LUTZ, FRANCIS MALCOLM
MCALLISTER, JOHN BRYANT
MCCLUNG, WILLIAM HENRY
MCCRADY, FRANK MURL
MCGARRIGLE, JOHN FREDERICK
MCGONIGLE, WILLIAM
MCGRAW, JOSEPH SHIRE
MCGREGOR, WILLIAM M.
MCMANUS, WILLIAM SYDNEY
MCNALLY, NELSON ENOCHS
MAHER, WILLIAM FRANCIS

MARTIN, HOWARD EDWARD
MATTHIAS, LESTER SAMUEL
MENDENHALL, WALTER SEAL
MILLER, HERMAN
MORGAN, LEE
MGYER, HENRY GARDNER
MULRENAN, JOSEPH
MURRAY, ROBERT BRUCE
NAYLOR, LLOYD IRVIN
NOONE, HOWARD THOMAS
ODENATH, ALBERT
OWENS, EMANUEL
PATTON, ELMER CHARLES
PIATT, ALFRED
PORECCA, HUMBERT
PORECCA, VICTOR EMANUEL
POTTS, HARRY EARL
POWELL, EDWARD
PRICE, AARON
PROUT, STEPHEN REES
PURSEL, SAMUEL MORRIS
QUINN, ROBERT
RALSTON, RALPH WALKER
RATCLIFFE, ELLIS EDWARD
REED, CHESTER WINTER
REED, HARRY GEORGE
REGECCZY, GERSON
REIMER, VERNON
RESSLER, RALPH CLARENCE
REYNOLDS, LEROY CAESAR
RHOADES, EDWIN
RHOADES, JOSEPH WESLEY
RICE, WILLIAM JAMES
RICH, EDWARD ELLISON
RICHARDSON, JAMES WILLIAM
RICKERT, HOWARD MILTON
RISTINE, GEORGE NATHAN
ROBERTS, CLIFTON WALTER
ROLLER, RAYMOND CLARENCE
ROTH, EARL FREDERICK
ROUSH, PAUL JEAN
RUNG, JOHN DONALD
RUNG, WILLIAM RUSSELL
RUSSO, FRANCIS
SAVAGE, JEREMIAH JOHN

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR.

SCHICK, WILLIAM GEORGE	STROMAN, JOHN CHRISTIAN
SCHMIDT, CONRAD WILLIAM	TEMPLE, WILLIAM
SCHMIDT, HENRY AUGUST	TURNER, WILLIAM DUNBAR
SCHRYVER, LEWIS GARRETT	TWEEDLE, CON
SCOTT, HARRY MERTON	VARE, JOHN ELMER
SENDERLING, ELLWOOD WILLIAM	WATKINS, ARTHUR
SHARP, MARVIN RAY	WEISS, JOSEPH SAMUEL
SHEAKLEY, NEIL MARVIN	WELTON, STANLEY ERNEST
SMITH, GARDNER	WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY
SMITH, WILLIAM ARTHUR	WILHELM, WILLIAM
SOHN, CLARENCE RUSSELL	WILLIAMS, FREDERICK LOUIS
SOHN, RAYMOND FRANCIS	WILLIAMS, JOHN MORGAN
SPECHT, ARTHUR RAYMOND	WINDER, JOHN PHILLIPS
SPENCER, ARTHUR	WISNER, PRESTON
STANTON, HAROLD BAKER	WOOD, JOSEPH ANSON
START, RAYMOND	WOODLING, WALTON ALEXANDER
STRADLING, ELMER DAVID	ZUSCHNITT, GEORGE FREDERICK
STRANFORD, WILLIAM MCKINLEY	

FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

ABRAMOVITZ, MARCUS	HISTAND, RALPH
ARNOLD, LLOYD EDWIN	HOLOCH, FREDERICK
BABIS, JOSEPH HENRY	HORLE, ADAM
BEHL, BERNHARD GEORGE	HORLEY, JOHN HENRY
BENZ, VICTOR	HUGHES, JOSEPH BERKELBACH
BERRY, JOHN RITCHIE	HULLIHEN, SAMUEL GEORGE
BORIE, HENRY	JAMES, THOMAS
BRANNAN, CLIFFORD	JENNINGS, JOHN MATTHEW
BRAY, JOSEPH MOORE	JESTER, JOHN RICHARDSON
BREWER, CHARLES CHRISTIAN	JOHNS, PAUL BAYARD
BUNN, GEORGE BALSAZOR	JOHNSON, JOHN JACOB
CHAMBERS, PAUL WILSON	KEEFER, RUSSELL IRVIN
CLARK, SAMUEL	KELLY, GEORGE FOSSETT
COLMERY, HAROLD MARSHALL	KENT, YELVERTON OLIVER
CONNELL, CHARLES RALPH	KNAUER, GEORGE WASHINGTON
CORNELL, CHARLES WARNER	LAIRD, CLARENCE
COWAN, GEORGE MORTON	LANCIANO, VICTOR EMANUEL
CRAMER, BENJAMIN EDWARD	LANDENBURGER, JOHN GEORGE
DARBY, ALBERT EDWARD	LANE, EUGENE BERNARD
DAWNER, CLARENCE RUTTER	LARSON, JOHN ANDREW FREEMAN
DECKER, MCCLELLAND	LAW, JOSEPH STUDHOLME
DEITZ, RUSSELL CALVIN	LAYAOU, WILLIAM JOSEPH
DOLREY, ORVILLE	LEE, CHARLES NELSON
DONAGHY, THOMAS LEIGHTON	LENGEL, ERNEST GEORGE
DONAT, JOSEPH KENTON	LENTZ, STANLEY NORMAN
DOUGLASS, PAUL VAUGHN	LESLIE, GEORGE DEWEY
DYSON, ARTHUR	LONG, WILBUR NATHAN
ELLIS, HARRY THOMAS	MCCARTNEY, PAUL HENRY
ESTERLINE, ROBERT MASON	MCCULLOUGH, RICHARD ANTHONY
FETTER, HARRY	MCGLONE, HENRY JOSEPH
FISH, HAROLD MATTHEWS	MCLANE, PALMER PHENEGAR
FOGLIETTO, ANGELO	MCMAMARA, JOSEPH CLIFFORD
FOSSETT, RUSSELL	MADENFORT, WILLIAM ALBERT
GALLAGHER, NORMAN EDWIN	MADER, SAMUEL AUSTIN
GEORGE, JOHN WILLIAM	MARTIN, ARTHUR STORER
GRAU, FRANK CHARLES	MILEY, CLIFFORD ALBERT
GRAY, RUSSELL LEROY	MOORE, CHARLES DAVIS
GUENTHER, LAWRENCE GEORGE	MORRIS, JOHN WHYETT
HALL, HENRY	MOTT, WILLIAM JOHN
HAMILTON, HOWARD JOHN	MULRENAN, WILLIAM
HANSBURY, SAMUEL PERKINS	MURRAY, JOSEPH
HEINTZ, GEORGE PHILIP	MYER, MARTIN B.
HENZLER, FREDERICK GOTTLIEB	NARR, JOHN AUGUST
HILL, LEONARD	NASH, NORMAN HASKIN
HILLER, CHARLES ANDRUS	PATTON, FRANCIS ALFRED

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FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM	SMECK, JOHN CALVIN
PIATT, WALTER	SMITH, ALEXANDER
PIERCE, JOHN ELMER	SMITH, THOMAS
PINDELL, ALLEN HOWARD E.	SPIRES, HAROLD BECK
PLEIBLE, WILLIAM THEODORE	STEVENS, CHARLES FREDERICK
POWELL, HARRY ARCHIBALD	STILES, JOHN LAWRENCE
POWELL, WALTER ROY	STONE, ALONZO LEWIS
REIFF, ROBERT LINCOLN	SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM SASSAMAN
REINBOLD, ISAAC	SWAIN, MATTHEW
RICHARDSON, PAUL	SWANBERG, RANDOLPH ALEXIS
RICHTER, ROBERT FRANCIS	TRICKETT, RICHARD DENITHORNE
RIECK, LEWIS EDWARD	UPDIKE, FRANK MILLER
RIGLING, WALTER	USILTON, WILLIAM EDWIN
RITTER, HOWARD COLLINS	VAN CAMP, JOHN HIRST
ROCCHI, JOSEPH FLORINDO	VAN DEVENTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
RODGERS, HUGH HERBERT	WAGONER, FREDERICK SIMON
RORAR, ROBERT BURNS	WALTON, THOMAS MOORE
RUSSELL, THOMAS LEWIN	WATSON, GEORGE DAVID
SCHENK, JOSEPH JAMES	WATT, WALTER
SCHICK, WALTER RAYMOND	WHITE, JOHN NICHOLAS
SCHLEMMER, LORENTZ JACOB A.	WITMER, JAMES MATTHEWS
SCHWARTZER, CARL FRANK	WYGAND, JOSEPH
SCOTT, NELSON REED	WYTHE, WILLIAM THEOPOLIS
SIGEL, JACOB	YARNALL, SAMUEL TRIMBLE

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN GIRARD COLLEGE, January 31, 1914.

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholar- ship.</i>	<i>Con- duct.</i>
Achenbach, Frederick	March 1, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.62	9.46
Afferbach, George Washington.....	Sept. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.14	9.75
Albert, Paul.....	Aug. 13, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.23	9.32
Alexander, Howard Berton	Aug. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.32	9.90
Allen, Joseph.....	March 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.72	9.68
Allen, William Lummis.....	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	....	....
Allendorf, Karl Jacob.....	Oct. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.45	7.51
Anderson, John.....	March 1, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.40	9.60
Appleby, Willard Snively.....	Nov. 22, 1897	Sept. 26, 1907	7.59	9.37
Arnold, Lloyd Edwin.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Oct. 14, 1904	7.92	9.21
Atchison, Andrew.....	Sept. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.25	9.73
Auwetter, John.....	Nov. 27, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	7.98	9.91
Badger, George Fay	March 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.35	9.79
Baer, Lyall Preble	April 14, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	8.13	9.89
Bailey, Robert Wigton.....	April 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.23	9.59
Baird, Albert Peck.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.20	8.61
Baird, Oren Earl.....	May 31, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.56	9.75
Baird, William Handley.....	Nov. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.55	9.37
Ball, Robert Earl.....	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Barnes, Guy Seward.....	April 27, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.97	9.88
Barnwell, John Dowdell.....	Feb. 10, 1899	Sept. 26, 1907	7.71	9.85
Bartholomew, John.....	April 2, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	9.59
Batdorf, Charles Wesley.....	July 9, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.45	9.83
Bateman, Walter Israel.....	May 7, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.00	8.84
Beale, Donald Pendered.....	Feb. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.54	9.85
Bennett, Joshua Matthew.....	Nov. 6, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.50	6.26
Bernstein, Max Isadore.....	Dec. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.39	9.71
Berriman, Harry Edward.....	Feb. 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.86	9.48
Bishop, Wilmer.....	July 3, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.87	9.36
Blair, Isaac Ryan.....	Nov. 20, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.10	9.69
Bleecher, William Moore.....	Oct. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.29	9.68
Blossom, Wilbur Walker.....	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.69	9.84
Bolton, John Haslet	July 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.68	9.62
Bonavoglia, John.....	July 31, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.62	9.74
Borie, Henry.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Feb. 6, 1907	6.76	9.20
Boughner, Abraham Lewis.....	Dec. 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.43	9.73
Boyes, Richard Henry.....	May 13, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.98	9.92
Boyle, Raymond Chas.....	Dec. 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.87	9.52
Bradley, Clarence Robert.....	June 28, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.65	10.00
Bradley, Horace Greeley.....	Oct. 7, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.51	9.80
Brandenburg, Jules.....	Feb. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.54	9.40
Brannan, Clifford.....	April 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.06	9.26
Brautigam, George William.....	Feb. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.10	9.61
Bray, Joseph Moore.....	Nov. 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.85	9.18

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Brehm, Harold Arthur.....	Sept. 22, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.00	9.70
Brent, Allen Joseph.....	Feb. 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.78	9.96
Brent, George Francis.....	Nov. 14, 1897	Sept. 13, 1906	7.90	9.30
Breth, Roy Cecil.....	Jan. 24, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.96	9.74
Brewer, Charles Christian.....	Feb. 27, 1898	June 30, 1905	7.16	9.17
Brown, Charles Joseph.....	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.80	9.45
Brown, Harold Atlee.....	May 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.12	8.75
Brown, Harris.....	July 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.19	9.49
Brownstein, Morris.....	Dec. 20, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.72	8.86
Buchanan, George.....	April 1, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.43	8.66
Buchanan, Raymond Jago.....	Aug. 31, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.80	9.56
Buckley, Samuel Devoe.....	April 26, 1900	Jan. 30, 1909	7.68	9.44
Buecheler, George Ernest.....	July 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.12	9.55
Buehler, George Wylie.....	Sept. 15, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.23	9.45
Bunn, George Balsazor.....	Sept. 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.48	9.26
Burkert, John Alfonso.....	Feb. 27, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.36	9.80
Burns, Charles Thomas.....	June 19, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.82
Burns, Joseph.....	Jan. 19, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.72
Cannon, Marion Joseph.....	July 1, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.42	8.99
Cannon, Thomas Warford.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.08	9.59
Carey, Loftus Wilmer.....	Nov. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.20	8.94
Carl, Eugene Dewey.....	June 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.42	9.67
Carl, George Hubert.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	9.54
Carlson, Howard Warrington.....	July 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.20	9.80
Carrigan, Joseph Leon.....	Nov. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.53	9.92
Carter, Paul Lukens.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.82	9.40
Chafey, John Garrett.....	May 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.61	9.91
Chambers, Paul Wilson.....	Dec. 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1907	7.90	9.06
Chandler, Robert Dewey.....	April 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.37	9.41
Clark, Robert Arthur Balloch.....	July 23, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.40	9.85
Closs, George Maitland.....	June 21, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.46	9.81
Cohick, Harry Warren.....	May 20, 1896	June 30, 1905	8.01	9.70
Colmery, Harold Marshall.....	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.64	9.12
Conrad, George Isaac.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.54	9.46
Cornell, Chas. Warner.....	Sept. 19, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.48	9.18
Costa, Leonard Anthony.....	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Costello, Herman.....	May 3, 1898	July 1, 1904	....	....
Cowdrick, Chester Villeno.....	June 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.00	9.63
Cramer, Benjamin Edward.....	June 29, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.22	9.08
Crawford, John Carlisle.....	May 17, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.49	9.77
Crosson, James.....	Feb. 14, 1897	Feb. 15, 1905	7.65	9.88
Davenport, Andrew Joseph ...	May 20, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.10	9.38
Davenport, Arthur Decatur.....	April 2, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	7.43	9.56
Davis, Edmond Joseph.....	Oct. 20, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.30	9.74
Davis, Harold Alford.....	Aug. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.69	9.79
Davis, Lawrence Martin.....	May 31, 1899	Feb. 19, 1909	7.34	9.72
Dennin, John.....	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1905	7.60	9.68
Dobelbower, Ralph Riddall.....	Jan. 24, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.29	9.41
Dolbey, Orville.....	Oct. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	9.22
Dolfus, Alphonso.....	Aug. 15, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.83	9.63
Donaghy, Thomas Leighton.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.20	9.10
Donat, Joseph Kenton.....	Jan. 12, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.37	9.00
Dougherty, Walter Kidder.....	Feb. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	7.78	9.46

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Douglass, Paul Vaughn.....	June 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.26
Dowdell, James.....	Sept. 22, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	7.07	9.64
Duggins, Harry.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 16, 1908	6.21	9.55
Duffy, John.....	July 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	8.34
Dungan, Harold Leroy.....	Aug. 31, 1897	July 6, 1905	6.59	9.37
Dunkelberger, Robert Russell.....	Jan. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.40	8.74
Dunkle, James.....	March 28, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.51	9.68
Dunn, Robert Michael.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.85	9.45
Durham, Walter Kremer.....	Dec. 25, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.22	9.43
Dynes, Isaac.....	March 6, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.60	9.46
Ebert, George Dewey	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.90	8.08
Ellis, Harry Thomas.....	May 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.57	9.13
Engel, Charles.....	Jan. 23, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.36	9.34
Engle, Edward William.....	April 12, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	7.38	9.59
Epstein, John.....	May 10, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.33	9.78
Erb, Jonas Cecil.....	April 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.07	9.58
Evans, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.22	9.78
Evans, George Albert.....	Oct. 22, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.78	9.42
Evans, John Jay.....	Jan. 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.09	9.63
Evans, Thomas William.....	Aug. 16, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.94	8.97
Evans, William Clark.....	May 21, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	9.76
Everman, Charles Edward.....	Dec. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.34	9.53
Fagely, Russell Lee	Nov. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.13	9.57
Fanz, Frederick Town.....	March 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.09	9.69
Fawley, James Nelson.....	June 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.40	9.66
Feist, Robert.....	July 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.59	9.49
Feist, William Franklin.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.83	9.38
Fischer, Egbert.....	Dec. 17, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.12	9.84
Fisher, Oscar.....	March 30, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.20	9.87
Fithian, Howard Willoughby.....	June 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.23	9.81
Fleet, Jacob.....	Jan. 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.16	9.49
Flowers, Frank Aloysius.....	Dec. 12, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.24	9.18
Foss, Frank Morton.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	7.94	9.89
Foss, Thomas.....	Nov. 2, 1898	Sept. 21, 1906	6.68	9.66
Foss, Thomas Sterling.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.70	9.88
Fossett, Russell.....	Feb. 2, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.64	9.18
Foy, Joseph.....	June 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.35	10.00
Fraser, James David.....	Sept. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.31	8.87
Fritsch, Theobald J.....	Sept. 7, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.83	9.78
Fritsch, William Frederick.....	May 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.87	9.35
Frutchey, Thomas Eugene.....	July 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.60	9.97
Fulton, John Rutledge.....	Dec. 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.99	8.66
Gallagher, Norman Edwin	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.45	9.05
Gardner, Earl Horton.....	March 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.87	9.98
Geibel, Carl Frederick.....	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.70	9.44
Geibel, Louis Jacob.....	Oct. 2, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.11	9.69
George, John William.....	March 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.03	9.17
Gilham, George Lewis.....	Sept. 8, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.88	9.77
Gill, Herbert Frank Henderson.....	March 3, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.10	9.62
Gillespie, Robert Alexander.....	Sept. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.25	9.67
Gillett, Ralph Casper.....	Sept. 14, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.28	8.76
Ginder, John Kenneth Burkholder.....	Aug. 13, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.19	8.97
Glatthorn, Harold Raymond.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.27	9.50

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Golightly, Arthur Lewis.....	July 7, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.28	9.79
Goodwin, Algernon Ames.....	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.00	8.94
Graf, Herbert Emil.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.97	9.38
Graham, Ralph Shubert.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Feb. 20, 1905	8.81	9.85
Grau, Frank Charles.....	May 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.12	9.29
Gray, Russell Le Roy.....	Aug. 3, 1901	Sept. 15, 1910	7.90	9.16
Grosch, Ralph David.....	July 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.81	9.54
Gross, Henry Joseph.....	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.22	9.49
Guckenbuehler, John Arthur.....	April 21, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.11	9.80
Guenther, Lawrence Geo.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.54	9.28
Guest, John Daniel.....	June 29, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.48	9.43
Hafner, Elmer Henry	June 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.20	9.34
Hagerman, Elwood Carver.....	Aug. 6, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.47	9.64
Hagy, Earle Russell.....	Nov. 3, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.70	9.69
Haldeman, Leon Osmond.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Feb. 7, 1906	7.20	9.77
Hall, Henry.....	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.59	9.07
Hall, Howard Raymond.....	Aug. 14, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.38	9.67
Hall, William Stonebraker.....	July 7, 1897	July 6, 1905	7.02	9.50
Hamilton, Howard John.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.78	9.09
Hammel, Theodore Chas.....	July 8, 1899	June 25, 1909	7.51	9.93
Hannum, Morris Paulding.....	Jan. 18, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.92	9.31
Hardick, Alvin James.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.76	9.96
Harold, John Joseph.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.15	9.39
Harrington, Edward Wilbur.....	March 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.50	9.35
Harsh, Samuel Leroy.....	July 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.81	9.58
Hartenstine, Clarence Heber.....	Sept. 26, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	7.19	8.90
Hartford, Harry Vincent.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.05	9.90
Hartline, William Charles.....	May 8, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.83	9.31
Heffer, Elmer.....	April 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.17	9.40
Hein, Louis Harry.....	July 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.18	9.56
Heitzmann, Joseph Henry.....	Dec. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.46	9.82
Hem, Edward Matthias.....	Jan. 17, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.33	9.84
Hem, William Henry.....	Nov. 30, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	9.65
Henzler, Frederick Gottlieb.....	June 13, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.52	9.25
Herzel, Frederick Elmer.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.20	9.65
Hicks, Beach Cary.....	Jan. 17, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.32	9.75
Hicks, Robert Edmund.....	July 25, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.18	8.95
Hiller, Charles Andrus.....	Aug. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.49	9.29
Histand, George.....	July 18, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.67	9.83
Holock, Frederick.....	Nov. 30, 1896	July 5, 1905	8.05	9.23
Hook, Charles Henry.....	June 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.68	9.52
Horie, Adam.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.00	9.23
Hoser, Harold Henry.....	July 31, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.75	9.39
Houck, George Lovene.....	March 15, 1898	Oct. 15, 1907	7.42	9.80
Hough, Ralph Raymond.....	Aug. 26, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.51	9.83
Howe, Frank Arthur.....	June 8, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.30	9.50
Hoy, Albert St. Clair.....	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.25	9.63
Hoyt, Charles.....	Feb. 25, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.60	8.80
Hughes, William James.....	Jan. 11, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.90	9.38
Ingber, Nathan	Feb. 16, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.54	9.61
Jackle, William Paul	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.62	9.67
Jacob, John.....	Oct. 13, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.75	9.86
Jeffries, Robert.....	June 4, 1898	Feb. 4, 1908	6.42	9.41

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Jenkins, John Earl.....	Oct. 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.67	9.65
Jester, John Richardson.....	Oct. 3, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	8.24	9.26
Johnson, John Jacob.....	Feb. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.04
Jones, Cecil Mitchell.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.20	9.90
Jones, Charles Palmer.....	July 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.65	9.93
Jones, Frank Krider.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.30	9.63
Jones, Richard Albert.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Sept. 16, 1907	7.72	9.44
Judd, James Frederick.....	Sept. 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.92	9.89
Kelley, William Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1898	June 30, 1908	7.10	9.47
Kenyon, Cyrus Linford.....	May 25, 1896	Feb. 13, 1905	8.20	9.99
Kessinger, Richard Stanford.....	April 5, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	8.70
Keyser, John Thomas.....	April 11, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.50	9.85
Kite, Charles Augustus.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	8.34	9.69
Kline, Henry Edward.....	April 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.49	9.82
Knapp, William Carl.....	June 21, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.32	9.70
Knauer, George Washington.....	March 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.31	9.14
Knipe, Septimus Leon.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Oct. 27, 1908	7.09	9.59
Koelle, Wm.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.64	9.56
Kolva, Wilson Brown.....	Jan. 13, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	7.50	9.38
Kopp, Ellis Leroy.....	Dec. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.06	9.83
Koppenheffer, Frank Welsh.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.53	9.81
Kretschmar, Charles Henry	Nov. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.60	9.88
Kuni, Henry William.....	Sept. 22, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.40	9.84
Kuppinger, Jacob Frederick.....	Oct. 18, 1899	March 30, 1906	7.38	9.34
Kuppinger, John George.....	May 26, 1897	June 30, 1903	7.66	9.57
Laird, Clarence	May 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.93	9.18
Landenburger, John George	March 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.97	9.14
Landherr, William Joseph.....	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.73	9.99
Lane, Eugene Bernard.....	Sept. 28, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.23	9.05
Langham, William John	Sept. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.64	9.86
Larson, Elmer Fritz.....	Jan. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.30	9.64
Laysan, William Joseph.....	May 30, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.25	9.18
Lazarus, Eugene Reynolds.....	Nov. 26, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.59	9.60
Leahan, William.....	Aug. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.60	9.66
Leavesley, George Wilson.....	Dec. 31, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.37	9.69
Leayman, Charles Shadle.....	Nov. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.70	9.50
Lee, Charles Nelson.....	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.57	9.23
Lee, Thomas.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.38	9.39
Lengel, Ernest George.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.60	9.07
Lentz, Stanley Norman.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.75	9.16
Leslie, James McConnell.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.10	9.93
Levis, Abraham Worrell.....	Aug. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.93	8.69
Lewis, James Gilland.....	March 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.76	9.76
Lincoln, Russell Phipps	June 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.55	9.89
Long, Willbur Nathan.....	June 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.33	9.10
Lott, John Frank.....	Feb. 28, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.90	9.30
Lowry, Dietrick La Monte.....	Feb. 17, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	....
Lundy, Oscar Nathan	Sept. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.68	9.45
Lundy, Peter Walton.....	Oct. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.64	9.30
MacCartney, Paul Henry	June 28, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.66	9.02
MacFalls, Harry James	April 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.18	9.85
McClintic, Harold Maxwell	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.44	9.75
McClung, William Henry.....	Sept. 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.29	9.53

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
McCurdy, Robert Dewey.....	Nov. 11, 1898	Sept. 19, 1906	7.40	9.71
McGregor, William Millard	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.10	9.45
McIntyre, Edwin Charles.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.66	8.90
McLane, Palmer Phenegar.....	Oct. 3, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.90	9.07
McManus, William Sydney	July 31, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	9.54
McNally, Nelson Enochs.....	Oct. 8, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.32	9.46
McNamara, Joseph Clifford.....	May 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.60	9.03
Marple, Robert Kenderdine.....	April 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.87	9.76
Marple, Thomas.....	April 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.85	9.21
Marshall, Harry Fleming.....	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.13	9.66
Martin, Arthur Storer.....	Feb. 19, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.61	9.27
Martin, Howard Edward	April 18, 1900	Sept. 20, 1909	7.30	9.58
Matella, Frank.....	Nov. 19, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.75	9.64
Matthews, James Eugene.....	May 13, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.09	9.86
Matthias, LeRoy Russell.....	Oct. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	8.12	9.97
May, Luther David	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.20	9.77
Mayer, Daniel Dewey.....	Dec. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.90	9.63
Meder, Arthur Albert	Nov. 11, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.60	9.75
Megouegal, Edwin Russell.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	8.20	9.97
Megonegal, Spencer Wilbur.....	May 20, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.47	9.76
Mertz, Mark Showers.....	Oct. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.74	9.75
Metzger, Henry	Oct. 16, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.40	9.88
Miller, George Charles	Sept. 27, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.82	9.67
Miller, Herman.....	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.44	9.38
Miley, Clifford Albert	March 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.00	9.21
Moodie, Chas. Lawrence.....	March 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.32	8.88
Moodie, Henry Augustus.....	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.87	8.87
Moore, Bowman Hilt.....	April 19, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.99	10.00
Moore, Charles Davis.....	Aug. 9, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	7.47	9.16
Moore, Walter Richardson.....	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.47	9.74
Morgan, Lee.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.85	9.42
Morris, John Whyett.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.95	9.24
Moss, Robert Henry	Oct. 1, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.79	8.88
Mott, William John	Feb. 22, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.48	9.28
Moyer, Henry Gardner.....	Dec. 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.53	9.51
Moyer, Raymond Jennings	Sept. 25, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	8.33	9.94
Mulrenan, Joseph.....	Jan. 24, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.33	9.30
Mulrenan, William	June 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.16	9.16
Murray, Robert Bruce.....	Jan. 10, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.04	9.45
Myer, Martin B.	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	9.22	9.04
Myer, Samuel Melvin.....	June 27, 1896	July 12, 1904	7.44	9.74
Myers, Jerry Landis.....	April 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.23	9.95
Myers, William Lewellen	March 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.40	9.63
Narr, John August	June 2, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.49	9.20
Nash, Norman Haskin.....	May 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.64	9.10
Nason, Philip Livingston.....	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	8.15	9.69
Naylor, Lloyd Irvin	May 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.16	9.59
Neff, Ezra Beer.....	May 20, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.97	9.66
Nice, Walter Roy.....	Jan. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.77	9.64
Nichols, Samuel Dewey	June 9, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.84	9.78
Noone, Howard Thomas.....	Aug. 30, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.50	9.55
Nungesser, Peter Elmer.....	Dec. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	9.96
Odenath, Albert	Nov. 10, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	6.44	9.51
O'Toole, George Francis	July 4, 1897	Feb. 27, 1906	7.23	9.98

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Owens, John Franklin.....	March 25, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.73	9.96
Owens, Joseph George	Jan. 27, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.77	9.85
Park, James Herman	May 23, 1899	Sept. 29, 1908	7.26	9.83
Parmentier, Charles Wiler	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.55	9.67
Patton, Elmer Charles	March 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.34
Patton, Francis Alfred.....	May 6, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.42	9.13
Paul, Harry William.....	Aug. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.43	9.65
Pedrick, Leland Samuel.....	Feb. 15, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.06	9.87
Perry, Ronald Milton.....	Jan. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.19	7.53
Perry, Warren Henry	Feb. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.27	9.91
Plaff, Gowen Warren	June 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.66	9.75
Phillips, George.....	July 25, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.64	9.73
Phillips, William	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.63	9.03
Piatt, Alfred.....	Aug. 16, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.53	9.40
Piatt, Walter.....	March 20, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.74	9.05
Pilkington, Joseph Van Horn	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.44	8.86
Pitta, Francis	April 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.74	9.71
Pleibel, William Theodore.....	Sept. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.84	9.17
Pollitt, Edward Harold.....	March 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.09	9.91
Porecca, Humbert	Jan. 14, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.39	9.46
Porecca, Victor Emanuel	Aug. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.91	9.53
Potts, Harry Earl	Sept. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.58	9.43
Potts, Thomas.....	Aug. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.76	9.95
Powell, Edward	June 29, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.74	9.58
Powell, George Dewey.....	July 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.14	9.66
Powell, George Ransom	Sept. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.29	9.80
Powell, Harry Archibald.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.30	9.27
Powell, Walter Roy.....	July 30, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	7.94	9.08
Pursel, Samuel Morris	Aug. 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.29	9.40
Quinlan, John Raymond H.	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.60	8.15
Quinn, Robert	March 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.37	9.59
Rabold, Charles Lee	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	8.87	9.85
Rabold, Clarence Herman	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	7.64	9.71
Rabold, Roy William	March 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.68	9.93
Rader, Edgar Francis	March 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	9.80
Raffel, Solomon.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.21	8.58
Ralston, Ralph Walker.....	Dec. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.93	9.53
Ratcliffe, Ellis Edward.....	Dec. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.62	9.41
Redfern, George Edward.....	March 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.30	9.96
Reed, Charles William	April 10, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.38	9.82
Reed, Frank Weaver	Jan. 9, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	7.81	9.87
Reed, Harry George.....	Sept. 14, 1896	June 30, 1905	8.16	9.52
Regecy, Gerson.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.04	9.37
Reinbold, Isaac.....	Aug. 19, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.53	9.10
Reasler, Ralph Clarence.....	Sept. 8, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	9.06	9.54
Revell, Thomas Andrew.....	Dec. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	....	....
Reynolds, Leroy Caesar	Aug. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.33
Rice, William James.....	Aug. 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.53	9.58
Richardson, James William	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.40	9.46
Richardson, Paul.....	Oct. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.00	9.25
Rigling, Walter.....	Oct. 2, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	8.32	9.04
Rimback, John William	April 20, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.09	8.17
Robins, Gurdon Moore.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Rodgers, Edward Andrew.....	Dec. 23, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.22	9.84
Rodgers, Hugh Herbert.....	March 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.18	9.16
Rodgers, James Simpson.....	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.71	9.86
Rorar, Robert Burns.....	Feb. 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.02	9.00
Rothkugel, Morris.....	May 9, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	....	....
Roush, Paul Jean.....	Aug. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.89	9.40
Rowen, Milton Wells.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.28	9.65
Rowen, William Calvin.....	April 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Ruley, Harry Ford.....	March 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.53	9.64
Ruley, Leslie Maddock.....	May 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.80	9.72
Rung, John Donald.....	Sept. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.81	9.46
Rung, Robert Dorsey.....	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.82	9.66
Rung, William Russell.....	July 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.41	9.52
Russell, Thomas Lewin.....	June 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.80	9.29
Russo, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.80	9.50
Russo, Louis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.40	9.80
Sahler, Wellington Gross.....	March 8, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.99	9.93
Sassman, George William.....	April 4, 1900	Oct. 26, 1908	7.20	8.70
Savage, Jeremiah John.....	May 5, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.33	9.48
Schaal, Theodore Frederick.....	Sept. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.70	9.78
Schaffer, Morgan Franklin.....	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.50	9.75
Schalles, Frank.....	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.39	9.87
Schalles, Frederick.....	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.70	9.87
Schenk, Joseph James.....	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.79	9.29
Schick, Walter Raymond.....	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.01	9.08
Schick, William George.....	June 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.55	9.49
Schlemmer, Lorentz Jacob August.....	March 28, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.65	9.14
Schmidt, Conrad Wm.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.66	9.39
Schryver, Lewis Garrett.....	Sept. 19, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.22	9.53
Schwartz, Carl Frank.....	Aug. 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.38	9.18
Senderling, Ellwood William.....	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.73	9.34
Senior, William Taylor.....	March 23, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.84	8.69
Shaffer, Earl DeLong.....	April 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.59	9.72
Shandle, George Henry.....	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.18	9.62
Shaver, Owens LeRoy.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Shaw, Harold Underhill.....	July 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.26	9.48
Sheakley, Neil Marvin.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.94	9.51
Sherlock, Harry John.....	May 2, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	....	....
Shetter, William George.....	Nov. 2, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.37	9.79
Shields, Thomas Russell.....	June 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.20	8.73
Shupp, Frederick George.....	July 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.61	9.72
Singley, John.....	May 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.79	9.86
Sitler, Gilbert Adney.....	May 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.73	9.60
Smith, Alexander.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.72	9.20
Smith, Ralph Linus.....	June 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.50	9.66
Smith, Thomas.....	Aug. 12, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.32	9.25
Smith, William Arthur.....	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.45
Smyth, Leonard Garfield.....	March 18, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.51	8.93
Snake, Elmer Walborn.....	May 28, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.57	9.81
Sohn, Clarence Russell.....	March 24, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.00	9.42
Sohn, Raymond Francis.....	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.87	9.57
Spahr, William Ellsworth.....	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.90	8.45
Spencer, Arthur.....	June 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.21	9.58
Spires, Harold Beck.....	Nov. 24, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.49	9.26
Stanley, Wesley.....	Dec. 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.44	9.68

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HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Stanton, Harold Baker	Dec. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.97	9.54
Start, Raymond	Nov. 18, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.80	9.33
Start, Russell Campbell.....	Sept. 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.21	8.95
Stauffer, Ralph James	Dec. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.20	9.71
Stevens, Charles Fred'k.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.82	9.23
Stiles, John Lawrence.....	May 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.69	9.04
Stohner, Raymond Henry.....	April 24, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.87	9.87
Stone, Alonzo Lewis.....	March 2, 1899	Feb. 7, 1907	8.00	9.27
Stout, Earl Le Roy.....	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.77	9.86
Strause, George Samuel	Jan. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.20	9.93
Stroman, James Henry	Dec. 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.98	9.89
Stroman, John Christian	March 26, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.69	9.45
Sutherland, William Sassaman.....	Sept. 1, 1896	June 30, 1903	6.99	9.04
Sutton, William Joseph.....	Sept. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.58	9.83
Swanberg, Randolph Alexis	Sept. 27, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.78	9.29
Swingle, Carl Raymond.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.20	9.88
Swingle, Claud Roswell.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.14	9.91
Taylor, Harry Steward	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 19, 1906	7.53	10.00
Terry, Arthur Hugh	April 12, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.90	8.33
Thalacker, Frederick.....	Feb. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.47	9.90
Thiel, Herman Nicholas.....	Dec. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.71	9.67
Tobler, William George	Nov. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.27	9.31
Turner, William Dunbar.....	Sept. 29, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.63	9.52
Ullrich, Walter DeHaven	Dec. 9, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.86	9.66
Usilton, Wm. Edwin	Oct. 6, 1900	June 5, 1907	8.00	9.12
Van Camp, John Hirst	Aug. 26, 1896	Feb. 15, 1906	7.53	9.13
Van Deventer, George William	June 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.58	9.04
Van Doren, Francis Addison.....	May 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.33	9.89
Vare, John Elmer.....	April 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.25	9.46
Vare, Wilbur Madison	Nov. 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.59	9.80
Walek, Frederick Harvey	Jan. 15, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.58	9.70
Walkup, Bruce Earl	Sept. 6, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.63	9.76
Walkup, Leopold Cushing.....	Jan. 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.34	9.64
Wall, George Dewey	June 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.88	9.89
Walsh, Philip.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Aug. 4, 1904	7.40	8.87
Walter, George William	Feb. 17, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.61	9.89
Walton, Thomas Moore.....	Sept. 5, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.09	9.13
Watkins, Delbert	May 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.38	9.70
Welton, Stanley Ernest.....	March 18, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.70	9.50
Weyman, Henry.....	Sept. 19, 1897	Sept. 17, 1906	.....	.....
White, John Nicholas.....	Aug. 24, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.64	9.23
White, William Henry	Sept. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.05	9.43
Williams, Albert Wheelock	Jan. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.55	9.76
Williams, Frederick Louis.....	June 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.36	9.46
Williams, Tudor	July 25, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.98	9.76
Winterbottom, Floyd Tompkins	Feb. 6, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	6.70	8.74
Wisner, Preston	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.11	9.46
Witzel, Harold Keyser.....	April 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.79	9.73
Witzel, Henry Frederick.....	May 19, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.71	9.83
Woodling, Walton Alexander	May 13, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.45	9.51
Worrall, Le Roy.....	April 10, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.85	8.88
Wright, Richard William.....	Nov. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.61	9.73
Wythe, William Theopolis.....	Nov. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.40	9.06
Yarnall, Samuel Trimble	Feb. 22, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.52	9.26
Young, Joseph Redfern.....	April 11, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.04	8.49
Zuschnitt, George Frederick ..	April 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1909	7.34	9.30

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Abraham, Paul Hamilton	May 10, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	7.00	8.57
Abramovitz, Marcus	July 12, 1901	Feb. 28, 1910	7.11	9.12
Adam, David Walker	Jan. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.33	9.11
Adams, William Graham	Aug. 20, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.25	8.06
Allabach, Charles Raymond	Oct. 11, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.30	9.44
Anderson, Carl Francis	Jan. 26, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.70	9.74
Anderson, Howard Joseph	Feb. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.31	9.49
Armstrong, Irvin Stewart	Feb. 21, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.62	9.43
Babis, Joseph Henry	Jan. 25, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.70	9.18
Bair, Harry W.	Dec. 11, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	6.76	8.27
Baker, Charles Pennington	Oct. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.80	8.60
Baker, George	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	9.37
Barker, Raymond Dewees	Oct. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.56	9.54
Barnes, Edward Royal	Feb. 26, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.15	9.50
Barton, Alexander M.	Oct. 21, 1902	Sept. 9, 1912	7.03	8.66
Barton, George McKinley	Feb. 25, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.60	9.70
Bateman, Jos. Sheeler	April 13, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	7.73	9.72
Bayley, John Albert	June 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.30	9.39
Beach, Bruce Cresswell	July 19, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	6.93	9.24
Beard, Charles H.	April 2, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	8.14	9.76
Beard, William Preston	April 27, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.33	8.70
Behl, Bernhard George	June 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	9.19
Behling, Henry William	Aug. 24, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.90	9.55
Pentivoglia, Corradino	April 16, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	8.06	9.38
Benz, Charles	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.33	8.76
Benz, Victor	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.92	9.28
Bernstein, Harry	Feb. 7, 1902	Sept. 11, 1908	5.98	8.29
Berry, John Ritchie	Feb. 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	5.32	9.07
Bigelow, Lebbeus Martin	Feb. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.71	9.42
Bilbrough, Ernest Alfred	Aug. 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.21	8.83
Billingham, Robert Earl	Oct. 13, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.10	8.35
Black, George Innes	Feb. 20, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.08	9.75
Blew, Clare John	March 23, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.92	9.32
Bolton, Ronold Rupert	July 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.70	9.52
Bonavoglia, Armando	July 26, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.76	7.84
Bonin, Harry	May 15, 1902	March 14, 1912	7.14	8.89
Boose, David Clement	Jan. 3, 1900	Feb. 9, 1909	7.21	8.65
Brannan, John Carns	Feb. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.91	9.51
Breese, Boyd Oakley	Nov. 2, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.42	8.94
Brinkman, Chas. Ward	June 8, 1901	Nov. 19, 1909	6.60	8.91
Britton, George Henry	Aug. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.70	8.57
Broadt, George John	Jan. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.98	9.67
Brombacher, James Ellwood	Aug. 30, 1900	Jan. 31, 1907	7.21	8.97
Brown, Ernest	Dec. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	5.95	8.68
Bub, Vincent DePaul	April 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	5.90	8.37
Bubb, Quinten Elmer	Oct. 4, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.68	9.30
Burkholder, Ralph Edward	March 28, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.90	8.97
Burkins, John Joseph	March 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.98	9.53
Burns, George Fredric	Jan. 10, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.50	9.39
Buschbeck, Charles Robert	Sept. 29, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	7.62	9.49
Butler, Wm. Edward	Nov. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.84	9.73
Calhoun, Philip Sheridan	Sept. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.70	8.53
Carl, John Wesley	May 13, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.10	7.87

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Carr, Clarence Howard	Aug. 22, 1902	Feb. 15, 1912	8.50	9.86
Carroll, James Benjamin	Aug. 26, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.62	9.19
Carson, John Edward	June 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.20	7.82
Cassidy, Frederick Charles	Feb. 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.19	8.62
Cassidy, Martin Thomas	June 1, 1901	March 7, 1911	6.78	8.10
Chambers, Isaac Meyer	July 4, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	7.31	9.39
Charles, Samuel Nelson	July 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.52	9.50
Clark, Samuel	Oct. 22, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.20	9.01
Cline, Leon Everett	June 20, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.62	9.63
Coffey, Frederick Morton	Aug. 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.56	8.94
Connell, Chas. Ralph	Jan. 17, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.00	9.16
Conner, Levi	Sept. 2, 1902	Feb. 7, 1912	6.32	9.73
Conner, Mitchell Robert	June 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.10	9.79
Cooke, Russell Andrew	Jan. 7, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	7.00	9.90
Cooper, Glendon Eldred	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.05	9.92
Corson, Carroll Smith	Sept. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.31	9.71
Courts, Francis Thomas	Dec. 8, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.71	8.55
Cowan, George Morton	Sept. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.69	9.06
Cowden, John Lawrence	Sept. 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.40	8.35
Cramp, Chas. Deticker	Sept. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.51	9.00
Cribb, Frank Bertram	Dec. 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.90	8.56
Crownover, Charles Ash	Feb. 24, 1904	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Cummings, Frank	Sept. 17, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	5.70	8.15
Dacy, John Fred'k	March 2, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.35	8.96
Darby, Albert Edward	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.49	9.11
Daubert, Earl Franklin	April 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1908	7.14	9.98
Davies, Daniel Morgan	May 31, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.79	9.23
Davis, Charles C.	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.40	8.95
Davis, Harold W.	Oct. 12, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	7.48	9.51
Davis, Howard Guertler	Oct. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.40	8.12
Davis, James Lewis	June 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.63	9.91
Davison, Frederick Gladwin	May 22, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.10	9.36
Dawber, Clarence Rutter	Sept. 27, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.80	9.02
Decker, McClellan	June 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.20	9.08
Deits, Russell Calvin	Sept. 28, 1900	Nov. 6, 1908	6.70	9.14
De Lancey, Albert Watkins	Oct. 24, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	7.02	9.85
Delaney, John Joseph	Aug. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	8.65
Dethlefs, Rudolph John	Jan. 30, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.60	9.54
Detwiler, Edward Baker	June 27, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	5.80	9.35
Devereaux, Paul	April 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.05	9.39
Dillen, LeRoy Wm.	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.30	8.85
Dillinger, Clarence Richard	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.10	8.61
Dissinger, Aaron Leroy	July 16, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	6.00	8.47
Dolde, Henry Charles	July 27, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.37	8.54
Dorner, Frederick	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	5.60	9.50
Dorsch, John	Sept. 1, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	6.90	8.54
Doubles, David Johnston	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.50	8.49
Drabick, William	March 23, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.09	9.44
Duffy, Francis M.	Jan. 1, 1904	Feb. 13, 1913	8.09	9.22
Duffy, Joseph	Aug. 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.64	9.41
Dunkle, Walter Bogardus	July 14, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	8.50	9.04
Dunlap, Arthur Leon	Jan. 17, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.19	9.31
Dunlap, William Andrew	Sept. 22, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.10	9.48
Dupes, Carl Edward	Feb. 8, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.87	9.82
Dyson, Arthur	Nov. 25, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.50	9.04

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Eaton, Nathaniel Frederic	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.90	9.43
Eckroth, George Allen	April 16, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	8.37	9.01
Edman, Alexander Emanuel	May 31, 1900	Feb. 26, 1909	6.00	9.47
Eichelberger, Harold Leslie	Feb. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.16	8.78
Eisenhardt, Stanley Schock	Dec. 31, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.43	8.70
Eisman, Alexander Frank	March 4, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.22	9.51
Elisio, Albert	Nov. 17, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.89	9.65
Emmott, Leonard Weber	Jan. 16, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.62	9.33
Epstein, Louis	May 4, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	8.25	9.72
Esterline, Robert Mason	March 23, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.80	9.23
Evans, Alfred McKensy	April 26, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.00	9.85
Evans, Lawrence Llewellyn	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.75	8.50
Evans, Simon Lynn	July 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.90	9.76
Evans, Walter Washington	Jan. 22, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	8.30	9.40
Ewald, George	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.70	9.37
Fabian, Louis	Aug. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1905	6.48	9.55
Feeney, Raymond	Nov. 2, 1901	Nov. 1, 1911	7.73	7.17
Ferguson, Thomas	March 6, 1902	March 21, 1911	7.79	9.51
Fetter, Harry Nathaniel	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.20	9.25
Fine, Russell Henry	May 17, 1901	Sept. 22, 1910	....	....
Fink, Arthur Emil	Jan. 20, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	7.20	8.99
Firth, Edward Louis	Oct. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.70	8.98
Fish, Harold Matthews	Aug. 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.10	9.23
Fithian, Frederick Joseph	March 28, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.22	9.08
Focht, William Emuel	Feb. 4, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.14	9.73
Foglietto, Angelo	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.57	9.21
Foss, Raymond	Feb. 19, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.94	9.13
Foster, Charles Carroll	Dec. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Fox, Frank Bernard	Oct. 22, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.10	8.35
Franch, Alvin H.	Jan. 17, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	7.60	9.42
Frank, William Frederick	Sept. 5, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	7.93	9.12
Frankenfield, Paul Kratz	Oct. 29, 1902	Feb. 14, 1911	6.60	8.98
Freeman, Stanley Fletcher	June 27, 1902	March 14, 1911	7.82	8.35
French, John Edward	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.53	8.26
Fretz, Walter Bird	Feb. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.25	8.79
Frommer, John Walter	June 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.10	9.40
Gallagher, Eugene Loux	Jan. 22, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.14	9.95
Gamble, Robert Rehner	May 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.68	8.74
Gardner, Vaughn Winters	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.61	9.21
Garrod, Albert Edward	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.38	9.35
Garvine, Clifford Earle	Aug. 10, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.70	9.48
Garvine, John Edwin	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.33	8.66
Garvine, Paul Anderson	Nov. 1, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.41	9.71
Gauden, Everal Estes	July 5, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.40	9.56
Gauer, George	July 25, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.30	9.64
Gaynor, Jas. Edward	Dec. 8, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.30	9.32
Geary, Wm. Harvey	May 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.72	9.48
Gehringer, Harry Wenkenback	Sept. 5, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.25	9.20
Gehringer, Willard Baumann	June 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	9.00	9.08
Geibel, William Frederick	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.10	9.79
Geuther, Edward Prutzman	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.50	9.62
Gibson, Claude Edward	April 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.24	9.50
Gilbert, Erwin	March 13, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.83	9.44
Gilham, Neil Herbert	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.17	9.53

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Goodwin, Francis Maurice.....	May 16, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.70	9.61
Gordon, Howard Robert.....	Jan. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	8.90
Gorman, William George.....	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1908	6.50	7.73
Gracey, Charles Norman.....	May 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.80	7.85
Graf, Julius Frank.....	Feb. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.83	9.65
Grass, Jno. Milton.....	April 14, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	8.08	9.41
Grasiani, Albert.....	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.22	8.94
Green, Henry Francis.....	Jan. 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.23	9.26
Hagerman, Howard Feaster ..	Aug. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.80	8.21
Haggerty, John.....	Sept. 20, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	6.72	9.19
Hall, John James.....	Nov. 5, 1901	Feb. 3, 1911	7.25	8.48
Hall, William Gardner.....	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.59	9.81
Hambach, Charles.....	March 21, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	6.51	8.78
Hambach, John.....	April 12, 1902	Feb. 14, 1910	6.70	8.46
Hand, William Reese.....	Dec. 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.10	8.18
Hanley, John.....	Dec. 4, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.77	8.50
Hanley, Norman.....	June 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.77	9.52
Hannum, George Maris.....	March 10, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	7.00	8.01
Hansbury, Samuel Perkins.....	Aug. 10, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.60	9.14
Hantz, William Paul.....	May 18, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	6.80	9.06
Hardwick, Enoch Edward.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.90	9.59
Hargreaves, Russell Willis.....	March 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	9.63
Harlan, George.....	Sept. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	9.57
Harman, Francis Fullerton.....	Dec. 6, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.52	9.24
Hatfield, Warren Bunting.....	April 3, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.10	9.71
Hefright, John David.....	Dec. 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	5.90	7.38
Heints, George Philip.....	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.43	9.00
Heitzmann, George Dewey.....	Nov. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.55
Heller, Robt. Antrim.....	Oct. 10, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.70	9.85
Hendershot, Sterling.....	Feb. 12, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.55	9.61
Henderson, Louis Edward.....	May 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.76	9.43
Henric, Edwin Hunterson.....	June 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.40	8.41
Hepner, George Washington.....	June 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.22	9.09
Herman, Elmer Leroy.....	Nov. 10, 1898	Sept. 18, 1906	7.70	9.94
Hertzler, Henry David.....	Nov. 16, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.23	9.53
Herzel, Frank Benton.....	March 6, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	7.60	9.81
Hess, Albert Clifton.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.67	9.36
Hess, Elwood Eby.....	May 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.13	9.65
Hill, George Washington.....	March 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.73	9.84
Hill, Leonard.....	June 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.10	9.27
Hiller, John Sellers Kite.....	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.11	9.55
Hiney, Oscar William.....	Nov. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.48	7.66
Hipple, Isaiah.....	March 8, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.90	9.80
Histand, Ralph.....	Sept. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.20	9.07
Hobson, Percy Carson.....	June 10, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	8.30	9.25
Hoffman, Frederick.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Feb. 17, 1909	7.17	7.81
Hoffman, George Henry, 1st.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.01	8.89
Hoffman, Kenneth Leroy.....	Sept. 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.20	8.22
Hollander, Aaron.....	Jan. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.70	8.77
Horine, Adam Grove.....	Sept. 8, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.00	9.48
Horley, John Henry.....	Feb. 11, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.45	9.28
House, Wendell Lester.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.52	9.58
Hoyt, John.....	June 10, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.00	8.63
Hoyt, William.....	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 5, 1907	7.20	9.36

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Huber, Robert DeWitt	May 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.30	8.44
Huddleston, George Truitt	March 12, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.35	9.40
Hughes, Clarence Albert	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	6.95	9.52
Hughes, Joseph Berkelbach	April 3, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	6.80	9.27
Hughes, Walter Crook	March 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.24	8.98
Hughes, Walter Underhill	Feb. 20, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	6.60	8.91
Hughes, William Henry	Jan. 16, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.00	8.68
Hullihen, Samuel George	March 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.58	9.10
Hurlbrink, Herbert Victor	Nov. 30, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.50	9.86
Huston, LaFayette	Dec. 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.35	8.17
Irwin, Lewis Sylvester	Nov. 14, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.00	9.48
Jacobs, Harry William	Feb. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.31	8.99
James, Thomas	June 8, 1901	Oct. 3, 1910	7.10	9.26
Jennings, John Matthew	May 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.79	9.12
Jennings, Joseph Ignatius	Feb. 2, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.20	8.73
Jermyn, John	Sept. 29, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	9.46
Johns, Paul Bayard	Jan. 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.30	9.12
Jones, Charles Paul	Oct. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.25	9.37
Jones, James	July 22, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.45	9.47
Jones, William	June 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.70	9.68
Jones, William Biddle	March 3, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.80	9.21
Joslin, James Michael	Jan. 15, 1898	Sept. 17, 1907	6.20	9.49
Justice, Floyd Edgar	Feb. 23, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.40	9.86
Justice, George	Jan. 7, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	6.68	9.90
Kane, William	April 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.13	8.83
Keefe, Howard Preston	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.92	9.36
Keeler, Frank Henry	Dec. 31, 1901	Feb. 17, 1911	7.82	9.27
Keeler, Russell Irvin	June 13, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.73	9.02
Keen, Harold Charles	Nov. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.00	7.29
Keene, Walter Russell	Feb. 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.20	7.86
Keener, Thomas Bowman	Nov. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.04	9.89
Kellerman, Jos. W.	Sept. 24, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	7.37	9.61
Kelly, George Forrest	April 12, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.91	9.17
Kelly, James Wesley	April 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.42	8.83
Kelly, William John	Dec. 24, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	7.48	9.45
Kennedy, Patrick	March 14, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.00	8.76
Kent, Yelverton Oliver	July 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.55	9.26
Kerkeslager, Edward Lawrence	May 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.99	9.82
Kessler, Robert John	Oct. 7, 1901	Sept. 14, 1909	6.54	7.76
Kiley, Martin	June 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.79	9.53
Kindt, Bernardy	Dec. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.86	7.43
Klang, John William	Nov. 25, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	4.56	9.19
Klaus, Adam	Dec. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.02	9.62
Klaus, Charles George	May 3, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.10	8.62
Klodowsky, Eugene	Feb. 14, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.43	7.39
Klotz, Ralph Truman	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.90	9.56
Knelly, John Walter	July 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.93	7.08
Knorr, Harry Germon	June 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.80	9.84
Kochersperger, Charles Gouldy	July 17, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.99	8.63
Kooker, Sam'l Gouldy	April 2, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	7.52	9.32
Kuebler, Louis Theodore	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 15, 1911	6.60	8.89
Kurzeknabe, Andrews	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.30	9.38
Kusterer, William	Dec. 16, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.50	9.43

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Lachenmaier, Earl Samuel	April 26, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	8.57	9.18
Lake, Evan Arthur	March 26, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.00	9.98
Lake, Jared Harmon	Jan. 28, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.20	9.05
Lamb, James	Nov. 2, 1901	Feb. 14, 1911	8.50	9.82
Lanciano, Victor Emanuel	Aug. 6, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.80	9.22
Larson, John Andrew Freeman	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.40	9.17
Law, Joseph Studholme	Sept. 16, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.40	9.13
Lazarus, Charles Stokes	Nov. 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.36	10.00
Lazarus, Melvia Hyman	Feb. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.40	8.75
Leahan, Thomas	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.20	8.75
Lehman, George Earl	June 26, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.54	8.41
Leibig, John Frederick	July 2, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.02	9.53
Leibovitch, Charles	Dec. 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.98	9.40
Leslie, George Dewey	Sept. 6, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.38	9.06
Levy, Harry	Sept. 16, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.85	8.53
Lilley, Thompson Hulings	July 28, 1901	Sept. 27, 1910	7.40	9.48
Lincoln, Harry Lewis	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.00	9.68
Lindenmuth, George J.	Feb. 22, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.88	8.40
Lingenfelter, John Nathaniel	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.70	9.53
Lingsch, Frederick Alfred	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.85	9.90
Loach, Walter Cloyd	June 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.70	8.22
Lowe, Elmer	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.53	8.57
Luchsinger, William Henry	Dec. 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.90	8.71
Luddeke, William	May 18, 1900	Sept. 9, 1908	7.20	8.74
Ludwig, Leslie Everett	Nov. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.50	9.48
Ludwigen, George	May 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.24	8.96
Lutz, Charles George	May 6, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.43	9.79
Lutz, Francis Malcolm	March 15, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.48	9.45
Lyons, Thomas Joseph	Oct. 1, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.23	8.87
McAllister, John Bryant	May 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.00	9.40
McAnulla, James Charles	Aug. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.40	8.72
McCabe, Charles S.	Nov. 3, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.58	9.68
McCauley, Harold John	Oct. 2, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.50	9.68
McClay, William Gilpin	July 26, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.50	8.23
McConnell, John Henry	Nov. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.28	9.83
McCrary, Frank Muri	Aug. 1, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	5.51	9.42
McCullen, William	Jan. 28, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	.....	.....
McCullough, Richard Anthony	Oct. 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.50	9.00
McCullough, William Joseph	June 5, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.10	7.67
McDonnell, William Ambrose	April 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.47	7.99
McGarrigle, John Frederick	April 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.20	9.32
McGlone, Henry Joseph	Jan. 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.72	9.10
McGonigle, William	Oct. 11, 1899	Sept. 14, 1909	7.53	9.50
McGraw, Francis Thomas	June 16, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	5.60	9.09
McGraw, Joseph Shire	March 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.74	9.53
McKale, Jas. Matthews	Nov. 28, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	8.26	9.29
McManus, Hugh	Feb. 1, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.50	7.74
McNally, Edward Elmer	Oct. 5, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.32	9.37
McPherson, Charles	Oct. 29, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	7.93	9.55
MacFalls, Edward	July 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.61	8.97
MacQueen, Herbert Joseph	June 22, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.61	8.85
MacWilliams, George Cubler	Oct. 14, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	5.76	8.97
Madenfort, William Albert	Aug. 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.60	9.15
Mader, Samuel Austin	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.70	9.16

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Maher, William Francis	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	6.34	9.40
Makens, Thomas Earl	Oct. 22, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	7.66	9.40
Maloney, Robert E.	Feb. 23, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	8.17	9.50
Manbeck, Charles Clare	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.60	8.78
Martin, George Hawkins	Jan. 3, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.70	8.99
Matthias, Lester Samuel	Feb. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.59	9.31
Mauk, Paul Clinton	Aug. 5, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	7.10	8.41
Mays, Samuel Taylor	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.78	9.79
Melchiorre, Dominico	Oct. 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.20	8.83
Mendenhall, Walter Seal	Aug. 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.55	9.58
Merrill, Wm. Whitfield	Aug. 31, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.73	9.78
Metcalfe, Charles Dana	March 30, 1901	March 1, 1910	7.26	9.61
Metzger, William	May 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.67
Miller, Earl Benjamin	May 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.14	9.85
Miller, Earl Cyrus	April 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.90	9.65
Miller, Edward Christian	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.35	8.97
Miller, Raymond S.	Jan. 6, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	6.30	9.09
Mills, Richard Philip	Sept. 25, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.80	8.00
Minchert, Hulbert LaFayette	March 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.70	9.69
Mitchell, Wesley	Nov. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.03	9.74
Monroe, George Thomas	Oct. 29, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.49	9.22
Morris, George Washington	Nov. 14, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.31	7.47
Morrison, James Joseph	Jan. 12, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.82	8.54
Mortimer, Robert William	Sept. 14, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.05	8.67
Mosebach, Frederick	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.66	8.79
Munzenmayer, Otto Frederick	Oct. 9, 1901	Sept. 21, 1909	6.60	8.81
Murphy, Frank Morgan	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.57	8.99
Murphy, Joseph Anthony	June 8, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	5.68	8.01
Murphy, William Edward	Dec. 6, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.85	8.97
Murphy, William Frederick	May 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.63
Murray, Joseph Nelson	April 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.40	9.08
Myers, Clarence Eugene	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.60	9.27
Myer, Walter Solomon	Aug. 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.05	9.67
Navitskie, Edward	March 15, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.67	8.56
Neiman, Joseph	Sept. 4, 1901	Sept. 10, 1909	6.89	8.69
Neirle, Raymond Alfred	Dec. 31, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.00	7.72
Neville, Clarence Haines	April 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.22	8.80
Nichols, William	April 9, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.15	9.00
Noble, George Livingston	Aug. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.30	8.21
Noll, Charles	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.60	8.93
Nungesser, Henry Samuel	Dec. 17, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.60	9.64
Nuss, William Morris	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.04	9.73
Ogden, James Henry	Dec. 4, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.57	8.97
Orr, Robert Stephen	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.50	8.66
Otto, George Benjamin	May 21, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.66
Owens, Emanuel	Jan. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.58
Park, Warren Nelson	May 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.44	8.90
Patterson, John Walter	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.37	7.83
Pedrick, Verne Harris	Dec. 30, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.09	9.45
Pelligrino, George	Jan. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.52	8.89
Peters, William Leonard	June 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.11	9.28
Pfetsing, Elwood Albert	Oct. 30, 1901	Sept. 29, 1910	8.32	8.59
Phillips, Earl	July 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	9.65

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Phipps, Albert Hoover	Jan. 8, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.40	8.66
Pierce, Eugene Creighton	Aug. 7, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.26	8.90
Pierce, John Elmer	Sept. 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.40	9.07
Pindell, Allen Howard Ellsworth	May 25, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.18	9.26
Pitta, Julius	Oct. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.90	6.56
Fitzer, Harry Willis	Aug. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.60	8.66
Powell, Seybert Fenimore	March 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.90	8.80
Price, Aaron	Jan. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.81	9.47
Price, Harvey Edgar	May 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.45	8.44
Price, Harvey Highland	March 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.93	9.91
Prout, Stephen Rees	Oct. 4, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	6.70	9.42
Quay, John Albert	March 17, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.73	8.94
Quinn, James	Oct. 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.09	9.64
Ramm, Joseph Albert	Dec. 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Ray, George Arthur	Dec. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.81	8.81
Reagan, Frank	July 18, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.83	8.79
Reed, Chester Winter	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	9.46
Regency, Charles Joseph	March 28, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	7.40	9.09
Reiff, Robert Lincoln	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.10	9.11
Reimer, Vernon	May 19, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	9.40
Reinhold, David William	Jan. 23, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.84	8.66
Repper, Clare Farber	March 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.91	9.43
Repper, Theodore Alison	March 5, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.02	9.50
Rhoades, Edwin	May 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.80	9.42
Rhoades, Joseph Wesley	March 24, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.40	9.53
Rice, Arthur Donald	March 25, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	7.69	9.74
Rich, Edward Ellison	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	9.41
Richards, Richard E.	May 2, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	7.51	9.89
Richter, Robert Francis	Jan. 29, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.14	9.29
Rickert, Howard Milton	May 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.10	9.31
Kickert, Julius Henry	Aug. 14, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.70	9.79
Rieck, Lewis Edward	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	9.16
Riley, Robert Milton	Feb. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.37	9.78
Ring, Earl Franklin	March 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	5.90	8.77
Ristine, George Nathan	Aug. 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.50	9.40
Ritter, Howard Collins	March 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.51	9.04
Ritter, Luther E.	Jan. 5, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	7.11	9.05
River, Upton Bruce	July 3, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	8.24	9.35
Roberge, William Earls	Nov. 19, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.40	9.65
Roberts, Clifton Walter	Jan. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.70	9.54
Roberts, George Barclay	Dec. 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.89	9.75
Robins, Russell Conwell Harold	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.74	9.74
Robinson, Harold	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.39	9.78
Rocchi, Joseph Florindo	Sept. 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.11	9.25
Rode, Alfred	Dec. 3, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.10	9.22
Rode, Victor	Oct. 3, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.20	8.35
Rodrock, Theodore Oliver	July 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.80	8.94
Roller, Raymond Clarence	Oct. 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.20	9.52
Rosenblit, Louis Jacob	March 7, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	7.44	9.78
Rossi, Ottelloe Alfred	Aug. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.53	8.93
Roth, Earl Frederick	March 7, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.68	9.52
Rowan, Daniel O'Connor	May 28, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.29	8.97
Rowe, Howard	Aug. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.06	9.67

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Rowland, William R.	Sept. 25, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	8.11	9.61
Russell, John L.	Dec. 18, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	8.16	9.65
Santman, Walter James	Dec. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.30	7.88
Saylor, George Garfield	Feb. 3, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.40	9.67
Schad, Harry Gordon	Sept. 18, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	8.17	9.62
Schaefer, Charles	Oct. 16, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.60	8.97
Schaffer, Robert Sydney	March 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.71	8.95
Schick, Francis Marion	Jan. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.98	9.81
Schmidt, Henry August	Jan. 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.09	9.32
Schnaitman, William	Feb. 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.72	8.45
Schneider, Frank Christian	June 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.19	6.42
Schwartz, Wm. August	July 6, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.26	8.97
Scott, Harry Merton	Feb. 20, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.13	9.37
Scott, Nelson Reed	May 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.34	9.20
Shandle, Arthur Garfield	March 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.30	8.91
Sharp, Marvin Ray	June 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.30	9.45
Shaw, James Carroll	April 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.30	8.04
Shaw, Lawrence Albert	Aug. 10, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.71	9.33
Sheakley, Howard Lee	Feb. 9, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	7.51	9.63
Shenton, Wm. Liggett	Feb. 10, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	6.72	9.69
Shupp, Theodore	March 1, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.50	8.58
Sigel, Jacob	Oct. 12, 1900	May 13, 1907	7.53	9.28
Simmons, Frederick Wm.	Feb. 17, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	7.48	9.75
Sitler, Robert Simmons	April 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	8.00
Sloanaker, Marshall Benj.	Aug. 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.51	9.39
Smeck, John Calvin	Aug. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.40	9.27
Smith, Gardner	Dec. 25, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.00	9.59
Smith, Frank	Oct. 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.74	8.98
Smith, William Putnam	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.90	9.70
Specht, Arthur Raymond	June 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.90	9.43
Staples, Charles Wesley	May 11, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.54	9.66
Stark, Harry Theodore	April 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.75	8.12
Start, Elmer	July 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.76	7.86
Steele, Robert Albert	Dec. 4, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.55	8.79
Steidel, John Frederick	July 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.60	8.44
Steinert, William Emil	Dec. 10, 1902	March 21, 1911	8.37	9.11
Stevenson, Edwin	May 17, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.62	8.18
Stevenson, Thomas Templeton ..	Aug. 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.75	9.30
Stewart, Charles Edward	June 3, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.90	8.35
Stewart, Charles Reese	March 18, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	7.30	8.70
Stickland, Chas. Reese	Aug. 30, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.86	9.64
Stookey, Norman B.	July 29, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.95	9.25
Stouch, Charles Edward	Jan. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.80	9.76
Stradling, Elmer David	Jan. 15, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.20	9.56
Stranford, William McKinley ..	Jan. 15, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.79	9.53
Street, George Earle	Dec. 17, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.29	7.30
Strine, Charles Lester	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.83	8.95
Strong, James Albert	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.14	9.40
Sundstrond, James Albert	July 7, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.16	9.55
Sutton, John	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.24	9.91
Swain, Matthew	Aug. 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.13	9.13
Symons, Wm. Charles Redington ..	March 13, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.90	9.82
Taggart, Raymond	July 15, 1901	March 14, 1911	7.74	9.24
Taylor, William	Aug. 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.87	7.08

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GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Temple, William	Nov. 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.50	9.36
Thomas Archie Watkins	Sept. 16, 1901	Oct. 28, 1909	7.66	8.60
Thomas, Horace Laray	Sept. 25, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.78	9.65
Thompson, Frederick	July 16, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	6.20	8.98
Tobler, Charles Richard	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.70	8.74
Toor, Matthew	Aug. 30, 1901	Feb. 14, 1910	7.40	9.68
Trickett, Richard Denithorne	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.20	9.03
Turner, Ernest Harper	April 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.17	9.61
Tweedle, Con	May 21, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.83	9.36
Tyson, Walter W.	April 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.20	9.17
Uhlmann, Wm. Harrison	Sept. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.04	8.38
Updike, Frank Miller	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.59	9.19
Van Aukem, Walter	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.30	8.34
Van Deventer, Theodore	Dec. 2, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.60	9.84
Vasey, William Henry	April 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.90	9.14
Vaughn, Lyle Edward	Oct. 3, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.10	9.87
Voorhees, Joseph Moll	Dec. 14, 1900	Oct. 21, 1910	6.94	9.60
Wagoner, Frederick Simon	Feb. 25, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.96	9.07
Wahl, Martin Louis	Jan. 14, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.37	8.68
Walch, Charles	Sept. 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.35	9.10
Walck, Clarence	Dec. 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.45	9.23
Wall, Millard Fillmore	July 16, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.30	9.49
Walther, Guy Lesley	June 16, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.90	8.70
Walton, John Richard	Oct. 2, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.60	8.59
Ward, Chas. Ephraim Clarence	March 1, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.53	8.89
Ward, Edward Crampton	May 18, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.36	9.40
Watkins, Arthur	Aug. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.20	9.43
Watson, Geo. David	May 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.95	9.22
Watt, Walter	March 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.50	9.15
Weaver, Gladstone	Dec. 2, 1902	March 21, 1911	8.37	9.27
Weigand, William	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.34	9.03
Weiss, Joseph Samuel	July 20, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	6.40	9.40
Wells, Harold Eugene	July 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.90	8.06
Wemmer, Mattison Peoples	July 1, 1898	Sept. 25, 1906	6.50	8.96
Wertz, Chas. Wesley	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.50	8.44
Wetherhold, Paul Martin	Aug. 25, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.80	7.81
Wetherill, Geo. West	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.50	8.38
White, Richard Long	July 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.24	9.40
White, Samuel John	Dec. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	5.80	8.08
Whitely, Wm.	April 8, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.45	9.74
Whittaker, Bertram Arthur	Sept. 5, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.23	9.40
Wildes, Ralph Edgar	July 3, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.60	9.75
Wilhelm, Carl	Feb. 26, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	7.04	9.31
Wilhelm, William	April 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.30	9.30
Williams, John Morgan	July 27, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.23	9.38
Williams, Ralph James	June 5, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	7.38	8.89
Williamson, Juster Jas.	Oct. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.10	8.72
Wilson, Harry Good	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.68	9.66
Wilson, Raymond	June 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.85	8.75
Wilson, Walter Franks	July 27, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.59	8.66
Winder, John Phillips	Aug. 22, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.39	9.46
Wine, Arthur	Oct. 4, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.49	8.84
Wise, William Clifford	Dec. 4, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	6.98	8.55

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Wisner, Francis Leroy	June 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.66	8.80
Wisner, John Towell	May 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.30	8.15
Witmer, James Matthew	Aug. 14, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.61	9.10
Wood, Joseph Anson	June 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.73	9.36
Woodling, Henry Farnsworth.....	July 18, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.82	6.47
Woodling, John Westly	Jan. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.00	9.60
Woolford, Edward	Nov. 5, 1902	Jan. 29, 1909	6.85	8.88
Wright, DeWitt T.	May 12, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.30	8.74
Wright, Walter Ralph.....	June 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.21	8.98
Wurst, Howard Joseph	Oct. 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.25	9.60
Wygand, Joseph	April 1, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.30	9.24
Yost, Eugene William	Aug. 14, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.31	9.05
Young, Thomas Brooks	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 17, 1906	6.10	9.96
Zarella, Michael	March 21, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.90	9.89
Zimmerman, Joseph Herman	March 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.25	8.96
Zuschnitt, Walter Clayton	May 6, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.20	9.89

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Abramovits, Nathan	April 3, 1903	March 14, 1911	7.73	9.10
Addis, Robert B.	Feb. 5, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	7.06	8.71
Adelizzi, Isaac	April 12, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.55	8.96
Ainscough, Marcus	Oct. 1, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Ames, Bentley Jacob	Jan. 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.01	9.83
Anderson, James Christopher	July 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.71	9.84
Anderson, C. A. Richard	Jan. 22, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.86	9.34
Anderson, Robert	July 31, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Armstrong, Leslie R.	Jan. 18, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	8.10	9.67
Ashworth, John Richard Lynn	Dec. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.69	8.77
Baker, Elmer Royer	Oct. 5, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	6.83	9.68
Baker, Horace Eli	Jan. 9, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.60	9.32
Ballantyne, Andrew Paul	May 17, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.26	9.42
Bartholomew, Albert Herman	Aug. 5, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Barton, Harry Leroy	July 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.76	8.91
Barton, John J.	April 15, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	6.16	9.38
Batt, Walter Lewis	June 7, 1904	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Bauer, Eberhard P.	Feb. 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.09	9.32
Baxter, Thomas Andrew	Feb. 4, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Becker, George	July 10, 1906	Sept. 16, 1912	8.10	9.24
Behling, Harold G.	Oct. 22, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Benjamin, Josiah	Oct. 25, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.23	9.88
Berntheisel, Gorge W. W.	March 13, 1904	Feb. 4, 1912	7.96	9.53
Beswarick, William Male	Jan. 17, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Binz, Ralph E.	June 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	6.89	8.93
Bittner, Frederick Oscar	Dec. 27, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.40	9.67
Blew, Robert H.	July 1, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.00	8.92
Block, Irwin	Feb. 2, 1906	Dec. 1, 1913	....	....
Blomer, Leroy William	Nov. 16, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Bogle, Samuel James	Aug. 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.27	9.73
Bonavoglia, Vincent	May 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.87	8.96
Bossert, Carl A.	Nov. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.29	9.54
Boyle, John	Dec. 14, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Bradley, Edward Chandler	Jan. 19, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.40	8.85
Brady, Francis Joseph	Nov. 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.52	9.51
Brady, William Curran	June 21, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.80	8.27
Brassington, Wesley	Nov. 27, 1902	Oct. 5, 1912	8.37	9.57
Brewer, Charles Christian	Feb. 11, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.98	8.62
Brewer, Harold	April 10, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	6.59	9.46
Brewer, Henry J.	Jan. 21, 1907	Feb. 4, 1913	6.96	9.45
Britton, William Valentine	April 27, 1903	March 21, 1911	8.20	9.08
Brown, Hubert	Oct. 15, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Bruni, Alfredo Giovanni Salvatore	Dec. 28, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.99	8.22
Bubb, Paul Emanuel	May 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.56	9.85
Burkert, William Adderly	Sept. 5, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Burkley, Raymond Louis	Sept. 17, 1903	Feb. 24, 1913	7.99	9.86
Burson, Clarence A.	Dec. 12, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	7.87	9.72
Burtoldi, Alfred	Aug. 20, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	8.13	9.72
Burton, David Charles	July 8, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.18	9.42
Cadach, Charles	May 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.88	8.53
Calhoun, John Jacob	Feb. 12, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.59	9.34
Callahan, Joseph	April 11, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	6.37	9.58
Camblos, Henry Fisher	March 11, 1901	April 4, 1907	4.99	9.14

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PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Campbell, David N.	Sept. 26, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Carr, Samuel T.	Sept. 30, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.78	9.45
Carson, George S.	Aug. 31, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Carson, William	May 29, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.98	9.24
Carson, Winfield R.	Jan. 6, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.62	9.75
Carter, Herbert W.	May 4, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	6.89	8.67
Cherry, James Franklin	April 20, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Cherry, John Jacob	June 7, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.23	9.11
Clapp, Harry Livingston	March 26, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.16	8.35
Clayworth, Percy	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.40	5.60
Coffman, David John	Feb. 2, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.70	9.67
Cohen, Joseph	Aug. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	6.62	8.65
Cole, Albert C.	Aug. 12, 1905	Feb. 13, 1913	6.74	8.09
Cole, John Andrew	Oct. 9, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	6.65	8.37
Collins, Edward	June 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.86	9.67
Collins, James	Nov. 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.97	8.63
Cook, Benjamin Jacob	May 8, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	8.55	9.50
Costello, James	April 14, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Cox, Edwin C.	Jan. 7, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	6.96	8.63
Coyle, John William	Jan. 10, 1906	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Craig, Samuel Wilson	July 5, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Crankshaw, George	Jan. 2, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.37	8.14
Creese, George Smith	Feb. 24, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	6.80	8.64
Crisman, Marshall Peter	Oct. 2, 1904	April 7, 1913	5.69	9.98
Crosby, Charles W.	April 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.14	9.07
Croughn, Lawrence	May 5, 1904	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Crumbach, Peter Edward	Jan. 25, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Daey, Cornelius VanNess	Feb. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	5.48	9.28
Davis, Edward Wm.	Oct. 5, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Davis, James Gerald	June 1, 1903	Sept. 1, 1912	8.63	8.95
Deetz, Roland Morgan	Dec. 6, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	5.86	9.67
De Mets, Walter Wesendouck	Dec. 23, 1904	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Denison, George W.	Oct. 7, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Dent, George Francis	Feb. 2, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.50	9.45
Derflinger, Leonard E.	Nov. 7, 1903	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Desiderio, Hugo	Jan. 15, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	8.41	9.17
Devine, Daniel Joseph	Nov. 5, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.95	8.86
Dillman, Clarence Bernard	Sept. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.37	9.53
Donnelly, James Aloysius	Aug. 1, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.94	8.55
Donnelly, Patrick Lawrence	Sept. 2, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	6.92	9.23
Donovan, Patrick	Oct. 6, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.34	8.58
Douglass, Thomas H.	March 15, 1905	March 13, 1913	7.29	9.49
Drake, Harold	Jan. 29, 1906	Oct. 21, 1913	....	....
Drake, Walter McClellan	Dec. 29, 1903	Feb. 19, 1912	8.10	9.59
Drinkhouse, Henry Bingham	June 8, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Dugan, John	July 24, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.78	9.44
Dukes, Joseph S.	June 20, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.24	9.41
Eakin, Fred. Hoehrath	Sept. 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	6.38	9.45
Edelman, Frank E.	Aug. 4, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	6.96	9.31
Edelman, John Richard	May 22, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	7.30	9.30
Edgar, Charles Fowler	Sept. 13, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.08	9.55
Edwards, Francis R.	Aug. 13, 1905	Feb. 13, 1913	8.70	9.98
Eisenhardt, Richard Joseph	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.64	9.59
Eisenhardt, Robert Daniel	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.56	9.73

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Ellis, Robert Thomas	July 20, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	8.11	8.73
Ellsworth, Glen Smith	June 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.34	8.71
Engle, Harry Horlacher	Oct. 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.22	9.65
Engle, Joseph Jacob	April 6, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.60	9.09
Erb, Donald Leroy	May 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	6.67	9.25
Erb, Lee Amos	Nov. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.18	8.75
Esterline, John M.	Oct. 4, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	6.62	9.56
Euler, Albert Hopkins	July 4, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	7.11	9.85
Everhart, Leighton K.	Dec. 15, 1903	Feb. 6, 1913	7.40	8.49
Fans, Henry H.	Nov. 19, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	8.53	9.34
Fawkes, Henry E.	March 6, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Fee, Leo	Dec. 27, 1903	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Fegely, Russell Kline	June 15, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	8.24	9.62
Fern, John Henry	Dec. 6, 1903	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Ferry, Harold McCamish	Nov. 7, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Ferry, John	Sept. 26, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.88	8.50
Fetter, Rufus M. J.	Feb. 9, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	6.91	9.44
Fine, Harry	Sept. 15, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.67	9.84
Fine, Philip	Jan. 3, 1906	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Fink, Frederick Adam	March 22, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.14	9.22
Fisher, Harris Augustus	Sept. 11, 1904	Feb. 5, 1913	7.17	9.44
Fletcher, Robert F.	Oct. 11, 1904	Sept. 18, 1912	8.11	9.40
Fletcher, Roy C.	Aug. 21, 1903	Sept. 18, 1912	7.60	7.88
Foster, Harold Angus	Aug. 5, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Fox, John Donald	March 28, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Frame, Thomas William	Feb. 26, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Freeman, Charles W.	July 30, 1905	Feb. 13, 1913	7.17	8.33
Freeman, Joseph George	June 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.94	9.08
Frommer, Francis	Nov. 11, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	6.36	8.03
Frutiger, Nelson	Jan. 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.42	9.35
Frutiger, Wilbert	Jan. 4, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	6.04	9.66
Funk, Raynor Ambrose	June 15, 1905	Feb. 13, 1913	7.43	9.55
Furman, James R.	Feb. 4, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	7.68	9.19
Gardner, Clair Clarence	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	8.00	9.85
Gardner, Gail Green	Aug. 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	5.75	9.64
Gardner, Lester C.	Sept. 17, 1904	Feb. 13, 1913	7.64	9.58
Gauer, William	March 24, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Gaun, Thomas S.	July 25, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	6.63	8.87
Gavitt, Frederick H.	June 7, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.97	9.57
Geddes, Charles Clifford	Sept. 5, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Gerhart, Leroy S.	April 13, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	8.24	9.47
Geuther, Charles W.	Oct. 28, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Gibbons, Ralph	Sept. 21, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Giles, Lynnford Sinclair	May 2, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	6.53	9.34
Gillespie, Alexander L.	Dec. 26, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	6.77	9.39
Gillespie, William E.	Feb. 12, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	6.87	8.15
Gohnaur, Michael Guy	Sept. 18, 1903	Jan. 2, 1912	6.70	9.37
Gordnier, Gilbert E.	May 10, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	6.13	9.27
Gratz, Earl	Dec. 10, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	8.19	9.11
Graybill, John Rine	Sept. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.36	8.44
Gregory, Vernon Oliver	April 28, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	6.27	8.35
Greiss, Wilmer Tyson	25, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	6.91	9.08
Griffin, Earl Frank	Feb. 28, 1906	Sept. 17, 1913

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PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Griffith, John Bain	April 7, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.92	9.13
Grix, John George	Sept. 23, 1903	Oct. 23, 1912	8.05	8.36
Grob, Charles F.	July 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.10	9.50
Gross, Charles J.	April 3, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.47	9.87
Grosser, Irwin Blakeslee	July 6, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	6.74	9.59
Grosser, John Churchill	July 6, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	8.38	9.80
Haas, Ralph	Jan. 31, 1904	Feb. 13, 1913	7.10	9.54
Hall, Edward W.	April 23, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.53	9.49
Haney, Charles T.	Oct. 18, 1904	Feb. 5, 1913	7.05	9.57
Hannum, Edward David	Sept. 17, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Hantz, John Derbin	July 4, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	5.77	8.99
Hauck, Elmer August	Oct. 5, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Hauck, John Vernon	March 20, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.98	9.26
Hawkins, John Frederick	Jan. 19, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.77	9.54
Hawthorne, Earl Andrew	May 17, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Healis, Francis Bernard	Aug. 14, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	8.01	8.49
Helms, Charles Abram	March 30, 1902	Feb. 28, 1910	6.75	8.88
Henricks, Daniel Paul	Nov. 14, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Herrick, David Francis	April 29, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Henrie, John Pugh	March 9, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.57	9.48
Herman, Frederick Robert	June 19, 1905	Jan. 2, 1914	....	....
Herman, Harry Lawrence Koup	April 24, 1904	Feb. 15, 1912	6.64	9.29
Herrmann, John William	July 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	6.84	9.08
Hertzfeld, Joseph	Feb. 23, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	....	....
Hess, Deskin Donald	Sept. 30, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.44	9.59
Hess, Willis H.	June 8, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.82	9.42
Righ, Benneville A.	Dec. 26, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Hilbert, James Joseph	Jan. 10, 1903	March 21, 1911	6.83	9.08
Hoffman, Daniel	May 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	6.66	8.54
Hoffman, George Henry 2nd	March 15, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.50	7.89
Holly, Charles Lancelot	May 25, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	6.51	8.84
Holt, Joseph William	March 12, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	7.45	9.50
Horowitz, Benjamin	Feb. 7, 1906	Nov. 25, 1913	....	....
House, Douglass B.	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.95	9.64
Houser, Allen Sylvester	Dec. 22, 1905	Oct. 16, 1913	....	....
Hudson, John	May 24, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.61	9.57
Hughes, William Ellsworth	Feb. 25, 1904	Feb. 19, 1912	8.13	9.05
Hullihen, Calvert Frederick	Feb. 19, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	6.74	9.38
Hullihen, Lester Lawrence	Aug. 24, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Hunter, Alexander	July 17, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	7.24	9.24
Hunter, Clarence Baker	May 28, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Jacobs, Morrell	Oct. 23, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Janney, Melvin Charles	Feb. 21, 1906	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Jefferies, Leonard	July 24, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.81	9.09
Jennings, Joseph	Dec. 19, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.14	9.29
Jones, John Falls	Sept. 23, 1902	Sept. 20, 1910	6.64	9.06
Jones, Joseph John	June 10, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Jones, Norman	Jan. 20, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	6.85	9.30
Jones, Owen R.	Jan. 1, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.44	9.44
Jones, William R.	Jan. 6, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	8.34	9.73
Kachel, George Marlin	Nov. 21, 1904	Feb. 5, 1913	7.93	9.41
Kavanagh, James	June 15, 1904	Sept. 8, 1910	8.18	7.87
Keck, Lawrence Pursel	March 9, 1906	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Keen, Daniel Franklin	Feb. 21, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.07	9.64
Ketwelder, Karl T.	Aug. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	6.14	9.12
Keifer, Howard Pennypacker	May 24, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	7.38	9.46
Keiser, Andrew J.	Jan. 24, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	8.05	8.53
Kelly, Joseph	July 3, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.71	9.67
Kelly, Martin Matthew	Nov. 21, 1901	Nov. 10, 1911	7.49	9.39
Kelly, Thomas Lawrence	June 20, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.27	9.55
Kelly, Wm. H.	July 21, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	8.35	9.54
Kennedy, Elmer Sinclair	March 14, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	7.71	9.48
Kerr, James	June 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.65	8.97
Kerr, Nathaniel	Dec. 29, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.50	9.42
Kerrigan, Edward	March 4, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	8.44	9.53
Kershaw, John McCormick	Oct. 10, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.12	9.43
Kesten, Samuel Daniel	Nov. 16, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.97	9.84
Kleckner, John Robert	Oct. 22, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	7.73	9.59
Klein, Samuel	July 7, 1906	Feb. 4, 1913	8.41	8.66
Klein, William A.	Oct. 21, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	.....	.....
Klotz, Arlington Wilbur	Sept. 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	5.21	9.01
Knighton, Leonard Trenary	May 19, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	8.23	9.17
Kolb, Dyer H.	Sept. 16, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	8.29	9.58
Kracht, William Herman	May 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.80	9.38
Kraemer, George Philip	April 6, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.56	9.92
Kramer, Samuel Bean	Oct. 14, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.82	9.24
Krapf, Paul D.	Sept. 14, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	8.36	9.32
Krumm, Frederick Norman	July 6, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.04	8.65
Kuss, Edwin	Nov. 1, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.55	9.06
Kusterer, Edward Theodore	March 28, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.12	9.97
Lafferty, Chalmers Eugene	July 2, 1903	Feb. 19, 1912	7.44	9.53
Lafferty, Chester Jamea	Jan. 30, 1906	Sept. 10, 1913	.....	.....
Lamon, John	Sept. 28, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	.....	.....
Lane, Kenneth S.	June 21, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.72	9.44
Latch, Harry A.	June 13, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	5.82	8.78
Lathlaen, Chester R.	Aug. 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.16	9.58
Laub, Elmer Russell	Jan. 15, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	8.17	8.61
Lechleitner, James	Jan. 14, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	5.44	9.11
Leitch, Elmer R.	April 7, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	8.35	9.43
Lengel, Carl C.	Dec. 16, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.07	9.63
Lentz, Frank	Dec. 2, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.77	9.77
Lewis, Paul Woods	Jan. 31, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.32	9.39
Linker, Carl William	Feb. 26, 1904	Feb. 5, 1913	6.99	8.44
Lister, Charles J.	Sept. 24, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	8.55	9.62
Long, Joseph H. E.	May 1, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	.....	.....
Lord, Charles H.	June 4, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.30	9.60
Loutey, Walter E.	Sept. 22, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	7.61	9.25
Lowe, John Elwood	Nov. 20, 1904	Sept. 10, 1913	.....	.....
Lutton, William Henry	Aug. 1, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	8.63	9.61
McAdoo, Clayton Rice	Dec. 24, 1902	March 30, 1911	5.27	9.31
McAllister, William	Dec. 14, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	7.48	9.12
McAnulla, Edward	June 17, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	7.58	9.52
McCann, Francis Edward	Feb. 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.99	8.95
McCann, James A.	Dec. 17, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	7.34	9.23
McCauley, Luther John Franklin	June 10, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.86	9.34
McCracken, Russell John	Jan. 28, 1904	Sept. 17, 1913
McCredy, Jeremiah J.	Dec. 17, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	6.88	9.05

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PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
McCullen, John	April 23, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
McElwee, Charles W.	Jan. 23, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.22	9.95
McGettigan, Edward James	Oct. 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.29	9.07
McKalvey, John Norman	Oct. 10, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
McKellip, Dalton Byron	Aug. 29, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.92	9.41
McKelvy, John Fulton	Nov. 17, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
McKeown, Joseph	March 29, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	8.30	9.45
McNeill, William Kennedy	Aug. 3, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	8.17	9.87
MacDonald, William L.	April 25, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.06	9.32
MacNeal, Samuel	Jan. 31, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.28	9.45
MacWilliams, John Fassett	Feb. 11, 1906	Jan. 5, 1914	....	....
Madden, John	Oct. 9, 1904	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Magargal, George Henry	Jan. 28, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Maillardet, Charles L.	June 22, 1904	Feb. 13, 1913	6.84	8.78
Makin, William Charles	May 6, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.77	9.17
Matthews, Merle Clark	May 29, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.04	9.88
Matthews, Russell Cheesman	Feb. 9, 1906	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Maulfair, Irvin	April 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	5.96	9.13
Maxwell, George Andrew	Dec. 23, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.22	9.32
Maxwell, Herbert Bouvier	June 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	6.76	8.79
Meiskey, Elvin Newton	Feb. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	6.88	9.53
Mendenhall, Warren	Feb. 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.82	9.29
Mennig, Raymond J.	June 26, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	8.24	8.95
Merkel, Frederick James	Oct. 23, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	6.81	9.74
Miller, David Gammill	March 13, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	8.04	9.41
Miller, Edward	Dec. 10, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.80	8.30
Miller, Martin Stanley	Dec. 23, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.43	7.64
Miller, William Henderson	June 21, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.89	8.86
Mitchell, Sterling	March 12, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	6.86	9.67
Moore, Clyde Oliver	May 1, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	5.78	9.79
Moore, Harry Bennett	Nov. 20, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.38	9.81
Moore, Harry Edmund	Nov. 9, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Moore, Norman S.	Nov. 5, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.28	9.60
Morgan, Russell Palmer	July 26, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	6.64	9.06
Morris, Howard Earl	Jan. 23, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.57	9.49
Morris, William G.	April 24, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.20	9.67
Mortimer, John William	Dec. 22, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.92	9.40
Mullen, George W.	March 15, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Mullen, William C.	Feb. 24, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Muller, Ernest Carl	Nov. 8, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Munson, Edward Allison	March 31, 1906	Jan. 2, 1914	....	....
Munson, Paul Conwell	Dec. 26, 1901	Dec. 5, 1911	7.64	9.25
Munyan, John Henry	Aug. 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.69	8.24
Munzenmayer, Eric Hans	June 21, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.17	8.91
Munzenmayer Ernest Gottlieb	Nov. 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.55	9.84
Murray, Joseph F.	Feb. 18, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	8.79	8.32
Musick, Harry A.	May 3, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	5.76	8.13
Musick, James	Aug. 24, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	7.11	8.67
Myers, William Clare	April 29, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	7.30	8.98
Myers, William Paul	Jan. 7, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.51	8.90
Nagle, Stuart Alexander	April 15, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.50	8.76
Neely, John W.	Jan. 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	8.50	9.68
Neidfeld, Gilbert	Jan. 21, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.78	9.52
Neiman, Walter Harrison	Aug. 21, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Neville, John F.	July 26, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	8.06	7.78
New, Robert	Dec. 1, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.04	7.88
Nichols, Ray Leon	April 16, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.82	9.57
Nichols, Wallace Atterbury	Sept. 27, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Noeppel, Henry	Nov. 11, 1906	Feb. 4, 1913	6.71	9.32
Noll, Calvin Peter	Feb. 1, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.13	9.73
North, Walter W.	July 3, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Nuss, Milton R.	July 18, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.64	9.75
O'Donnell, Cornelius	Jan. 7, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	8.45	9.77
O'Donnell, William	Jan. 5, 1906	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Oeken, Robert G.	Feb. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.54	9.77
Orfe, Robert A.	June 1, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.88	8.45
Park, Elby Franklin	March 28, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.11	9.23
Parsons, Robert H.	Jan. 4, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	4.26	8.21
Patchell, Robert Smiley	March 6, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	8.38	9.28
Pealer, Samuel Edward	Feb. 10, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	7.57	9.62
Pennock, Oscar Thompson	Feb. 15, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Pfomm, Wilbur	March 5, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.30	9.51
Phillips, Arthur John Ecker	Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	6.80	9.40
Pifer, Charles Alfred	Jan. 30, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.51	9.66
Pitts, Joseph	May 6, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.58	6.79
Pitzer, Robert Paul	Nov. 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.32	8.91
Plunkett, Edward	May 17, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.49	8.98
Polen, Henry B.	June 22, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Potter, Walter	Jan. 24, 1904	Feb. 5, 1913	7.55	9.72
Poulterer, William Raymond	Feb. 28, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.37	8.80
Powell, Clarence	Nov. 20, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.56	9.17
Praeder, William Joseph	Jan. 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.87	9.72
Pressler, Eugene C.	Jan. 29, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Preston, Malcolm Greenhough	Dec. 29, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Price, George Frederick	June 13, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.07	9.60
Purcell, George Roxberry	Dec. 15, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.45	7.84
Pyle, Walter Russell	Sept. 12, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Ramer, William W.	Oct. 22, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.37	9.57
Ranaudo, Albert	Sept. 6, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Raver, Herbert Paul	June 27, 1905	Feb. 5, 1913	6.57	9.11
Reading, Francis	July 2, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.89	8.65
Reese, Philips Peter	June 30, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	6.69	8.60
Reichelderfer, Thomas John	April 14, 1904	Feb. 5, 1913	8.20	9.45
Rice, William Buckwalter	Aug. 28, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Richardson, Mark E.	Oct. 17, 1905	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Richter, Charles Wm.	Oct. 16, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	6.66	9.54
Ring, John Vogle	Nov. 20, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Ring, Raymond Allen	Jan. 24, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	5.58	8.41
Rival, William Joseph	Sept. 19, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.52	9.38
Rivers, David Blair	June 22, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Robertson, Alfred Charles	June 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.42	9.27
Robinson, Edward L.	May 22, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Robinson, George Ewing	Aug. 24, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.04	9.12
Robinson, Jesse F.	Nov. 7, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Robinson, Joseph	May 18, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Robinson, Martin F.	Oct. 7, 1904	Sept. 18, 1912	6.70	7.96
Robinson, Nelson Edward	Dec. 29, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Rodgers, Elwood Ervin	April 6, 1902	Dec. 6, 1911	6.43	7.90
Rodgers, James Ervin	Sept. 9, 1903	Dec. 6, 1911	7.13	8.85
Rodrock, Francis Sheerer	Oct. 29, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.63	9.79
Romeo, Salyator	Sept. 14, 1905	Oct. 10, 1913	....	....
Russell, William J.	May 19, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.40	9.26
Ruthrauff, George A.	Aug. 7, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Sayers, Sylvan Alexander	Nov. 18, 1905	Nov. 25, 1913	....	....
Schaffner, Charles W.	Feb. 23, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.02	9.55
Schiavotti, Philip	Aug. 31, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.13	8.07
Schmidbleicher, Elmer Wm.	Feb. 9, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.66	8.81
Schmidheiser, Albert	Oct. 6, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	7.96	9.58
Schneider, Charles Henry	Aug. 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.48	8.48
Schnell, Daniel Webster	March 17, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.26	9.32
Schwab, Thomas T.	Feb. 29, 1904	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Seif, Charles Lyle	Sept. 22, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	7.94	9.92
Semple, Joshua Samuel	Jan. 11, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Severns, Sterling	Oct. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.39	8.68
Shaner, Lisle Edward	May 27, 1904	Feb. 13, 1913	7.69	9.15
Sheets, Thomas G.	Nov. 18, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	7.33	9.10
Shepherd, Francis Morris	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.98	9.45
Sherman, Albert Eugene	May 28, 1904	Feb. 15, 1912	8.28	9.78
Shoemaker, Howard	Dec. 25, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Shore, Morris	Oct. 2, 1903	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Shore, Samuel	Oct. 18, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Shull, Raymond Clarence	Aug. 29, 1904	Oct. 10, 1913	....	....
Sigel, Abraham	Oct. 22, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	6.30	9.07
Silcox, James J.	July 30, 1905	Feb. 14, 1913	8.16	8.85
Simcox, Walter Stanton	March 13, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	7.01	9.39
Simmons, Harold George	Jan. 10, 1906	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Sinibaldi, Joseph	July 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.38	9.27
Smith, Ellwood Charles	Feb. 28, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	6.22	9.42
Smith, Frank Leslie	Nov. 17, 1904	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Sonon, William Farling	July 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.48	9.16
Stafford, Myron Augustus	Aug. 27, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Steel, Anson	Oct. 13, 1903	Feb. 3, 1910	7.58	9.36
Steubgen, Raymon Edward	Nov. 9, 1904	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Stevens, Howard C.	Aug. 10, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	7.27	8.73
Stevens, James Leroy	Dec. 22, 1902	Oct. 3, 1912	5.42	9.27
Stoecker, William	Sept. 29, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.49	9.10
Strickler, William Charles	Aug. 27, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	5.97	7.87
Strong, Frank	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.51	9.47
Sturgeon, Lyle David	Nov. 7, 1903	Feb. 4, 1913	6.40	9.01
Swarm, Elwood	June 15, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.67	8.92
Swartley, Russell Moore	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.90	7.72
Taggart, Warren	Dec. 8, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Taylor, Frank Merritt	Oct. 1, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.58	8.65
Tazel, George Bennet	March 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	5.78	8.73
Terry, Paul B.	March 12, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	7.64	9.74
Thomas, Robert Edwin	June 15, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.37	8.79
Thomas, William Whynn	July 23, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	6.00	8.43
Thompson, Harry A.	Sept. 21, 1902	Feb. 15, 1912	8.11	8.98
Thompson, John Leeper	Sept. 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	5.77	8.01
Thompson, William Matthew	Feb. 1, 1904	Oct. 10, 1913	....	....
Thorne, Thomas Lawrence	Sept. 18, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Thumm, Charles William	Feb. 10, 1904	Feb. 4, 1913	6.58	8.50
Tobia, Phillip	Oct. 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.02	9.10
Townsend, Ivor W.	July 13, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	8.12	9.66
Traphagen, John Peter	July 17, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.45	9.27
Traphagen, William J.	April 3, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	8.50	9.26
Trautwine, Harrison P.	July 1, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.07	6.56
Traynor, Jerome Thomas	Feb. 3, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.43	9.54
Traynor, Mearle	Feb. 8, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	7.71	9.51
Trefz, Henry William	May 2, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	6.39	9.54
Trost, Francis Fred'k Eberhard	June 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	5.72	8.72
Trought, Wm. Godfrey	Dec. 24, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.51	9.64
Turner, Paul H.	Feb. 10, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	8.31	9.45
Vandevere, Lester D.	Oct. 7, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
VanHorn, Budd	Jan. 17, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	8.87	9.58
Vieten, Eugene	Sept. 18, 1904	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Viohl, Henry Paul	Dec. 16, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	8.51	9.49
Viohl, Russell D.	Dec. 9, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	7.30	9.46
Vroman, Delbert Horatio	Aug. 25, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	7.73	9.27
Wagner, Albert Shants	Oct. 21, 1902	March 7, 1911	6.65	8.98
Wagner, Ray Ellwood	Sept. 9, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	8.20	9.81
Walborn, Benjamin Perry	Oct. 29, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	6.56	9.15
Walker, Michael Wm.	April 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.97	9.30
Walters, Albert James	Jan. 5, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	7.76	9.41
Waple, Howard Lynn	March 26, 1904	Feb. 5, 1913	7.03	8.52
Ward, Harold Walton	Nov. 26, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Ward, Wm. Franklin	Aug. 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1910	6.40	9.16
Weidel, Carroll A. L.	March 8, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.96	9.27
Weiss, Joseph C.	Oct. 2, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	6.78	9.09
Weiss, Louis	Aug. 3, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	6.92	9.35
Weiss, Samuel	June 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	6.93	8.92
Weissenborn, Harry W.	Aug. 1, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	8.72	9.78
Welter, Chester Thomas.	Feb. 17, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	6.63	8.43
Wetzel, Palmer T.	June 15, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	7.89	9.42
White, Wilbert	July 23, 1903	Feb. 5, 1913	6.81	9.64
Whitely, Howard Marshall	Jan. 3, 1906	Sept. 17, 1913	....	....
Whitman, Harold E.	April 7, 1905	Feb. 4, 1913	7.59	8.81
Widdis, Charles Newhall.	Nov. 13, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.05	8.18
Wilks, Louis	Oct. 10, 1905	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Wilks, Victor	May 2, 1904	Sept. 10, 1913	....	....
Williams, Charles A.	April 17, 1905	Feb. 13, 1913	8.39	9.58
Williams, Harold E.	Jan. 1, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	8.39	9.09
Williams, John Richard.	Feb. 29, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	8.00	9.27
Williams, Wilmer G.	Dec. 20, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	8.10	8.40
Wilson, Rudolph L.	March 26, 1905	Sept. 9, 1913	....	....
Witkin, Hilliard	Dec. 22, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.32	8.32
Wood, Raymond Mellville.	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.84	9.20
Woodling, Elmer Mane.	April 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.00	9.63
Woodling, Ernest Barnard.	Aug. 7, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.89	9.66
Wright, James Earl.	June 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.69	9.49
Ylesley, Elwood Daniel	Oct. 13, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	7.68	8.88
York, Thomas	Feb. 11, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	6.94	9.17
Yost, Paul Franklin	April 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.74	9.51
Ziehler, Herman Michael	Feb. 16, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	6.72	8.86

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APPENDIX E.

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts.

SUPERINTENDENT,
GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT,
ANDREW MACDONALD,
Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.

WILLS HOSPITAL.
(For List of officers of the Wills Hospital, see Appendix F.)

MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, M.D., *Visiting Physician.*

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1913

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

GENTLEMEN:—The separate trust funds included in the group designated as "WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS" now number forty-one.

Their aggregate capital amounts to \$1,936,310.10
 Their total invested assets amount to 1,926,941.58

The balance awaiting investment \$9,368.52

The details of these investments and cash receipts and payments of each of the individual funds, will be found in the statement attached to this report.

The aggregate cash receipts and payments during the year 1913 were:—

RECEIPTS.	
Income from invested funds	\$73,701.52
State appropriations and donations for Maintenance of the Wills Hospital	15,465.07
Cash additions to the capital fund of the	
Wills Hospital	\$3,145.21
Mary Shields Almhouse Fund	131.07
John Bleakley	8.62
	<hr/>
	3,284.90
Principal of investment matured and sold	240,150.00
	<hr/>
	\$332,601.49
<i>Cash balance, January 1, 1913</i>	30,971.15
	<hr/>

PAYMENTS.	
Maintenance of Wills Hospital	\$32,696.92
Relief of the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse	3,982.35
Fuel distributed to the poor	8,526.74
Food distributed to the poor	1,091.99
Sundry supplies for public schools	588.30
Annuity to Southwark Library	300.00
Medals and premiums to inventors	462.99
Medals for distinguished pupils in the public schools	35.14
Support of Simon Muhr Scholarships	4,080.65
Care of B. W. James Cemetery lot	5.00
Police Pension Fund	165.00
Firemen's Pension Fund	165.00
Teachers' Annuity Fund	165.00
Taxes and other expenses of real estate held for revenue	6,707.78
Miscellaneous items of expense	3,883.40
Expenses of Investment	9,199.81
Investments and re-investments	248,300.00
	<hr/>
	320,356.07
<i>Cash balance, December 31, 1913</i>	\$43,216.57
	<hr/>

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS.—APPENDIX E. 291

The **AGGREGATE CAPITAL** of these funds on January 1, 1913,
as shown on the books of account was \$2,013,325.20
which has been increased during the year by

Cash additions to Capital Funds of

Wills Hospital	\$3,145.21	
Mary Shields Almshouse Fund ..	131.07	
John Bleakley	8.62	
Franklin Institute Building Fund	200.00	
		<u>\$3,484.90</u>

Income capitalized:

B. W. James Eye and Ear Institute	\$3,000.00	
John Scott Medal Fund	2,300.00	
Bushrod Library Fund	2,000.00	
Benjamin Franklin Fund	2,000.00	
John Scott Loan Fund	1,200.00	
		<u>10,500.00</u>
		13,984.90

\$2,027,310.10

and decreased by

Bonds charged off as worthless:

Mary Shields Almshouse Fund	\$2,000.00
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Difference between assessed value and purchase
price of property S. E. cor. 19th and Race

Srs.—Franklin Institute Building Fund	89,000.00	
		<u>91,000.00</u>

Aggregate Capital December 31, 1913 \$1,936,310.10

The amount of the **CAPITAL FUNDS** shown as
being invested on January 1, 1913, was \$2,008,791.58

The investments matured or sold during the
year were:

Mortgages on Real Estate	\$24,450.00
Philadelphia City Loan	214,700.00
Pittsburgh City Loan	1,000.00

\$240,150.00

Bonds charged off as worthless 2,000.00

242,150.00

\$1,766,641.58

The investments and re-investments were in:

Mortgages on Real Estate	\$8,800.00
Philadelphia City Loan	46,200.00
Real Estate—Purchase of	104,500.00
Wills Hospital advance to Superintendent..	800.00

160,300.00

Making the total invested capital on December 31, 1913, \$1,926,941.58

The mortgage investments of 1913	\$8,800.00
are secured upon property assessed for taxes at	18,000.00
and conservatively valued at	16,500.00
the loans being made at rates of interest averaging .....	.0517
On the Philadelphia City Loans purchased, the face value is ..	46,200.00
the premiums amounted to	90.62
and the discounts	18.75
the average interest on these purchases is .....	.0399
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the invest- ments of the year is .....	.0418

The number of new patients treated at the WILLS HOSPITAL during the year was 16,328, of which 934 were admitted to the wards; the others, 15,394 in number, having been treated in the clinics. The average number of beds occupied was 60, ranging from 77 in January to 31 in September. The cost of maintenance was \$32,696.92 or \$544.94 per patient (in the wards). The average stay of the house patients was 23 days, the average expenditure for each house patient being \$35.00.

Legacies and donations to the Capital Fund of the Wills Hospital were received from the

Estate of Lewis Elkin	\$1,844.51
Estate of Chas. O. Oliver	1,300.70
	<u>\$3,145.21</u>

Donations of cash, which have been applied to maintenance account, were received from:—

Phila. & Reading Railway Company	\$231.69
The Midvale Steel Company	100.00
Baldwin Locomotive Works	100.00
Frederick Hemsley	50.00
Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Company ..	50.00
Other generous friends	151.00
	<u>\$682.69</u>
In addition to these gifts, there was re- ceived Donation Day, April 2, 1913	\$1,452.10
and from donation boxes at Hospital	205.28
	<u>1,657.38</u>
Total donations applied toward Maintenance	<u>\$2,340.07</u>

Mr. Walter D. Griscom, Superintendent of the Wills Hospital, died on December 21, 1913. The following Minute on his death was adopted by the Committee:—

The Committee on Wills Hospital and Minor City Trusts desires to place on record its regret at the death of Mr. Walter D. Griscom—which occurred on December 21, 1913, and its appreciation of the excellent service he rendered as Superintendent of the Wills Hospital for a period of twelve years.

While quiet and modest in his manner, he firmly but tactfully saw that the rules of the Hospital were properly complied with; and discharged all the duties of his office in a manner that won for him the respect of the employees, the confidence of the Surgeons and the approval of this Committee.

The changes in the Surgical Staff of the Hospital have been:—

Retired on expiration of term: Dr. Chas. M. Buckner, Resident Surgeon; Dr. S. M. Marshall, Resident Surgeon.

Resigned: Dr. Wm. F. Harrigan, Resident Surgeon; Dr. H. G. Goldberg, Curator and Pathologist.

Appointed: Dr. Samuel M. D. Marshall, Resident Surgeon; Dr. H. C. Schmitz, Resident Surgeon; Dr. Paul H. Kleinhans, Resident Surgeon; Dr. M. N. Brinkerhoff, Curator and Pathologist.

Details of the work at the Wills Hospital will be found in *Appendix F*.

From the income yielded by the MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND, the sick and insane poor at the almshouse have been provided with numerous comforts not otherwise available, at a cost of \$3,982.35.

For the BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, income has been collected to the amount of	\$4,162.91
The expenses have amounted to	1,084.68

And the balance	\$3,078.23
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has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust.

The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture and apparatus specifically bequeathed by Dr. James, amount at this date to \$102,301.02.

From the income of the RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND a piano and stool were purchased for the Alfred Crease School at a cost of \$216.00.

From the income of the STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND, \$372.30 has been expended for the use of the public schools in the district prescribed by Mr. Girard. This expenditure was for:

Northeast Grammar School	\$71.95
Northwest Grammar School	77.86
Hollingsworth Grammar School	78.00
Thomas Durham Grammar School	77.99
George A. McCall Grammar School	66.50
Total	<u>\$372.30</u>

THE SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIPS awarded during the year have been for a course of four years and to

Cecelia G. Gerson, at Swarthmore College.

Jacob Adams Emery, at Harvard College.

Emily S. Sherry, at University of Pennsylvania.

Ten scholarships are now being maintained by this Fund:—

- Two for young men in the University of Pennsylvania.
- One for a young woman in the University of Pennsylvania.
- Two for young women in the Cornell University.
- One for a young woman in Bryn Mawr College.
- Two for young men in Harvard University.
- One for a young man in Princeton University.
- One for a young woman in Swarthmore College.

For the BUSHROD LIBRARY, income has been collected to the amount of \$3,636.81
 The expenses have amounted to 1,365.70

The balance \$2,271.11
 has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust. The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture, books, &c., specifically devised by Dr. James, now amounts to \$91,995.91.

The lot of ground situate upon the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Arch Streets, owned by the Franklin Institute Building Fund, became unsuitable as the site of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute, by reason of its inclusion in the bed of the Parkway as now plotted upon the City Plan; and this made it necessary to procure another piece of ground for this purpose. The southeast corner of Nineteenth and Race Streets was selected by the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute as the most desirable location and options were secured and settlement made for the holdings covering this lot. In addition to the property purchased, the assets of this Fund amount to \$169,040.76.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, the JOHN SCOTT MEDAL, premium and certificate have been awarded to

Halcolm Ellis, of Newark, N. J., for his "Adding Typewriter."

Milton A. McKee, of Ardmore, Pa., for his "Printing Plate and Process of Preparing the Same."

Harley Clifford Alger, of Chicago Heights, Ill., for his "Liquid Measurer."

C. Francis Jenkins, of Washington, D. C., for his "Motion Picture Machine."

The HANNAH M. DODD medals were awarded to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls High School, as follows:—

Commencement, February 11, 1913:

Gold Medal—Emily Sherry.

Silver Medal—Dorothea Dingee.

Commencement, June 18, 1913:

Gold Medal—Nellie A. Snyder.

Silver Medal—Elizabeth Harveseon.

No awards of medals were made from the George A. Vare Medal Fund. Owing to an extension of the course of study in the Southern Manual Training High School, no class was graduated during 1913.

From the LOAN FUNDS provided by DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and by MR. JOHN SCOTT, no loans have been made during the year, no applicants possessing the necessary qualifications having presented themselves.

The total assets of the Benjamin Franklin Fund
 now amount to \$51,677.48
 and those of the John Scott Loan Fund 47,471.72

Upon the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from the various fuel funds, 1331 tons of coal were distributed during the year 1913 at a cost to the trust funds of \$8,526.74. The quantities and cost of the fuel were as follows:—

Fund.	Tons.	Cost.
George Emlen	39	\$270.26
City	29	187.92
James Dutton	33½	232.15
Elias Boudinot	102	492.66
Stephen Girard	60	388.80
Esther Waters	62	401.76
Paul Beck	69½	450.36
Spring Garden	11	76.22
Thomas D. Grover	796	5,134.20
Mary Shields	43½	301.45
Seybert	55	381.16
B. W. & I. W. Morris	3	20.80
Frederic A. Sheaff	24	166.32
James Claypoole	3½	22.68
Total	<u>1,331</u>	<u>\$8,526.74</u>

In addition to the sum stated as being paid by the estate of Elias Boudinot, the recipients of the coal furnished from this fund themselves paid \$2 per ton.

The annuity of \$300 devised by MR. THOMAS D. GROVER to the Southwark Library Company has been paid.

The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund have each been paid the sum of \$165, from the income of the RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND.

The income of the PAUL BECK SOUP FUND, the ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND, and the SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND, also the specific bequest provided in the will of THOMAS D. GROVER, has been distributed to the various soup societies as directed by the founders of these trusts. The sums paid to the societies were:—

Central Soup Society	\$7.00
Northern Soup Society	7.00
Kensington Soup Society	7.00
Moyamensing Soup Society	7.00
Northwestern Soup Society	7.00
Spring Garden Soup Society	7.00
Southwark Soup Society	313.00
Western Soup Society	513.00
Total	<u>\$868.00</u>

From the income of the ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND, bread has been furnished to the poor at a cost of \$223.99. This bread reached the recipients through the Wayfarers' Lodge maintained by the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, at 1720 Lombard Street, and the Federation of Day Nurseries.

The general management of the Minor City Trusts during the year 1913 has cost \$4,129.87, which is charged to the several trusts in proportion to their invested capital on January first of that year, and amounted to .002005897 upon such capital sums.

Statements showing the invested capital, cash receipts, and cash payments of each of the Minor Trusts are appended hereto.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE E. KIRKPATRICK,
Superintendent of Minor City Trusts.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1913.

DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE

INVESTED CAPITAL

AT PAR VALUES OF STOCKS AND LOANS

DECEMBER 31st, 1913

AND

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

DURING THE YEAR 1913

OF THE

MINOR TRUSTS

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

[1349]

HOSPITALS.**WILLS HOSPITAL.****Founded 1825.****Race Street, west of Eighteenth Street.**

"For the relief of the indigent Blind and Lame," where persons afflicted with the Diseases of the Eye and Limb will be treated free of charge, and, when requisite, admitted into the Hospital; preference being given, under the Will, to persons residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Hospital grounds and buildings	\$200,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	17,800.00
" 3½ " 	110,200.00
" 3 " 	68,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	22,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	228,750.00
Ground rents	2,950.00
Real estate, 1917 Wallace Street	9,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$658,700.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.****Income:—**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$6,555.50
" Pittsburgh City loan	880.00
" mortgage loans	11,206.92
" bank account	156.30
Ground rent	177.00
Sale of sundries, at Hospital	281.35
Commission on telephone receipts	19.76
Rent on real estate	660.00
Donations (Income Account)	2,340.07
	<hr/>
	\$22,276.90

Appropriation from State of Pennsylvania for maintenance	13,125.00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward	\$35,401.90
	<hr/>

HOSPITALS.**WILLS HOSPITAL.**

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$35,401.90
Legacies and donations	3,145.21
Principal of investments collected:—	
Mortgage loans	\$13,150.00
Philadelphia City loan	3,500.00
	<hr/> 16,650.00
	<hr/>
	\$55,197.11
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1913</i> ...	2,513.23
	<hr/>
	\$57,710.34

PAYMENTS.

Maintenance:—	
Wages	\$8,699.75
Subsistence	11,373.51
Dry goods	18.37
Furniture	1,386.98
Sundry house expenses	5,004.57
Library	13.00
Medical expenses	2,674.02
Repairs	1,828.26
Miscellaneous expenses	339.00
Proportion of administration expenses	1,359.46
	<hr/> \$32,696.92
Expenses of real estate	236.55
Premium and expense of investment ..	57.50
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	\$5,300.00
Mortgage loans	8,800.00
	<hr/> 14,100.00
	<hr/>
	47,090.97
	<hr/>
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1913..</i>	\$10,619.37
	<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND.

Created 1802.

(YELLOW FEVER FUND.)

"To relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of yellow fever."

The income of this Trust is transferred to the use of Wills Hospital, under certain restrictions, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 16th, 1838.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$1,000.00
" 3 " 	2,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	9,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock (20 shares)	1,000.00
	<u>\$13,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$22.63	
" Pittsburgh City loan	360.00	
" bank account	16.79	
Dividend Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock ...	60.00	
		\$459.42
Principal of investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan matured	\$800.00	
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock allotment sold	8.62	
		808.62
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		624.06
		<u>\$1,892.10</u>

PAYMENTS.

Premium and expense investment	\$7.83	
Administration expenses	26.32	
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	1,000.00	
		\$1,034.15
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$857.95</u>

[1352]

HOSPITALS.**MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.****Created 1880.**

"To relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the
"Almshouse in Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan		\$3,300.00
" 3½ "		21,300.00
" 3 "		18,600.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan		4,000.00
Girard National Bank stock	8 shares	800.00
Manufacturers' National Bank stock	2 "	200.00
Commercial National Bank stock	6 "	21.72
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock	304 "	15,200.00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock ..	54 "	2,700.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company stock	79 "	3,950.00
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company stock	8 "	800.00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company stock	16 "	800.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		22,500.00
Ground rent, 1338 North Second Street		1,333.33
Lot of ground, Edgemont Street		750.00
		<hr/>
		\$96,255.05
		<hr/>

HOSPITALS.

MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,420.50	
“ Allegheny City loan	160.00	
“ mortgage loans	1,115.87	
“ bank account	116.27	
Dividend, Girard National Bank stock	128.00	
“ Manufacturers' National Bank stock ..	12.00	
“ Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock..	912.00	
“ North Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock ..	162.00	
“ Del. and Bound Brook R. R. Co. stock	64.00	
“ Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. stock	64.00	
“ Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. stock	395.00	
Ground rent	80.00	
		\$4,629.64
Principal of investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	\$3,400.00	
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock allotment sold	131.07	
		\$3,531.07
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		4,906.77
		<u>\$13,067.48</u>

PAYMENTS.

Salary of visiting physician	\$300.00	
Books, games, musical instruments, &c.	531.15	
Amusements	1,524.24	
Improvement of diet	1,626.96	
		\$3,982.35
Expenses of real estate	\$7.45	
Miscellaneous expenses	211.56	
Expenses of investment	27.02	
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	3,300.00	
		\$3,546.03
		<u>7,528.38</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$5,539.10</u>

HOSPITALS.**BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES
EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.****Created 1904.**

"For the maintenance of an institution for the examination, treatment and
"operation of eye ear nose throat cardiac and pulmonary diseases."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$10,900.00
" 3½ " 	56,100.00
" 3 " 	11,800.00
Wabash Railroad Company second mortgage 5 per cent. bond	1,000.00
United States 4 per cent. Bonds	200.00
" 3 " 	5,000.00
Real estate— 120 Walnut Street	8,000.00
" 3188 Mercer Street	
(One-half interest)	600.00
" 1740 Mt. Vernon Street	7,500.00
" Island Beach, N. J.	650.00
	<u>\$101,750.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$2,643.50
" Wabash bonds	50.00
" bank account	36.41
" United States loan	158.00
Rent of real estate	1,275.00
	<u>\$4,162.91</u>
Principal of investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	2,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	472.79
	<u>\$6,635.70</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate	\$421.41
Salaries	349.00
Miscellaneous expenses	268.82
Premium and expenses of investments	45.45
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	5,000.00
	<u>6,084.68</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$551.02</u>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

WILLIAM CARTER FUND.

Created 1739.

Income. "To and for y^e use and Service of y^e alms houses belonging to y^e s^d
 "City (Philadelphia), and for y^e relieve of y^e poor people in the Same forever."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$200.00
" 3 "	1,200.00
" 4 "	200.00
Ground rent	74.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,674.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$51.37
" bank account	6.01
	<hr/>
	\$57.38
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	150.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	266.54
	<hr/>
	\$473.92

PAYMENTS.

Premiums and expenses of investment	\$2.33
Miscellaneous expenses	3.34
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	200.00
	<hr/>
	205.67
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$268.25
	<hr/>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

ANN ARMITT FUND.

Created 1797.

"To the Overseers of the poor or the Managers of the Bettering House."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$100.00
" 3 "	100.00
Ground rent, southeast corner Fifth and Plum Streets	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$500.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$8.50
" bank account	5.67
Ground rent	56.40
	<hr/>
	\$70.57
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	150.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	158.95
	<hr/>
	\$379.52

PAYMENTS.

Premiums and expenses of investment	\$1.16
Miscellaneous expenses	1.13
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	100.00
	<hr/>
	102.29
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$277.23
	<hr/>

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

JULIANA H. GOOD FUND.

Created 1876.

"Toward the maintenance of a House of Correction in said City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$700.00
" 3 "	2,200.00
" 4 "	100.00
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$94.25
" bank account	4.14
	<u>\$98.39</u>
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	100.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	123.59
	<u>\$321.98</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$6.17
Premiums and expenses of investment	1.17
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	100.00
	<u>107.34</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$214.64</u>

SCHOOLS.**ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND.****Created 1763.**

"For a Public School for the Instruction of the Children & other Inhabitants
 "of the said (Bristol) Township, & the Northern Liberty & Oxford Township,
 "or any Meeting the s^d Township shall have Occasion as the said Trustees shall
 "think fit Provided it dont interfere or interrupt the said school."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$300.00
" " 3 " " "	100.00
	<u>\$400.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$15.00
" bank account .....	.91
	<u>\$15.91</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	30.04
	<u>\$45.95</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$0.82
	<u>\$45.13</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	

SCHOOLS.

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1831.

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in the first section of
"the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$1,000.00
" 3 " 	5,000.00
" 4 " 	2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	2,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$185.00
" mortgage loans	170.00
" bank account	18.40
	<u>\$373.40</u>
Principal of investments:—	
Mortgage loan	2,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	33.25
	<u>\$2,406.65</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenditures for public schools:—

Library books, magazines and library supplies	\$28.25
Telephone service	12.00
Musical instruments	72.46
Sundries	259.59
	<u>\$372.30</u>
Miscellaneous expenses	20.56
Premium on bonds purchased	21.95
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	2,000.00
	<u>\$2,414.81</u>
Cash balance December 31st, 1913, over- drawn	<u>\$8.16</u>

SCHOOLS.

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1839.

Income to be applied "to advance the education of the 'children of the vicinity' of the old Rittenhouse Academy" (Roxborough).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$1,200.00
" 3 "	2,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,800.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$121.75
" bank account	16.11
	<hr/>
	\$137.86
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	50.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	701.59
	<hr/>
	\$889.45

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$7.91
Alfred Crease School	216.00
	<hr/>
	223.91
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$665.54
	<hr/> <hr/>

SCHOOLS.

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Created 1896.

"For the promotion of the welfare of children attending the Public Schools of
"the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$4,500.00
" 3½ "	33,100.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	74,650.00
	<u>\$112,250.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,198.50
" mortgage loans	3,866.10
" bank account	36.55
	<u>\$5,101.15</u>
Principal of investments:—	
Mortgage loans	5,100.00
	<u>\$10,201.15</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913 (overinvested)	226.40
	<u>\$9,974.75</u>

PAYMENTS.

Scholarships:—	Expiration.	
Cecelia Gerson	1917	\$150.00
Jacob A. Emery	1917	90.00
May L. Laramy	1913	262.50
Jennie D. Modell	1913	265.00
Benjamin M. Golder	1913	257.50
Emily S. Sherry	1917	156.25
Walter A. Schmitz	1913	146.26
Georgina Melville	1914	460.00
Morris Flomenhoft	1914	395.62
Marguerite Darkow	1915	283.75
Barney Winkleman	1915	400.00
Frank A. Epps	1916	363.77
Harry C. Cross	1916	400.00
Evelyn M. Alspach	1916	450.00
		<u>\$4,080.65</u>
Premiums and expenses of investment ..		\$38.40
Miscellaneous expenses		248.91
		<u>287.31</u>
Investment:—		
Philadelphia City loan		3,500.00
		<u>7,867.96</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$2,106.79</u>

BUILDING FUND.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Created 1908.

To be held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$72,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	10,500.00	
Reading Company and P. and R. Coal and Iron Co. General		
Mortgage Bonds	5,000.00	
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 3½ per cent. bonds	3,000.00	
Electric and Peoples Traction Co. 4 per cent. bonds	1,000.00	
Allegheny and Western Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds	4,000.00	
Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent.		
bonds	6,000.00	
Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. 5 per cent. bonds	1,000.00	
Real estate, 1532 Arch Street	30,000.00	
" 1534 "	35,000.00	
" 133 North 19th Street	8,500.00	
" 137 "	8,500.00	
" 139 "	8,500.00	
" 141 "	\$8,500.00	
Less mortgage	5,500.00	3,000.00
<hr/>		
Real estate, 1826 Race Street	17,000.00	
" 1828 "	17,000.00	
" 1830 "	17,000.00	
" 1832 "	\$17,000.00	
Less mortgage	10,000.00	7,000.00
<hr/>		
Real estate, 1834 Race Street	18,000.00	
		<hr/>
		\$272,000.00
		<hr/>

BUILDING FUND.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$9,059.37	
“ Pittsburgh City Loan	50.00	
“ mortgage loan	925.43	
“ Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio R. R. Co. bonds	270.00	
“ Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bonds	202.84	
“ Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company bonds	50.00	
“ Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. General Mortgage bonds	200.00	
“ Allegheny and Western Railway Co. bonds	160.00	
“ Electric and Peoples Traction Co. bonds	40.00	
“ bank account	130.71	
Rent of real estate	2,999.21	
Premium on bonds sold	317.10	
		<u>\$14,404.66</u>
Principal of investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	\$199,700.00	
Pittsburgh City loan	2,000.00	
		<u>201,700.00</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		2,162.98
		<u>\$218,267.64</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate	\$3,623.40	
Miscellaneous expenses	759.16	
Premium and expenses of investment	80.25	
Discount on bonds sold	8,764.07	
Investment:—		
Philadelphia City loan	10,000.00	
Purchase of real estate	193,500.00	
		<u>216,726.88</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$1,540.76</u>

[1864]

LIBRARIES.

BUSHROD LIBRARY FUND.

Created 1904.

"To maintain forever a free public library to be called the Bushrod Library."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$7,900.00
" 3½ "	32,000.00
" 3 "	900.00
Pennsylvania Mining Co. stock (20,900 shares)	20,900.00
Real estate—1717–19 Green Street	25,500.00
" 853 Corinthian Avenue	3,100.00
" 3188 Mercer Street (One-half interest)	600.00
" Lady Alice Lode Mining Claim	150.00
	<u>\$91,050.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,441.00
" bank account	23.81
Rent of real estate	2,172.00
	<u>\$3,636.81</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	674.80
	<u>\$4,311.61</u>

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of real estate	\$749.03
Salaries	349.00
Miscellaneous expenses	248.87
Premiums and expenses of investment	18.80
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	2,000.00
	<u>\$3,365.70</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$945.91</u>

MEDALS.

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND.

Created 1816.

Income to "be laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men
"and women who make useful inventions; * * * and along with which shall be
"given a copper medal."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$9,700.00
" " 3½ "	25,300.00
" " 3 "	39,900.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	5,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	9,700.00
	<u>\$89,600.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$2,384.50
" Allegheny City loan	200.00
" " County loan	25.00
" mortgage loans	464.39
" bank account	19.93
	<u>\$3,093.82</u>
Principal of investments:—	
Allegheny County loan	1,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	660.34
	<u>\$4,754.16</u>

PAYMENTS.

Premiums paid to inventors	\$80.00
Advertising, engraving medals, etc.	152.80
Medals and cases	230.19
Miscellaneous expenses	179.47
Premium and expenses of investments	30.16
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	3,300.00
	<u>3,972.62</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$781.54</u>

MEDALS.**HANNAH MATILDA DODD FUND.****Created 1872.**

Income "to procure gold and silver medals to be presented to the most
"distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, with their name and year of
"graduating engraved thereon."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan \$1,400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$42.00	
" bank account	3.37	
		<u>\$45.37</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		158.09
		<u>\$203.46</u>

PAYMENTS.

Medals and engraving	\$35.14	
Miscellaneous expenses	2.87	
		<u>38.01</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u><u>\$165.45</u></u>

MEDALS.

OBADIAH WHEELOCK FUND.

Created 1887.

Income "to be awarded semi-annually, forever in Cash (not to be consolidated "with any other prize,) either in coin, or United States currency, to a Meritorious "Scholar of 'The Girls' Normal School of the City of Philadelphia.'"

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan	\$100.00
" 3 "	200.00
	<u>\$300.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$9.50	
" bank account	1.56	
		<u>11.06</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		66.33
		<u>\$77.39</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$0.61
	<u></u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$76.78</u>

MEDALS.**GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND.****Created 1910.**

Income "to be applied in the procuring and awarding of gold medals, one to be awarded to the student attaining the highest standing at each semi-annual graduation from the Southern Manual Training High School of the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia Electric gold trust certificate (5%) \$1,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia Electric Co., trust certificate ..	\$50.00	
" bank account .....	.69	
		<u>\$50.69</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		11.43
		<u>\$62.12</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	2.05	
		<u></u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$60.07	<u><u></u></u>

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND.

Created 1790.

To be loaned to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satisfactory securities for the return of the money in ten annual instalments, with interest at 5 per cent.

At the expiration of one hundred years, $\frac{1}{11}$ of the accumulated fund is to be expended "in Public Works which may be judged of most general utility to the Inhabitants, such as Fortifications, Bridges, Aqueducts, Public-Buildings, Baths, Pavements, or whatever may make living in the Town more convenient to its People and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for Health or a temporary residence."

In 1908, in compliance with the requirement contained in the Will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a sum of \$133,076.46 was set aside for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute (see page 313.)

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$8,000.00
" 3½ "	10,400.00
" 3 "	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	31,500.00
	<u>\$50,900.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$574.00
" mortgage loans	1,582.00
" bank account	32.16
	<u>\$2,188.16</u>
Principal of investments:—	
Mortgage loan	2,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	730.60
	<u>\$4,918.76</u>

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$100.53
Premium and expenses of investment	40.75
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	4,000.00
	<u>4,141.28</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$777.48</u>

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS.

JOHN SCOTT LOAN FUND.

Created 1816.

To be applied to the same purposes as the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$7,400.00
“ 3½ “	14,600.00
“ 3 “	21,300.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	3,600.00
	<hr/>
	\$46,900.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$1,398.50
“ Pittsburgh City loan	20.00
“ mortgage loans	180.00
“ bank account	15.89
	<hr/>
	\$1,614.39
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	\$700.00
Pittsburgh City loan	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	1,700.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	277.11
	<hr/>
	\$3,591.50

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$93.95
Premiums and expenses of investment	25.83
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	2,900.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,019.78
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$571.72
	<hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.**CITY FUEL FUND.****Created 1793-1809.**

Consists of the following five funds consolidated:—

The Freemasons' fund	1793
Mr. Rickett's donation	1793-1796
The Mayor's Court fund	1796-1809
Elizabeth Kearkpatrick's legacy	1801
John Bleakley's legacy	1802
Income to be distributed in Fuel among the Poor of the Old City of Philadelphia	

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$4,700.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
	<u>\$6,700.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$141.00
" Pittsburgh City loan	80.00
" bank account	3.80
	<u>\$224.80</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	237.77
	<u>\$462.57</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$187.92
Miscellaneous expenses	17.52
	<u>205.44</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$257.13</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND.

Created 1799.

Income to purchase Bread "for the Support of the poor of the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$2,300.00
" 3½ " 	1,000.00
" 3 " 	4,600.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	1,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$9,400.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$264.00
" mortgage loan	75.00
" bank account	4.65
	<hr/>
	\$343.65
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	300.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	111.80
	<hr/>
	\$755.45

PAYMENTS.

Bread	\$223.99
Miscellaneous expenses	19.32
Premium and expenses of investment	3.53
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	300.00
	<hr/>
	546.84
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$208.61
	<hr/> <hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND.

Created 1810.

To "deliver to the poor of the said City (Philadelphia) and of Southwark
"twelve dollars worth of bread," annually

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan \$400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$12.00	
" bank account .....	.07	
		<u>\$12.07</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		9.64

\$21.71

PAYMENTS.

Southwark Soup Society (for bread)	\$6.00	
Western " " "	6.00	
		<u>\$12.00</u>
Miscellaneous expenses .....	.82	
		<u>12.82</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$8.89</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**JAMES DUTTON FUND.****Created 1813.**

Income to be expended "in the purchase of Food Cloathing and Firewood Fuel," to be distributed "to and amongst the poor of the Township of the "Northern Liberties only."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelpha City 3½ per cent. loan	\$200.00
" 3 " 	2,400.00
Ground rents	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,100.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$79.00	
" bank account	6.33	
Ground rents	150.00	
	<hr/>	\$235.33
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1913</i>		319.12
		<hr/>
		\$554.45

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$232.15	
Miscellaneous expenses	14.04	
	<hr/>	246.19
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1913</i>		\$308.26
		<hr/> <hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND.

Created 1831.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and August in every year forever, and in the month of January in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan	\$200.00
" 3 "	800.00
Reading Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	9,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$31.00
" Reading Company, and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	360.00
" bank account	9.99
	<u>\$400.99</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	471.52
	<u>\$872.51</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$388.80
Miscellaneous expenses	25.05
	<u>413.85</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$458.66</u>

• FUEL AND FOOD.

ESTHER WATERS FUND.

Created 1833.

Income to be used to "give distribute and deliver such Firewood or other Fuel
"to and amongst such of the poor of the City of Philadelphia as shall be found
"upon careful enquiry to be most deserving of such aid."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company loan \$10,463.69

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. loan	\$470.88	
" bank account	10.44	
		\$481.32
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		524.44
		\$1,005.76

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$401.76	
Miscellaneous expenses	26.77	
		428.53
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		\$577.23

FUEL AND FOOD.

PAUL BECK FUEL FUND.

Created 1844.

Income "to purchase fuel for the use and benefit of the Out-door poor, residing
"within the Corporate Limits of said City" (old City of Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Ground rent, 218 Market Street	\$8,333.33
--------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Ground rent	\$500.00	
Interest, bank account	8.23	
		\$508.23
<i>Cash balance, January 1st, 1913</i>		536 56
		<u>\$1,044.79</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$450.36	
Miscellaneous expenses	22.14	
		472.50
<i>Cash balance, December 31st, 1913</i>		<u>\$572.29</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

PAUL BECK SOUP FUND.

Created 1844.

Income to be paid "to the Soup Societies established in the (old) City of Philadelphia, to aid such Societies in their humane Endeavors to supply the "poor with Soup."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Ground rent, 220 Market Street	\$8,333.33
--------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Ground rent	\$500.00	
Interest, bank account	9.22	
		\$509.22
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		747.78
		<u>\$1,257.00</u>

PAYMENTS.

Western Soup Society	\$500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	17.13	
		517.13
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$739.87</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND.****Created 1847.**

Income to be "applied to the purchase of food and fuel, and no other purpose
 "and * * * distributed during the winter months of each and every year
 "among such of the poor of said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district
 "east of Broad Street."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$400.00
" 3 " 	2,800.00
	<u>\$3,200.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$98.00
" bank account	2.08
	<u>\$100.08</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	118.43
	<u>\$218.51</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$76.22
Miscellaneous expenses	9.88
	<u>86.10</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$132.41</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

THOMAS D. GROVER FUND.

Created 1849.

Income to be distributed—to the Southwark Library Co., \$300 per annum; in bread and soup, among the poor persons residing in the district of Southwark, \$300 per annum, and the balance of the income, in fuel "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$10,300.00
" 3½ "	43,800.00
" 3 "	29,900.00
Insurance Company State of Penna. stock (24 shares)	2,400.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	9,900.00
Ground rent	75,000.00
Real estate, Stone House Lane (assessed value)	8,800.00
	<u>\$180,100.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$2,839.50
" mortgage loans	453.00
" bank account	142.79
Dividend, Insurance Co. State of Penna. stock ..	192.00
Ground rents	3,000.00
Rent of Real Estate	49.50
	<u>\$6,676.79</u>
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	100.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	8,288.58
	<u>\$15,065.37</u>

PAYMENTS.

Southwark Library Company	\$300.00
Southwark Soup Society	300.00
Fuel	5,134.20
Expenses of real estate	105.89
Miscellaneous expenses	557.65
Premiums and expenses of investment	2.33
Investment:—	
Philadelphia City loan	200.00
	<u>\$6,600.07</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$8,465.30</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND.

Created 1871.

Income to be paid "to the various 'Soup Societies' of the City of Philadelphia
"every year so long as the said Societies shall continue their charities to the poor."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$2,000.00
------------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$60.00	
" bank account .....	.64	
		\$60.64
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		58.67
		<u>\$119.31</u>

PAYMENTS.

Central Soup Society	\$7.00	
Northern Soup Society	7.00	
Kensington Soup Society	7.00	
Moyamensing Soup Society	7.00	
Northwestern Soup Society	7.00	
Spring Garden Soup Society	7.00	
Southwark Soup Society	7.00	
Western Soup Society	7.00	
		\$56.00
Miscellaneous expenses	4.11	
		<u>60.11</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$59.20</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.

FREDERIC A. SHEAFF FUEL FUND.

Created 1874.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and September in every year forever and in the month of February in every year forever to distribute the same among poor housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character residing in the city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$700.00
" 3 " 	100.00
Bond and mortgages on real estate	2,900.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,700.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$31.00
" mortgage loans	148.50
" bank account	4.30
	<hr/>
	\$183.80

Principal of investments:—

Mortgage loan	100.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	296.92
	<hr/>
	\$580.72

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$166.32
Miscellaneous expenses	11.41
Premiums and expenses of investment	1.16
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	100.00
	<hr/>
	278.89
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$301.83
	<hr/>

FUEL AND FOOD.

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND.

Created 1880.

"To apply the interest thereof to the purchase of Coal, and to distribute the same in the fall and winter months to indigent widows—single women, and men, "without respect to color."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$4,100.00
" 3 " 	4,900.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$290.50
" Pittsburgh City loan	40.00
" bank account	5.88
	<u>\$336.38</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	329.34
	<u>\$665.72</u>

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$301.45
Miscellaneous expenses	24.36
	<u>325.81</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$339.91</u>

FUEL AND FOOD.**SEYBERT FUND.****Created 1883.**

Income "for the distribution of Fuel and Bread amongst the deserving Poor,
"during the Winter season."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$2,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	8,000.00
	<u>\$10,000.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.**RECEIPTS.**

Interest, mortgage loan	\$360.00
" bank account	5.08
" Philadelphia City loan	80.00
	<u>\$445.08</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	342.25

\$787.33**PAYMENTS.**

Fuel	\$381.16
Miscellaneous expenses	23.86
	<u>405.02</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	<u>\$382.31</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES CLAYPOOLE FUND.

Created 1769.

"For the Benefit and relief of the Poor of the said City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$800.00
" 3½ "	100.00
" 4 "	100.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Saving Fund	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,050.00
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$32.13	
" bank account .....	.96	
	<hr/>	\$33.09
Principal of investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan		100.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		37.44
		<hr/>
		\$170.53

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$22.68	
Miscellaneous expenses	4.66	
Expenses of investment	1.17	
Investments:—		
Philadelphia City loan	100.00	
	<hr/>	128.51
		<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		\$42.02
		<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE EMLÉN FUND.

Created 1776.

Income "to be laid out and distributed . . . during the four Winter Months . . . to Objects included either in the City or two Suburbs of Philada. . . and if . . . a sufficient Number of such Objects Cannot Some Times be found . . . to Buying some warm cheap Clothing to be given to such Objects as are Discharged from said Betering House and Hospital."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$2,800.00
Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	5,000.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Saving Fund	11.18
	<hr/>
	\$7,811.18
	<hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$84.00	
" Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonds	200.00	
" bank account	4.61	
	<hr/>	\$288.61
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		287.52
		<hr/>
		\$576.13

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$270.26	
Miscellaneous expenses	19.61	
	<hr/>	289.87
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		\$286.26
		<hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND.

Created 1806.

"To the only proper use and Behoof of the Guardians of the poor of the City
 "of Philadelphia the district of Southwark and the Township of the Northern
 "Liberties."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$1,000.00
------------------------------------------	------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$30.00	
" bank account .....	.62	
		\$30.62
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		34.94
		\$65.56

PAYMENTS.

Fuel	\$20.80	
Miscellaneous expenses	5.36	
		26.16
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		\$39.40

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERNARD McMAHON FUND.

Created 1816.

"For the use of the poor of Penn Township"

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	\$200.00
" 3½ " 	200.00
" 3 " 	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$900.00
	<hr/> <hr/>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$31.25
" bank account	2.26
	<hr/>
	\$33.51
Principal of investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	150.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913	30.99
	<hr/>
	\$214.50

PAYMENTS.

Expenses of investments	\$1.16
Miscellaneous expenses	1.95
Investments:—	
Philadelphia City loan	100.00
	<hr/>
	103.11
	<hr/>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$111.39
	<hr/> <hr/>

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB J. SNYDER FUND.

Created 1874.

Income to be "expended yearly by the Directors of City Trust as they may deem best in aid of the poor people in this City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3 per cent. loan	\$11,000.00
------------------------------------------	-------------

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$300.00	
" bank account	11.34	
		\$311.34
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		398.15
		\$709.49

PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous expenses	22.61
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913	\$686.88

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of the structures upon the burial lot of Bushrod W. James
"in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan	\$1,400.00
" 3 " 	100.00
Lots 137 and 120, Section A, Monument Cemetery	50.00
	<u>\$1,550.00</u>

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$52.00	
" bank account	7.02	
	<u> </u>	\$59.02
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		269.18
		<u>\$328.20</u>

PAYMENTS.

Care of burial lot	\$5.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	3.36	
	<u> </u>	8.36
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$319.84</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND.

Created 1909.

"To divide the interest derived therefrom annually in three equal parts and
 "pay one-third each to the Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and
 "Teacher's Annuity Fund."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1913.

Philadelphia City 3½ per cent. loan \$15,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	\$525.00	
" bank account	7.44	
		<u>\$532.44</u>
Cash balance, January 1st, 1913		8.17
		<u>\$540.61</u>

PAYMENTS.

Police Pension Fund	\$165.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund	165.00	
Teacher's Annuity Fund	165.00	
		<u>\$495.00</u>
Miscellaneous expenses	30.83	
		<u>525.83</u>
Cash balance, December 31st, 1913		<u>\$14.78</u>

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

Details on page	Fund.	Cash Balance, Jan. 1, 1913.	Collections.	Expenditures.		Income Capitalized.	Cash Balance, Dec. 31, 1913.
				Expenses.	Purposes of Trust.		
300	Wills Hospital	\$-3,518.57	\$36,201.90*	\$294.05	\$32,696.92	.....	\$-307.64
302	John Bleakley	652.81	459.42	34.15	.....	.....	1,078.08
304	Mary Shields Almshouse	4,946.84	4,629.64	246.03	3,982.35	.....	5,348.10
305	Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute	472.79	4,162.91	1,084.68	.....	\$3,000.00	551.02
306	William Carter	292.54	57.38	5.67	.....	.....	344.25
307	Ann Armitt	158.95	70.57	2.29	.....	.....	227.23
308	Juliana H. Good	123.59	98.39	7.34	.....	.....	214.64
309	Roberts School	30.04	15.91	.82	.....	.....	45.13
310	Stephen Girard School	33.25	373.40	42.51	372.30	.....	-8.16
311	Rittenhouse School	726.59	137.86	7.91	216.00	.....	640.54
312	Simon Muhr Scholarship	1,403.27	5,101.15	287.31	4,080.65	.....	2,136.46
314	Franklin Institute Building	2,162.98	14,404.66	13,226.88	.....	.....	3,340.76
315	Bushrod Library	674.80	3,636.81	1,365.70	.....	2,000.00	945.91
316	John Scott Medal	660.34	3,093.82	209.63	462.99	2,300.00	781.54
317	Hannah Matilda Dodd	158.09	45.37	2.87	35.14	.....	165.45
318	Obadiah Wheelock	66.33	11.06	.61	.....	.....	76.78
319	George A. Vane	11.43	50.69	2.05	.....	.....	60.07
320	Benjamin Franklin	730.60	2,188.16	141.28	.....	2,000.00	777.48
321	John Scott Loan ..	277.11	1,614.39	119.78	.....	1,200.00	571.72
	Carried forward	\$10,063.78	\$76,353.49	\$17,081.56	\$41,846.35	\$10,500.00	\$16,989.36

* Advance to Superintendent, \$800.00, transferred to Capital Account.

INCOME ACCOUNTS—(Continued).

	Brought forward	\$10,063.78	\$76,353.49	\$17,081.56	\$41,846.35	\$10,500.00	\$16,989.36
322	City Fuel	237.77	224.80	17.52	187.92	.....	257.13
323	Archibald Thomson	111.80	343.65	22.85	223.99	.....	208.61
324	Samuel Scotton	9.64	12.07	.82	12.00	.....	8.89
325	James Dutton	319.12	235.33	14.04	232.15	.....	308.26
326	Elias Boudinot	3,099.29	1,806.09	1,731.75	492.66	.....	2,680.97
327	Stephen Girard Fuel	471.52	400.99	25.05	388.80	.....	458.66
328	Esther Waters	524.44	481.32	26.77	401.76	.....	577.23
329	Paul Beck Fuel	536.56	508.23	22.14	450.36	.....	572.29
330	Paul Beck Soup	747.78	509.22	17.13	500.00	.....	739.87
331	Spring Garden Fuel	118.43	100.08	9.88	76.22	.....	132.41
332	Thomas D. Grover	8,203.83	6,676.79	665.87	5,734.20	.....	8,480.55
333	Andrew R. Chambers	58.67	60.64	4.11	56.00	.....	59.20
334	Frederic A. Sheaff Fuel	196.92	183.80	12.57	166.32	.....	201.83
335	Mary Shields Fuel	329.34	336.38	24.36	301.45	.....	339.91
336	Seybert	342.25	445.08	23.86	381.16	.....	382.31
337	James Claypoole	37.44	33.09	5.83	22.68	.....	42.02
338	George Emlen	287.52	288.61	19.61	270.26	.....	286.26
339	B. W. and I. W. Morris	34.94	30.62	5.36	20.80	.....	39.40
340	Bernard McMahon	30.99	33.51	3.11	.....	.....	61.39
341	Jacob J. Snyder	398.15	311.34	22.61	.....	.....	686.88
342	Bushrod W. James Cemetery	269.18	59.02	3.36	5.00	.....	319.84
343	Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	8.17	532.44	30.83	495.00	.....	14.78
	Totals	\$26,437.53	\$89,566.59*	\$19,790.99	\$52,265.68	\$10,500.00	\$33,848.05

* Advance to Superintendent, \$800.00, transferred to Capital Account.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Details on page	Fund.	Valuation Jan. 1, 1913.	Additions 1913.	Valuation Dec. 31, 1913.		
				Invested.	Awaiting Investment.	Total.
300	Wills Hospital	\$667,281.80	\$2,345.21*	\$659,500.00	\$10,927.01	\$670,427.01
302	John Bleaklev	12,771.25	8.62	13,000.00	—220.13	12,779.87
303	Mary Shields Almshouse	98,314.98	131.07	96,255.05	191.00	96,446.05
305	Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute	98,750.00	3,000.00	101,750.00	.....	101,750.00
306	William Carter	1,598.00	.....	1,674.00	—76.00	1,598.00
307	Ann Armitt	550.00	.....	500.00	50.00	550.00
308	Juliana H. Good	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
309	Roberts School	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
310	Stephen Girard School	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
311	Rittenhouse School	3,825.00	.....	3,800.00	25.00	3,825.00
312	Simon Muhr Scholarship	112,220.33	.....	112,250.00	—29.67	112,220.33
313	Franklin Institute Building	359,000.00	200.00	272,000.00	—1,800.00	270,200.00
315	Bushrod Library	89,050.00	2,000.00	91,050.00	.....	91,050.00
316	John Scott Medal	87,300.00	2,300.00	89,600.00	.....	89,600.00
317	Hannah Matilda Dodd	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00	.....	1,400.00
318	Obadiah Wheelock	300.00	.....	300.00	.....	300.00
319	George A. Vane Medal	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
320	Benjamin Franklin	48,900.00	2,000.00	50,900.00	.....	50,900.00
321	John Scott Loan	45,700.00	1,200.00	46,900.00	.....	46,900.00
322	City Fuel	6,700.00	.....	6,700.00	.....	6,700.00
	Carried forward	\$1,648,061.36	\$13,184.90	\$1,561,979.05	\$9,067.21	\$1,571,046.26

* Advance to Superintendent, \$800.00 transferred from Income Account.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS—(Continued.)

323	Brought forward	\$1,648,061.36	\$13,184.90	\$1,561,979.05	\$9,067.21	\$1,571,046.26
324	Archibald Thomson	9,400.00	.....	9,400.00	.....	9,400.00
325	Samuel Scotten	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
326	James Dutton	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00	.....	5,100.00
327	Elias Bondinot	65,787.56	.....	65,621.00	166.56	65,787.56
328	Stephen Girard Fuel	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
329	Ester Waters	10,463.69	.....	10,463.69	.....	10,463.69
330	Paul Beck Fuel	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
331	Paul Beck Soup	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
332	Spring Garden Fuel	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00	.....	3,200.00
333	Thomas D. Grover	180,084.75	.....	180,100.00	—15.25	180,084.75
334	Andrew R. Chambers	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
335	Frederic A. Sheaff	3,800.00	.....	3,700.00	100.00	3,800.00
336	Mary Shields Fuel	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
337	Seybert	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
338	James Claypoole	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
339	George Emlen	7,811.18	.....	7,811.18	.....	7,811.18
340	B. W. and I. W. Morris	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
341	Bernard McMahon	950.00	.....	900.00	50.00	950.00
342	Jacob J. Snyder	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	11,000.00
343	Bushrod W. James Cemetery	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00
	Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
	Totals	\$2,013,325.20	\$13,184.90	\$1,926,941.58	\$9,368.52	\$1,936,310.10

* Advance to Superintendent, \$800.00, transferred from Income Account.

APPENDIX F.

WILLS HOSPITAL

Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE, M.D.

W. W. McCLURE, M.D.

SURGICAL STAFF.

FRANK FISHER, M. D., Attending Surgeon

Henry L. Picard, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
H. Edgar Keely, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

SAMUEL D. RISLEY, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Norman Risley, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Ernest B. Mongel, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
Edwin B. Miller, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

P. N. K. SCHWENK, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Burton Chance, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
T. E. Conard, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
William McCombs, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

McCLUNEY RADCLIFFE, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Walter Iowa, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
George H. Cross, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

S. LEWIS ZIEGLER, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Milton Griscom, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
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WILLIAM ZENTMAYER, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

J. Hiland Dewey, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
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WM. CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Frank C. Parker, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
Irvine F. P. Turner, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.
W. W. Watson, M.D.,	Second Clinical Assistant.

PAUL J. PONTIUS, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

George S. Crampton, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
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WILLIAM M. SWEET, M.D., Attending Surgeon.

Charles R. Heed, M.D.,	Assistant Surgeon.
P. L. Balentine, M.D.,	First Clinical Assistant.

EXECUTIVE MEDICAL OFFICER.

S. LEWIS ZIEGLER, M.D.

CURATOR AND PATHOLOGIST.

N. M. BRINKERHOFF, M.D.

RESIDENT SURGEONS.

H. E. SCHMITZ, M.D.

PAUL H. KLEINHANS, M.D.

CLINIC HOURS.—From 2 to 3 P. M. daily (Sundays and Legal Holidays excepted), at which time the Surgeons are in attendance for the examination and treatment of the patients presenting themselves.

The Clinics are open to all regular Practitioners and Students of Medicine who desire to study the diseases of the eye.

WILLS HOSPITAL

REPORT OF THE SURGICAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR 1913

Philadelphia, Pa., December 31, 1913.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to submit the following report of the clinical and surgical work of the Hospital during the year 1913. This report shows a total of 13,937 new cases and 15,578 different forms of eye diseases treated during the year, and 2,164 operations performed, the details of which are set forth in the appended tabular statements. During the year there were 2,947 cases of foreign bodies on the eyeball or eyelids removed by the Resident Staff, which are not included in the summary of cases.

We wish to call the attention of the Board to the fact that the appointment, under their sanction, of an assistant to the Resident Surgeons has resulted in a most gratifying improvement in the detail work of the Hospital, both in the wards and laboratory. The Staff is now able to conduct technical examinations required for accurate diagnosis which before were not possible. We feel also that the increase in the laboratory facilities, which the Board has under consideration, will result in bringing the work of the Hospital to the higher standard required in the modern study of disease.

The present X-ray apparatus, while adequate for the routine examination in cases of injury, as, for example, the location of foreign bodies in the eye or orbit, is unequal to the study required to accurately determine many forms of disease in the tissues contiguous to the orbits which often seriously affect the eyes. The installation of a more powerful apparatus will enable the Staff to make many necessary examinations which are impossible with the present equipment.

The new sterilizing outfit which has recently been installed by the Board is satisfactory, and will insure an adequate supply of absolutely sterile solutions and dressings; thereby lessening the risk of infection. The recent renovations in the Hospital

have added greatly to the appearance of the corridors and clinic rooms, and, by the sterilizing of the wall surface, afford additional safety from infection after operations.

We wish also to express our sorrow over the death of our late Superintendent, Mr. W. D. Griscom. His efficiency and kindness endeared him to the members of the Staff, and they wish to record in this report their appreciation of one who for so many years had served the Hospital in the true spirit of its charitable intent.

We herewith submit a complete account of the work done by the Surgical Staff, during the year 1913:

SUMMARY OF DISEASES.

Affections of	Choroid	278
"	Conjunctiva	2,185
"	Cornea	2,152
"	Crystalline Lens	1,036
"	Eyeball	252
"	Iris and Ciliary Body	340
"	Lacrimal Apparatus	180
"	Lids and Eyebrows	1,056
"	Muscles and Nerves	561
"	Orbit and Sinuses	24
"	Retina and Optic Nerve	459
"	Sclera	49
"	Vitreous Humor	180
"	Refraction and Accommodation	6,695
"	—Unclassified	131
Total number of diseases		<u>15,578</u>

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Operations on	Conjunctiva	86
"	Cornea	662
"	Crystalline Lens	474
"	Eyeball	220
"	Iris	72
"	Lacrimal Apparatus	230
"	Lids and Eyebrows	343
"	Muscles	62
"	Orbit and Sinuses	13
"	Sclera	2
Total number of operations		<u>2,164</u>

FRANK FISHER, M.D.,

WILLIAM M. SWEET, M.D.,

Committee.

WILLS HOSPITAL

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1913.

HOUSE PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in the House, January 1, 1913	38	21	59
Admitted in 1913	655	279	934
	<u>693</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>993</u>
Discharged in 1913	651	279	930
	<u>651</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>930</u>
Number in the House, December 31, 1913	42	21	63
	<u>42</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>63</u>
<i>While in the House there were</i>			
Cured	600		
Improved	281		
Unimproved	39		
Eloped	8		
Died	2		
	<u>930</u>		
Total	930		
<i>Residence of those admitted.</i>			
Philadelphia			302
Other parts of Pennsylvania			520
Elsewhere			112
			<u>934</u>
Total			934

DISPENSARY PATIENTS.

The total number of patients admitted for treatment at the clinics was 15,394, of which 2947 were cases of foreign body in the eye, which were treated by the Resident Surgeons.

Residence of those Treated at the Clinics.

Philadelphia	12,799
Other parts of Pennsylvania	1,472
Elsewhere	1,123
	<u>15,394</u>
Total	15,394

The patients admitted to the wards and treated at the clinics together were 16,328. The nativity of these was:

Africa	1	Forward	841	Forward	3,664
Armenia	2	Finland	9	Roumania	65
Arabia	1	France	40	Russia	1,682
Australia	2	Germany	654	Scotland	113
Austria	375	Greece	17	South America	2
Barbadoes	2	Holland	7	Spain	5
Belgium	9	Hungary	160	Sweden	37
Bohemia	3	Ireland	1,141	Switzerland	24
Canada	35	Italy	561	Syria	7
China	4	Japan	2	Turkey	12
Cuba	5	Mexico	2	United States	10,680
Denmark	19	Newfoundland	4	Wales	21
Egypt	1	Norway	33	West Indies	16
England	382	Poland	193		
	<u>841</u>		<u>3,664</u>	Total	<u>16,328</u>
Forward	841	Forward	3,664		

The place of residence of the patients treated at the Hospital during 1913 was:—

		House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.
PENNSYLVANIA:				
Adams	County	1	2	3
Allegheny	"	3	10	13
Beaver	"	1	1	2
Bedford	"	0	4	4
Berks	"	10	17	27
Blair	"	27	74	101
Bradford	"	2	4	6
Bucks	"	13	68	81
Cambria	"	7	13	20
Cameron	"	0	1	1
Carbon	"	17	4	21
Centre	"	6	12	18
Chester	"	27	125	152
Clearfield	"	5	6	11
Clinton	"	7	14	21
Columbia	"	1	3	4
Cumberland	"	2	13	15
Dauphin	"	24	44	68
Delaware	"	27	348	375
Elk	"	0	6	6
Erie	"	3	0	3
Fayette	"	0	1	1
Franklin	"	5	2	7
Fulton	"	1	0	1
Huntingdon	"	2	4	6
Indiana	"	2	4	6
Jefferson	"	0	2	2
Juniata	"	1	9	10
Lackawanna	"	33	37	70
Lancaster	"	9	20	29
Lebanon	"	4	7	11
Lehigh	"	23	46	69
Luzerne	"	65	45	110
Lycoming	"	5	9	14
McKean	"	3	2	5
Mercer	"	0	1	1
Mifflin	"	11	3	14
Monroe	"	2	6	8
Montgomery	"	22	326	348
Montour	"	0	2	2
Northampton	"	35	37	72
Northumberland	"	21	26	47
Perry	"	4	4	8
Philadelphia	"	302	12,799	13,101
Potter	"	3	1	4
Schuylkill	"	68	95	163
Snyder	"	1	2	3
Sullivan	"	2	0	2
Tioga	"	1	0	1
Union	"	4	1	5
Venango	"	1	0	1
<i>Forward</i>		<u>813</u>	<u>14,260</u>	<u>15,073</u>

	House Patients.	Clinic Patients.	Total.
<i>Forward</i>	813	14,260	15,073
Warren County	0	1	1
Wayne "	1	2	3
Westmoreland "	1	1	2
Wyoming "	3	2	5
York "	4	5	9
Total from Pennsylvania	822	14,271	15,093
CONNECTICUT	0	1	1
DELAWARE	19	187	206
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	4	4
GEORGIA	0	1	1
ILLINOIS	0	3	3
MARYLAND	6	20	26
MASSACHUSETTS	0	2	2
NEW JERSEY	79	891	970
NEW YORK	4	7	11
OHIO	1	1	2
RHODE ISLAND	1	0	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	0	1
VERMONT	0	1	1
VIRGINIA	1	2	3
WEST VIRGINIA	0	2	2
WEST INDIES	0	1	1
	<u>934</u>	<u>15,394</u>	<u>16,328</u>

Respectfully submitted,
 LOUIS OTTO HEILAND,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1913.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the GIRARD ESTATE and of the MINOR TRUSTS, of the City of Philadelphia, for the year ending December 31st, 1913, and found the same to be correct, and correctly summarized in the foregoing reports of the superintendent, pages 34 to 50 and 300 to 347.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. AND MONTGOMERY,
Certified Public Accountants.
MORRIS BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

